The Los Angeles Times

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XVIIITH YEAR. THREE PARTS, WITH MAGAZINE SECTION. SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1899. FIVE CENTS.

THEATERS—
For Theatrical Announcements See Outside Cover Magazine.

ORPHEUM—TEN NEW STARS—BILL BEING HEADED BY MISS LILLIAN BURKHART and her own company. Large ad last page of Magazine

BLANCHARD HALL—BALLAD CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 12. See back cover of Magazine.

THEATERS—
With Dates of Events.

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CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT,
MONDAY EVENING, May 8, at 8:15.
Elizabeth M. Jordan, Piano; Arthur Marshall Perry, Violin; A. J. Stamm, Viola; Ludwik Opid, Cello; Assisted by KATHERINE KIMBALL FOREST Soprano.
All seats 50 cents each. On sale at Blanchard Music Co.'s.

AGRICULTURAL PARK— F. D. BLACK, Lessee and Manager.
COURSING SUNDAY May 7, under the auspices of the Agricultural Park Coursing Club, members of the American Coursing Board.
16-DOG PUPPY STAKE—PURSE $50.
24-Dog Open Stake, Purse $120.
JOHN GRACE, Jr., Judge. HENRY PETERSON, Slipper.
Admission 25c, ladies free (including grand stand). Music by Seventh Regiment Band. Lunch and refreshments on the ground. Take Main Street cars.

BLANCHARD HALL—May 31—
IN A PERSIAN GARDEN. Concert Direction J. T. FITZGERALD.

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California Limited Santa Fe Route.

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Arrive Chicago	9:52 a.m. Thu., Sat., Tues.
CONNECTING TRAINS:	
Arrive Omaha	6:00 a.m. Thu., Sat., Tues.
Arrive St. Louis	7:00 a.m. Thu., Sat., Tues.
Arrive Fort Worth	8:00 a.m. Thu., Sat., Tues.
Arrive St. Paul	7:00 p.m. Thu., Sat., Tues.
Arrive New York	1:30 p.m. Fri., Sun., Wed.
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Leave Los Angeles	9:00 a.m.
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Leave Riverside	4:15 p.m.
Arrive Los Angeles	6:25 p.m.
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EXCURSIONS—MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY—
$2.50 SATURDAY and SUNDAY, MAY 6 and 7, from Los Angeles, including all points on Mount Lowe Railway, and return. 50 CENTS to RUBIO CANYON and return. Pasadena Electric Cars connecting leave 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 a.m., 1:00 and 4:00 p.m. All the a.m. and 1:00 p.m. make entire trip and return same day; returning arrive 9:25, 11:25 a.m., 3:25, 5:25 p.m. Evening special will leave Echo Mountain after operation of World's Fair Search Light and large telescope, arriving 10:30. Go early and enjoy a full day in the mountains. To make your trip complete remain over night at Echo Mountain House. Strictly first-class and rates reasonable. Tickets and full information, office 214 South Spring Street. Telephone Main 960.

TIMELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—

ARYAN HALL—525 W. FIFTH STREET, this morning and afternoon. Mrs. Katharine A. Tingley, Leader and Official Head of the Universal Brotherhood, with some of her cabinet officers and several international representatives, will hold a continuation of the Brotherhood Congress (recently in session at Point Loma) this Sunday morning and afternoon, at ARYAN HALL, 525 W. Fifth street, when addresses will be made by the following speakers: E. August Neresheimer, chairman of Mrs. Tingley's cabinet, and treasurer of the U. B.; Frank M. Pierce, secretary general of the U. B., and special representative of the School for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity; Henry Turner Patterson, superintendent of the International Brotherhood League; Clark Thurston, president of the U. B. lodge at Providence, R. I.; Iverson L. Harris, president of the U. B. lodge at Macon, Georgia; Mrs. Alice L. Cleather and Mr. Basil Crump, of London, England; T. Hedlund, secretary of the U. B. in Sweden; Miss F. Sonnessen, also of Sweden; and other delegates from different parts of this country. Mrs. Alice L. Cleather and Mr. Basil Crump, noted students and interpreters of the philosophy and music of Wagner, will give special selections on the piano and organ.
Meetings at 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. All cordially invited.

HOTEL GRANADA—
1000 SUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
The fashionable and comfortable fireproof family hotel of San Francisco. Bright, sunny rooms, all steam heated and with electric lights and elevators. N. W. corner Sutter and Hyde streets, close to shopping district.



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NEAR THE END

War in the Philippines is Almost Over.

Rebels Frankly Admit That They are Whipped.

Aguinaldo's Envoys Earnestly Pleading for Peace.

REBELS UTTERLY CRUSHED.

Acknowledge Dominance of American Arms.

Only Holding Out for Easy Terms of Surrender.

Permanent Truce Expected in the Next Few Days.

LAWTON'S STEADY ADVANCE.

His Path Strewn With Rebel Corpses and Discarded Arms—Dewey Soon Coming Home—Quiet Reigns at Iloilo and Cebu.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Journal's Manila cable says: "The rebels are whipped. The end has been reached for them. Col. Manuel Arguelles, chief of staff for Gen. Luna, who, with Maj. José Bergal, is here as special envoy from Aguinaldo to plead for an armistice, told me this frankly today. Col. Arguelles comes directly from Gen. Luna, who is the commanding general of the insurgent army, and is the right arm of the revolutionary president.

"'We know that we are whipped,' said he; 'I do not mind admitting that Aguinaldo is discouraged. More than this, the troops are determined to surrender, and have not been backward in submitting their position to the leaders.'"

PEACE VERY NEAR.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Official Washington believes that there will be peace in the Philippines by Monday or Tuesday. The President has received highly encouraging advices from members of the Philippine peace commission, and has cabled them his cordial approval of all that has been done to secure peace. President Schurman has advised him of the features of the plan of government submitted to Arguelles and Bernal, peace envoys of Luna and Aguinaldo, and he has approved that as well. It is generally understood that the United States makes no concessions to the Filipinos beyond assuring general amnesty and promising good government and home rule.

THE PRESIDENT CONVINCED.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

CHICAGO, May 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Times-Herald says the following statement was obtained last night from one of the highest officials of the government, and may be regarded as authoritative, so far as the views of the administration are concerned:

"WASHINGTON, May 6. — The President has expressed to friends his firm conviction that the Filipino insurrection will collapse within the next forty-eight hours. This conclusion is based upon highly satisfactory cablegrams received from Schurman, president of the peace commission.

"Another conference between the peace commission and Aguinaldo's representatives is probably now, or soon will be, in progress. The result, the President believes, will be the decision of the Filipinos to lay down their arms as preliminary to the inauguration of a form of government which the peace commission has recommended, and which the President has approved.

"In view of the auspicious outlook for early peace, it is thought in some quarters to be rather strange that the American forces continue fighting. When a high official of the administration was asked for an explanation of this apparent incongruity, he declared that vigorous measures were necessary until peace had become an accomplished fact. 'The trouble all along has been,' he said, 'that Aguinaldo's army has misunderstood our efforts at conciliation. Every act of kindness has been considered by Aguinaldo as evidence of weakness and he would invariably follow all peaceful overtures by orders for increasing the strength of his entrenchments.'

"'Members of the peace commission, civilians, as well as military members, have all agreed that the best method for securing a speedy termination of the rebellion is to keep hitting hard while the enemy is revolving in his mind the conditions upon which he can have peace. Our information, however, justified the belief that there will be a cessation of hostilities within less than forty-eight hours.'

"The form of government which the peace commissioners have recommended has been the principal topic in official quarters here today. Comment is generally favorable. Even anti-expansionists have little fault to find with it. They declare anything is better than a military form of government. Even if the substitute proposed by the commissioners does not contemplate independence for the Filipinos, they say, it will be more in keeping with our institutions to control the archipelago through civil than through military government."

SUPPLIES BY RIVER ROUTE.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's Manila cable dated May 6, 4:20 p.m., says: "Experiments demonstrate the practicability of utilizing the San Fernando River as a means of conveying supplies from Manila to the front, instead of using the damaged railroad for the purpose of making such connection with Gen. MacArthur's division. In pursuance of this plan, army tugs will proceed by the Rio San Fernando to the front.

"A large body of Filipinos is reported to be moving around Gen. MacArthur's left flank toward the railroad. Reconnoitering parties have also located strong forces of the enemy at Antipolo and San Mateo. Gen. King's Brigade, which is in charge temporarily of Col. Whalley of the First Washington Regiment, is moving toward Antipolo this afternoon.

"Reports received from Iloilo and Cebu say that all is quiet and that commerce is improving, but that Samar and Leyte show considerable military activity since the arrival of a Tagalo delegate."

FIGHT WITH FIRE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Adjutant-General is in receipt of a private letter, dated March 21, from Gen. Otis, in which he remarks:

"The insurgents fight with fire more than anything else, and their repeated attempts to burn up Manila have only been frustrated by the constant efforts of the provost marshal and his guard.

"Everybody here is comparatively happy. The best of feeling prevails among the troops; no quarrels, no bickerings, but all work cheerfully to secure what the government desires."

SPANIARDS MADE HAPPY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MADRID, May 6.—Gen. Rios, Spain's principal commander in the Philippines, telegraphs that Gen. Otis has returned the Spanish artillery and money captured in Manila by the Americans.

BENNINGTON AGROUND.

One of Dewey's Gunboats Sent to Hongkong for Repairs.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:

"MANILA, May 6.—Secretary Navy, Washington: The Bennington grounded on shoal not on chart, on north side of Panay, Philippine Islands. Came off twenty-three hours later. Has been examined by divers. Damage is not serious, but it is necessary to dock vessel. I have sent to Hongkong. No blame attached to anyone.

"DEWEY."

LAWTON'S ADVANCE.

His Pathway Strewn With Rebel Arms and Corpses.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

MANILA, May 6, 4.15 p.m.—[By Manila Cable.] Maj.-Gen. Lawton's column advanced to a position two and a half miles north of Balinag today. Before making a forward movement, Gen. Lawton sent back to Manila two

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

AS DEVELOPED BY THE MAZET INVESTIGATION.



The bribery and corruption in New York surpass that existing in the palmiest days of the Tweed gang. By Croker's own testimony it was established that every official position, from judges down to patrolman, was sold at auction by him to the highest bidder.

A GOOD THING.

Proposed Extra Session of Congress.

Nicaragua Canal Will Be One of Its Themes.

Philippines Question Will also Receive Attention.

President Gratified by Reports from Manila—McKinley's Health a Matter of Serious Concern—Alger Still After Miles's Scalp.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] After deciding with considerable definiteness yesterday to have an extra session of Congress, President McKinley postponed making any positive announcement, but everybody believes he will call Congress here by October 1.

Senator Hawley today had a long talk with the President about the matter, and afterward said he believed it necessary, in order to clear away the large volume of business which has accumulated. Among the most prominent matters to be disposed of is the Nicaragua Canal. The extra session will be a good thing for that, because it will allow other matters to be cleared up, so when the Canal Committee authorized by the last Congress makes its report next winter, the board will be clear and this subject can be fought out without consideration for time. Again it now appears pretty certain that the war in the Philippines is almost at an end, so this subject will be ready for Congress early.

The President is much gratified by late reports from Manila, and he is especially pleased with the views of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis of Los Angeles, which were published in all the eastern papers today. The President has great faith in Gen. Otis's judgment, and he told one of his callers today that he now feels certain the war is about over.

HAS KIDNEY TROUBLE.

President's Health Said to Be Very Precarious.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Three months or more ago when President McKinley first began complaining of ill health, Dr. Norton of Ohio, who is a personal friend of the President, and a member of Congress, said that Mr. McKinley seemed to him to be in bad health. At that time the President complained only of feeling tired, and it was announced he was merely suffering from the effects of overwork during the war. Dr. Norton said the President had to him every appearance of a man suffering from kidney trouble, and his professional opinion is fully borne out by a statement from the White House that the President is really suffering from that complaint, and is aware of the fact.

The President's health today is a grave matter. He has before him a vast amount of work in connection with Cuba and the Philippines, and his health simply will not stand the strain unless he recovers more rapidly than men usually recover from kidney trouble. If he could secure complete rest for a period of several months he would come out all right without doubt. That he cannot hope for in the present condition of affairs, and so his health is a matter of deep concern to those who know the facts.

MAY NOT COME TO THE COAST.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] One of President McKinley's visitors today said he hardly believed the President would make a trip to the Pacific Coast this summer, as intended. The President probably will go on to the Middle West, but he told his caller he feared he might not reach the Coast. The matter is not settled, however.

ALGER AND MILES.

Secretary Still After the Commanding General's Scalp.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A half-hearted denial comes from the War Department tonight of the report that Secretary Alger intends to take the command of the army away from Gen. Miles and give it to Gen. Merritt.

The Washington Post, however, which comes pretty near being Alger's organ, today says: "It is hardly likely Secretary Alger will be content to let the matter rest with the publication of his vindication. In the War Department it is said it would be practically impossible for Gen. Miles to remain at the head of the army, in a position where he will be called upon to meet Secretary Alger in the discharge of his daily duties. Under the circumstances, anything like coöperation between the Secretary and Gen. Miles in the conduct of the army is not possible. It is therefore considered most probable

Points of the News in Today's Times.

[THE BUDGET—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) report, many exclusive Times dispatches, making about 19 columns. In addition is a day report, of about 11 columns—the whole making a mass of wired news aggregating the large volume of 30 columns. A summary of both telegraphic and local news follows:]

The City—Page 16, Part 2; Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, Part 3.

City Council trying to simplify the water question—Full text of Supreme Court decision in water cases....Silvany will verdict sustained....Suit over a bogus ruby....Disagreement in the Health Office....No smallpox cases for eleven days past....Return of street assessment demanded. Mortuary statistics....Condition of city funds....Lectures on forestry. Remarkable well at Santa Fé Springs.

Pacific Coast—Page 5.

Real bear story from Westminster. A fatal explosion at Pinole powder works....Important gold strike near Skaguay....Death-bed confession at San Quentin....Uncle Collis's club over Santa Barbara .... Man found dead near Tehama....Tonga Islands merely Great Britain's ally....Gold and silver in California and Alaska. Remarkable operation on a Finnish fisherman....Unitarian women elect officers....Hawaiian government and crops....Governor makes appointments....Santa Clara fruit exchange business.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4.

Lawton's column advances—Path strewn with rebel corpses....America's growing competition in manufactures causes comment .... London weekly budget—Rhodes on Rhodesia. Queen's movements—Curzon's society manner....Cambon to negotiate for release of Spanish prisoners....What Germany thinks of her treatment in Samoa.

Southern California—Page 13, Part 2.

Pasadenan liquor-seller convicted by reluctant jurors....Three murder cases in San Diego....Illicit liquor dealer fined at Covina....Railroad activity near Anaheim .... Mysterious coin found at Fullerton....Successful year with municipal water at Santa Ana....Interscholastic field day at Ventura....Large pea crop at Whittier....New claims on Lytle Creek at San Bernardino....Militia reunion at Riverside....Redlands school census.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Extra session not yet announced. President's health said to be precarious....May not come to the Coast. Alger and Miles....Atkinson says his pamphlets are not treasonable....Reduced freight rates stirs up old trouble....In and about Havana—Annexation of Cuba....Carriage and fuel trusts incorporated....Bold bank robbery in Ontario....War Department orders .... Water-right problems. That Pacific Biscuit Company....The Nashville's welcome....Filipinos recognize American dominance—Dewey's return.

Financial and Commercial—Page 15.

New York shares and money. Grain and produce at Chicago....Live stock at Chicago and Kansas City. Liverpool grain .... Treasury statement....Grain movements....Boston stocks and bonds....London financial market....San Francisco markets. Coast stock quotations....California dried fruits....Weekly bank statement.

that a new major-general commanding the army will be selected.

"It is known that before Secretary Alger left the city he said he should wait a reasonable time after the publication of the beef court's report to see what executive action will be taken, and should nothing be done he would feel compelled to act for himself. His friends say as he has been vindicated he cannot be expected to hold personal relations with the officer who has done everything to traduce and misrepresent him."

ALGER RETURNS EAST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

CHICAGO, May 6.—Secretary of War Alger held an informal reception here today at the home of his son-in-law, O. B. Pike, after which he departed for the East.

WATER RIGHT PROBLEMS.

State Engineer Mead of Wyoming Discusses Them.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The results of recent investigations in the field are given in reports just issued by the hydrographic office of the Geological Survey. Discussing water-right problems of the Big Horn Mountains, Prof. Elwood Mead the State Engineer of Wyoming, calls particular attention to the complications arising in the water distribution as a result of the haphazard construction of small irrigation ditches. These difficulties are accentuated by the diversion of water from one stream across divides into other natural drainage lines, complicating individual rights.

Mr. Mead says he believes the real value of the adjudicated rights to the water of the Big Horn range is already over $1,000,000, and that unquestionably this is destined to be augmented in the near future. The report says a reduction of 10 per cent. for exaggerated areas or acreage, which have a surplus of water supply, would not be excessive and would leave 125,000 acres as the actual irrigated rights in Wyoming.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

Second and Seventh Army Corps Formally Disbanded.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—An order of the War Department gives the commanding officers in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines absolute authority in the matter of transfer from the line and enlistment and reënlistment in the hospital corps.

Acting Secretary Meiklejohn has issued an order formally disbanding the Second and Seventh Army Corps.

Pensions for Californians.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Pensions were granted to Californians today as follows: Original, James O'Malley, San Francisco, $6; Edwin S. Bunker, Stockton, $6; Benjamin P. Elliott, Laytonville, $6; Edward P. Hood, Veterans' Home, Napa, $6.

Additional—William H. Test, Manton, increase from $4 to $8.

War with Spain—Widows, Katharine Oden, mother, National City, $12.

RATIONS FOR THE TROPICS.

Boards to Be Appointed to Make Suggestions.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—As a result of the President's consideration of the report of the Wade court of inquiry, appointed to investigate the character of the food supplied to the army, especially meats, during the recent war with Spain, the following instructions were today cabled to the military commanders in the Philippines, in Cuba and Porto Rico:

"Gen. Otis, Manila; Gen. Brooke, Havana; Gen. Davis, San Juan: By the President's directions you have from time to time been requested to make suggestions as to change of rations for your troops, which you have complied with, but to better enable the President to determine under provisions of section 1146, Revised Statutes, what alterations, if any, in established rations would be conducive to the better health of troops serving in tropical climates, the Acting Secretary of War directs that you institute a board of three officers, noted for ability and experience, serving, respectively, in the line, medical and subsistence departments, to fully examine into the subject of the desired changes in the rations for troops of your command; and that you submit substance of report of its investigation by cable and full report by mail, together with your recommendation. I refer the board to previous correspondence and other available information relating to dieties; particularly should the experienced officers and enlisted men of long service in the tropics receive full consideration.

[Signed] "H. C. CORBIN,
"Adjutant-General."

Navy Personnel Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Solicitor-General Richards has rendered an opinion in which he sustains the decision of the Navy Department as to the proper construction of section 2 of the act of March 3, 1899, known as the Navy Personnel Bill, to the effect that engineer officers who, prior to the passage of the act, attained the relative rank of commander became entitled to take that actual rank in the line of the navy.

Col. Mordecai's New Berth.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Col. Alfred Mordecai of the ordnance department, has been relieved from the command of the Watervleit arsenal, Watervleit, N. Y., and assigned to the command of the Benicia arsenal, Benicia, Cal., relieving Col. Lawrence I. Babbitt, who has been assigned to the command of the United States powder depot, at Dover, N. J.

SECOND SECTION.

Other End of the Great Copper Trust Represents Minority Stock.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—The World will say tomorrow that the second section of the great copper trust will, it is said, probably be formed within a fortnight. The capitalization will be about $75,000,000, and the stock is designed to be exchanged for the minority stock of the Anaconda, Parrott, Washoe and Colorado companies, the controlling interest in which was taken over in the Amalgamated Copper Company, formed last week, and financed for the Rockefellers by the National City Bank.

It is understood that the minority stock will be absorbed on a basis of 92 for both Anaconda and Parrott, at which rate the majority stock was taken by the underwriting syndicate.

The third section of the great $600,000,000 trust is also being planned, and, it is said, will embrace the Boston and Montana, the Butte and Boston, and the Tamarack mines.

Yosemite Starts for Guam.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The United States cruiser Yosemite left the navy yard this afternoon and anchored off Tompkinsville at 2:30 p.m., outward-bound for Guam. The Yosemite has on board Capt. Richard P. Leary U.S.N., the newly-appointed naval Governor at Guam; 180 blue jackets, 125 marines and a band of ten pieces.

OFFICIALS ARRESTED

IDAHO SHERIFF ROUNDED UP WITH OTHER PRISONERS.

County Commissioner Boyle also in Durance Vile for Abetting Rioters.

NINE HUNDRED PRISONERS.

GEN. MERRIAM MAKING A CLEAN-UP OF THE DYNAMITERS.

Governor of the State to Blame for Recent Outrages—Military Called for When the Mischief Was Done.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WARDNER (Idaho,) May 6.—The first step toward removing the county officials of Shoshone county who are accused of being in sympathy with the rioters, was taken today by the State, assisted by United States troops, when Sheriff James D. Young and County Commissioner William Boyle were arrested by order of State Auditor Sinclair, who represents Gov. Steunenberg in Shoshone county. Sheriff Young and Commissioner Boyle were placed in the stockade with the 300 other prisoners. Proceedings for the removal of these officials from office will be commenced on the ground that they aided and abetted the riot last Saturday. Coroner France, by statutory regulations, becomes acting sheriff.

The trial of those accused of murder and riot will, in all probability, be held at Wallace, the county seat of Shoshone county. The United States troops have taken charge of the office and safe of the Burke Miners' Union, and when the safe is opened the Federal officials expect to find incriminating evidence against some of the leaders who are absent from the State. Citizens and business men here are almost unanimous in favor of the establishment of a military post in the Coeur d'Alene district as a means of protection against the riotous element, but Gen. Merriam believes the State authorities should provide protection for mine-owners.

Speaking of the matter, Gen. Merriam said there were grave difficulties in the way of establishing a permanent military post here. The Constitution of the United States does not contemplate that the Federal government shall intervene in State affairs unless the State has exhausted every resource of self-protection. Indeed, were the post here, the situation would not be materially changed, for the soldiers will be powerless to move against the rioters unauthorized, except on the request of the Governor. The garrisons at Spokane, Helena, Fort Sherman and, perhaps, Missoula, troops could be crowded in here almost as rapidly as if they were on the ground, and the time gained by having the post here would be slight. When the request came for troops this time, the soldiers were rushed here at once. That they were not here in time to avert loss of life and property is the fault of the Governor, who failed to call for troops until the damage had been done. The same condition would exist were a permanent post here. Until the Governor called for their aid, the soldiers would be powerless. It is the fault of the State that she was not ready to give protection to her citizens against such outrages as these. She should have militia enough to cope with such outbreaks.

When the National Guard from Idaho went to the war the militia should have been reorganized so that it would still be ready for such trouble. The laxity which has prevailed in the prosecution of murderers who have infested this district would soon be remedied should the State pass a law for indemnity from the State funds of $10,000 to the family of every man killed in a riot. The law might also provide that owners of property destroyed by a mob might be reimbursed to the amount of its full value by the State. Payment of a few such awards would soon bring the people to a sense of the crimes being prepetrated here. At the same time, since the trouble largely originated in hostile organizations of men known as labor unions, Gen. Merriam would suggest a law making the formation of such unions of kindred societies a crime.

TRAINLOAD OF PRISONERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WALLACE (Idaho,) May 6.—The soldiers returned from Cañon Creek this evening. The train contained one coach and four box cars, all loaded with prisoners. As it entered the town the prisoners began cheering, continuing it through the town. Only underground men were taken today, the Mammoth, Standard and Frisco mines being well cleaned out.

The union men claim that Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has been retained to defend them. An effort was made to secure Thomas W. Patterson of Denver, but it was unsuccessful.

Today was also a busy one at Mullan, the colored troops arresting every suspect found. A special train carrying 270 passed here en route to Wardner today.

This with today's harvest from Gem considerably more than doubles the number under guard here, making the total nearly 900.

QUIET DAY AT WALLACE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WALLACE (Idaho,) May 6.—This has been a quiet day here. The men at Gem awaited all day yesterday for arrest, but were not taken. Today the troops have been making some arrests at Burke, the arrests at all points now depending largely upon deputy marshals, aiming only to hold men against whom cases can be made. The mountains are still full of fugitives, mostly seeking the pass toward Thompson Falls, but some are headed for Missoula.

SHERIFF ARRESTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WARDNER (Idaho,) May 6.—James D. Young, Sheriff of Shoshone county, was arrested today upon an order of State Auditor Sinclair, who is acting as the personal representative of Gov. Steunenberg. The arrest was made by United States troops, and the Sheriff is now confined in a barn with 300 other prisoners, charged with aiding and abetting a riot, and proceedings will be commenced immediately by Atty.-Gen. Hayes to remove him from office. In the mean time Coroner France will act as sheriff.

WOULDN'T RESIGN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WARDNER (Idaho,) May 6.—After the Sheriff had been placed in custody the Attorney-General asked for the resignation of County Commissioner William Boyle. He asked for time in which to consider the matter, but this was refused, and a squad of troops placed him under arrest.

GEN. MERRIAM'S REPORT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Merriam:

"WARDNER (Idaho,) May 5.—Adjutan-General, Washington: Three hundred and fifty arrests have been made so far; prisoners guarded by troops. State officers investigating. Understand the Governor of Montana will surrender fugitives escaping over mountain trail. I will furnish force to Idaho Sheriff to secure them.

"MERRIAM,
"Brigadier-General."

THOSE SWEAT SHOPS.

Secretary White's Plain Statements Regarding Them.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, May 6. — Henry White, secretary of the National Garment Workers' Association, appeared before the industrial commission concerning the methods employed in the sweat shops in New York, where he resided. He asserted that the best class of clothing was made in these work shops.

"A suit of clothes to cost the wearer $75 will be sent to one of the shops from a handsome store on Fifth avenue," he said, "and a man, wife and child will work on it for a week for from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, and get $12 for it. The best stores in the city send their clothes to the sweat shops to be manufactured."

NEW WANAMAKER STORE

PIOUS JOHN GOING TO OPEN A PLACE IN CHICAGO.

He Secures an Option on Central Property in the Windy City and Will Start a Big Branch Emporium There.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

CHICAGO, May 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] John Wanamaker, merchant prince of Philadelphia and New York, is reported to have secured a thirty-day option on property in Chicago controlled by the Couch estate and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on which he will erect a building for a great department store. This property consists of the Tremont House and Nos. 63 to 75 Lake street, and Nos. 42 to 48 State street. The extent of the property is almost half a block, with an alley running from Dearborn to State streets. It is commanded by all of the transportation lines of the Union Loop and Dearborn-street electric lines, the Lake-street electric and State-street cable lines.

Wanamaker was in Chicago three days ago, and made a complete examination of the property. He looked it over shortly after leaving his train, and remained on the site practically the better part of a day. He was seen entering the buildings, alley and hotel while agents made more minute examinations. He started back to Philadelphia within three hours after the work of inspecting the property was ended. The report of his having taken an option upon it comes from sources which have been anxiously watching his movements in regard to Chicago for six months.

When Wanamaker abruptly appeared in Chicago this week he declined to discuss public questions, buried himself in this property for a few hours and then returned to his home.

Following this came the statement that Wanamaker had asked for and received a thirty-day option upon the property and that the price is within $3,000,000, carrying with it every building on the property and the land itself.

STRIKING GRAIN SHOVELERS.

Board of Mediation Still Investigating—Yesterday's Action.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BUFFALO, May 6.—The Lake Carriers' Association tonight abandoned its efforts to settle the dispute between Contractor William J. Connors and the grain shovelers. The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration will remain here for some time, to investigate the grain-shoveling business and ascertain what truth there is in the charges made by the men concerning the abuses of the contract system. The board, however, has lost hope of ever being able to bring the contractor and the men together.

This hopeless situation was brought about by the action of the striking Grain Shovelers' Union in rejecting the proposition submitted by a joint committee of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration and the Lake Carriers' Association, the Elevator Association, the Merchant's Exchange, the United Trades and Labor Council, and agreed to by Mr. Connors. The proposition was the result of a conference among the representatives of these organizations which lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon.

At 8 o'clock tonight Mr. Connors's proposition, in typewritten form, was laid before the grain shovelers. At that time 2000 of them had assembled at their hall. The proposition was to the effect that Mr. Connors would agree to abolish the saloon-boss system; that dummies would not be placed on the pay roll; that a representative citizen of Buffalo would be appointed with power to adjust all complaints made by the men in the future and that the men would receive $1.85 per thousand bushels, which was the scale fixed last year. President MacMahon declared immediately after reading the proposition that he rejected it and would refuse to submit it to the men.

The committee of labor men, who had conferred with Connors and the Board of Arbitration urged him to permit the men to vote on the proposition, but MacMahon refused. Instead, he walked to the front of the stage and said: "A fake proposition has been submitted to us by the Lake Carriers Association. As it provides for a continuance of the contract system, I have rejected it in your behalf."

The grain-shovelers cheered the announcement enthusiastically. President MacMahon then announced that the men would have no more to do with the Lake Carriers' Association, but would fight the matter out on the docks. It was announced tonight that the monthly men at the elevators, and the coal-heavers on the docks would go out on Monday. This will add nearly 2000 men to the ranks of the strikers. There is undoubtedly evidence that men are to be brought here by Mr. Connors from outside towns, and if this is done serious trouble is sure to follow.

ON THE DOCKS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

BUFFALO (N. Y.,) May 6.—The situation on the docks is unchanged. There has been no attempt at disorder. There are dozens of vessels waiting to be unloaded, and the insurance claims on all such tied-up cargoes are very heavy.

Address from Shafter.

SAN JOSE, May 6.—Gen. W. R. Shafter has accepted an invitation to deliver an address in this city on Memorial day.

NEAR THE END.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

wounded men from the Minnesota regiment and one from the Oregon regiment, who were hurt in yesterday's fighting, besides twenty sick men. They yere sent by way of Malolos.

Gen. Lawton's advance met with but slight opposition. Outside of Mausin 2000 rebels, who occupied an entrenched position were routed in short order.

Many corpses of rebels have been discovered along the river at Santo Tomas. Scores of rifles and other arms have been recovered from the river into which they were thrown by the rebels.

Maj.-Gen. MacArthur's division is resting at San Fernando, making in the mean time extensive reconnaissances.

SPANISH PRISONERS.

Negotiations for Their Release Through Ambassador Cambon.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

MADRID, May 6.—[By Atlantic Cable.] In view of Aguinaldo's refusal to negotiate with Spain for the release of Sapnish prisoners, the government of Spain has asked the French government to arrange for fresh negotiations at Washington through the French Ambassador there, M. Cambon, for the release of the prisoners according to the stipulations of the Paris treaty of peace.

DEWEY COMING HOME.

HE IS ONLY WAITING FOR PEACE TO BE ASSURED.

Expected to Return by the Suez Canal Route and Go Direct to Washington—Rear-Admiral Watson to Take His Place.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Official intimations have been received by the President that Admiral Dewey wishes to return home as soon as peace negotiations with the insurgents are concluded. This statement was made today by a high administration official, and confirms the announcement of the prospective early return of the admiral. As it is the expectation of the administration that the question of peace in the Philippines is merely a question of hours, it is apparent that Admiral Dewey will soon be on his way home.

Admiral Dewey has not asked to be recalled. In President Schurman's dispatch, received at the State Department, however, his home-coming was alluded to and reference was made to the desire of the commission that he should see the President and explain the situation to him, as the admiral is a member of the commission.

Secretary Long could not tell the method of procedure which will be followed in the matter of the admiral's recall. It is expected, however, that Rear-Admiral Watson will be sent to Manila in a few days, and the admiral will then be granted permission to return to the United States. He will be directed to come home in one of the ships under his command, in all probability his flagship Olympia, and he will undoubtedly return through the Suez Canal, so as to touch at New York. It requires about forty-five days to make the voyage from Manila to New York. The officials do not expect that the admiral will reach this country much before July, although as indicated, everything is dependent upon the rapidity with which the peace negotiations are concluded.

The President will be glad to talk with the admiral regarding the Philippine situation. Before his departure it is expected he will go over the work of the commission in order that he may be able to present the views of his colleagues, as well as his own to the President. When he has concluded his conference with the President, the admiral will be given a long rest abroad and then such duty as he may desire.

THE ADMIRAL'S HEALTH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—On the steamer City of Peking, which arrived today from China and Japan was Dr. J. E. Page, passed assistant surgeon, U.S.N., and surgeon on the flagship Olympia for the past year and a half. various rumors have been received in the United States regarding the condition of Admiral Dewey's health, and the people of the whole nation have waited eagerly for authentic news. He is a doctor who comes direct from Dewey's own ship, and he makes the following statement:

"Admiral Dewey is in perfect health. He has not been more than twenty miles away from Manila since the first day of last May, and he has not felt the necessity of a physician's aid in that time. The reports concerning the admiral's physical condition have been grossly exaggerated. The climate of Manila is enervating, of course, but the commander of the fleet has been no more affected by it than any one else."

The people of California will be disappointed at not seeing Admiral Dewey, for he has determined to return to the United States in the Olympia by way of the Suez Canal.

COMING HOME SOON.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—A special to the Herald from Washington says there is reason to believe that President McKinley has been advised that Admiral Dewey contemplates coming home in a short time. His return will, of course, be dependent upon the success of the commission's present negotiations with the Filipinos. As soon as they have laid down their arms, it is expected he will proceed with the protected cruiser Olympia to the United States, probably through the Suez Canal to New York, and come immediately to Washington to consult with the President regarding the Philippines.

AMERICAN DOMINANCE.

Filipinos Recognize It and are Nearly Ready to Surrender.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The officials of the State and War departments are looking for a speedy collapse of the insurrection in the Philippines. Not only is this expectation based on private advices that have come from the Philippine commission as to the negotiations that have been going on between that body and the insurgent representatives, but also on the development of MacArthur's and Lawton's campaigns. So far as the commission's reports are concernd, they indicate that the insurgents have at last recognized the inevitable breakdown of their struggle, and are simply striving, by protracting their resistance, to secure the most liberal terms possible in the erection of a government in the Philippines. They have not in any diplomatic sense acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States, but have recognized the physical domination of our military forces, and while they have talked more or less of independence, even at the last moment, without doubt they will accept readily any proposition looking to a protectorate. The President's instructions, however, are clear on this point, and the commission understands that it is to take no action in the way of making promises that will deprive Congress of a free hand in disposing of the future of the Philippines.

It is believed that an animating purpose in the Philippine presentation is to make sure that whatever form of government is adopted will afford lucrative and influential places for the many ambitious Philippine leaders. The administration sees nothing in this aspiration irreconcilable with a firm government over the islands by the United States, the opportunity for the Filipinos being found in a liberal provision for municipal and even provincial native government in the islands. United States officials properly distributed throughout the islands in supervisory capacities charged to interfere as little as possible with local affairs, so long as they are conducted without abuses, and a few garrisons of troops at strategic points, supported by a naval contingent, it is thought by officials here may prove to be all that is necessary for the effective maintenance of the United States sovereignty over the islands, while meeting the native aspirations for home rule. The Philippine commission has been instructed on these points.

Aside from the encouragement conveyed because of promises of peace negotiations, the officials find a bright promise in the rapid development of the military campaign. The press reports this morning announcing that Lawton is meeting with slight resistance in his movement northward, that the insurgents are fleeing before him, and more important still, that they are casting away their arms, are facts tending to indicate the approach of the end. The throwing away of the arms is claimed by the naval officers to be the result of the navy's effort to cut off the supply of incoming ammunition to the insurgents. Without ammunition, there would be no inducement to carry along their weapons. The army officers here say it is either lack of ammunition or a breaking down of their courage that has led the Filipinos to abandon their rifles.

Moving northward from Baliuag, where he is reported this morning, Lawton is apparently converging with his forces upon Mt. Arayat, about sitxeen miles distant, the point at the bend of the Rio Grande River, where Otis predicted the insurgents would make their last stand. With MacArthur moving northward from San Fernando, the two columns should meet before the last insurgent stronghold within about four days, if they meet with no more than ordinary opposition, so that even if diplomacy fails there is hope of the collapse of the rebellion from purely military reasons within a week or ten days.

MAIL CARRIER DROWNED.

The St. John River Higher Than for Twelve Years Past.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

FREDERICKTON (N. B.,) May 6.—The water in the St. John River and its many tributaries is higher than at any time since the floods of 1887. The Tobique Valley service is tied up near here. Albert Watson, a mail carrier, was drowned yesterday. South of here the low lands of Sulbury and Queens county have appearance of a vast inland sea. The heavy snowfalls in the back districts of northern New Brunswick, Maine and Quebec cause the high water.

PENOBSCOTT HIGH, TOO.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

BANGOR (Me.,) May 6.—The water in the Penobscott River has remained at freshet height for a week, and all branches of the lumber trade have suffered. The low lands in the north country are flooded and many of the country roads are under water.

ASIATIC LABOR.

Chinese Inspector Brown's Report on Hawaiian Immigration.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BOSTON, May 6.—Joshua K. Brown, United States Chinese Inspector at Hawaii, has made a report to the commanding general of immigration relating to the introduction of Asiatic labor into the islands. The whole number of Japanese laborers admitted to the islands since annexation, Mr. Brown says, is 12,180. Of this number 1197 were free, the only requirements being that each individual shall be the possessor of $50 in gold or its equivalent. The remainder were contract laborers. These contracts are simply that the laborer shall work for the contractor three years on stipulated terms. At the end of that period he is at liberty to remain in the country or leave it at his own pleasure.

About half of the population, Mr. Brown says, is Asiatic, and the number of Japanese exceeds the Chinese by about ten thousand. He predicts that before the end of the present year the Asiatic population of the islands will largely exceed all other nationalities combined, and the excess of Japanese over Chinese will be fully double what it is now.

Drank Rough on Rats.

OAKLAND, May 6.—Andrew Drynam, despondent and tired of life, placed some Rough on Rats in his coffee at dinner yesterday, and died from the effects at an early hour this morning. Despondency is supposed to have been the cause for the deed. The deceased was a native of Scotland, and aged 56 years.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Day Dispatches Condensed.

The British steamer Perthshire, from Sydney, for Queensland, is reported five days overdue at London.

The steamer Vigilancia, which reached New York yesterday, brought 506 discharged soldiers from Savannah.

The Rev. Dr. Newton, the pastor of All Souls Church, New York, has offered his church to Bishop Potter for the ordination of Dr. Briggs.

Tim Murphy, the actor, who was seized with pneumonia two weeks ago at Oshkosh, Wis., has had a relapse. His condition is at present very critical.

Charles M. Higginson, assistant to President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, died yesterday at Chicago. Mr. Higginson was well-known in railroad circles.

Postmaster Charles K. Gordon, who is chairman of the General Committee of the Chicago autumn festival, announces that Col. Roosevelt's regiment of Rough Riders will have their first reunion in Chicago in October.

John C. Waggoner, who has carried a bullet in his head since the Custer massacre in 1876, committed suicide at Stillwater, Minn., Friday night. He was chief of Gen. Custer's pack train, and was at the massacre of the Little Big Horn.

A Nassau, N. P., dispatch says the schooner Adele Bell, Capt. Fisher, April 26, from New York, for Matanzas, stranded on Harbor Island on May 3. The vessel will be a total loss. The materials and cargo are being salved. The crew are safe.

At St. Louis, Mo., Mrs. Edward F. Uhl of Grand Rapids, Mich., was yesterday re-elected president of the National Federation of Musical Clubs, for the ensuing two years. Cleveland was selected as the city in which to hold the next biennial convention.

Dr. William Whitney Godman of the hospital for insane at Washington, died yesterday morning. For some time he had been suffering from kidney trouble, combined with chronic valvular heart trouble, which was the immediate cause of his death.

Alderman John W. Grey, and Daniel Feehan, an ex-Alderman, were indicted by the grand jury yesterday at Joliet, Ill., for malfeasance, and misconduct in office. It is alleged they changed the results of the recent city election so as to deprive the Republican candidate of his winning votes.

BACKING FOR BRYAN,

MILLIONAIRES GOING OVER TO BILLY BOY'S SIDE.

Carnegie and Belmont Trying to Infuse New Life in His "Busted" Boom.

OTHERS READY TO CONTRIBUTE.

BUT BILLY MUST DROP HIS FREE-SILVER FAD.

Cockles of the Tammany Heart Said to Be Warming Toward the Nebraska Colonel—Strange Bedfellows.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The retirement of Andrew Carnegie from business, with the expressed intention of devoting himself to philanthropic and political work, and the activity of O. H. P. Belmont, who has practically placed his millions at the disposition of the Bryan party, marks the beginning of a boom of large dimensions of the standard-bearer for the Chicago platform.

It is said today that an understanding exists between Bryan and certain eastern men of great wealth, looking to the retirement of the silver question in favor of anti-expansion, and the administration's alleged ill-treatment of the soldiers. If Bryan has agreed to let the 16-to-1 agitation gradually die out, and to take up issues raised by the McKinley administration, it is said that not only Carnegie and Belmont will use their personal influence in his behalf, but that other eastern as well as western millionaires will take up his cause vigorously, and be heavy contributors to an anti-imperial, anti-Alger campaign fund.

It is well-known that the famous iron-master is an anti-imperialist, and that he thinks the coming Presidential campaign will be fought with the anti-trust and anti-expansion people on one side. As chief stockholder in the Carnegie Company and that company a member of the trust "monster," he would occupy an illogical position in the anti-trust, anti-expansion party. By selling out his interest he will be able to devote his time and attention and money to endeavor to bring about the success of his anti-expansion propaganda. To the suggestion that the hatred entertained toward him by union labor may cause his advocacy of any public question to be of doubtful utility to the cause, his friends reply that it was not Carnegie, but H. C. Fricke who conducted the Carnegie Company's end of the Homestead strike, and that his approval of Mr. Fricke's course was only a demonstration of loyalty to his business partner, and that he considers himself really a very good friend to labor.

Mr. Carnegie, of course, could not associate himself with any party believing in free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, but Mr. Carnegie has confidence in himself and may perhaps expect to eliminate that troublesome question from the next campaign. Indeed, it is openly alleged that his decision to retire from the trust-threatened business field was born at the conference which he and W. J. Bryan held in New York last winter. At that time Carnegie sought an interview with Bryan, and afterward declared freely that he thought the Nebraskan was the only man in America who could successfully make the fight for the Presidency against trust encroachments and foreign expansion.

O. H. P. Belmont's recent advocacy of Bryan occasioned much astonishbent, as he was an active gold man during the last national campaign. It is said that Col. Bryan must have given some pledge for Belmont's support, and that it was to drop the active agitation of the silver question. Mr. Belmont, by the way, was enthusiastically applauded at the dinner of the New York Newspaper Correspondents' Club the other night when his name was mentioned by a speaker as a running mate for Bryan. Nor did Mr. Belmont, who was present as a guest, take the trouble to deny that such an alliance was a possibility.

It was pointed out, further, in other well-informed political circles that the cockles of the Tammany heart seem to have been recently warmed toward Bryan, and that Croker has left himself absolutely uncommitted against Bryan. Expansion is especially unpopular throughout New England, and it is figured also that Bryan's strength there will be greatly increased if he avoids the silver issue.

Hon. Chauncey Depew said last night that nothing could prevent Bryan's renomination against McKinley, and that it looked like he would have behind him a perfectly united Democracy.



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A good place to spend the summer. Price reasonable. Send for circular.
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Most elegant seaside resort. Renowned for its fish dinners, golf, tennis, fishing, sailing.
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Open the year around. Elevation 1500 feet. Panorama view of famous Baldwin Rancho, foot of Wilson Trail. E. A. BOUGHTON, Mgr.

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HOTEL LINCOLN HILL, near 2d street.
The Leading Family Hotel. Cuisine excellent: all modern improvements; summer rates. THOS. PASCOE, Prop'r.

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The best appointed family hotel in the city; $1.50 per day up; special rates to permanent guests. Spacious, airy court under glass. Electric cars to and from all parts of the city and depots. Headquarters for N. E. A. Teachers.

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THE WESTLAKE HOTEL—J. B. Duke, Prop., 720 Westlake Ave. A select family hotel located in the most delightful residence portion of the city, one block from park. Recently enlarged. Newly furnished. Telephone M. 846.

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WE'RE INCHING ALONG

AMERICA'S COMPETITION IN INDUSTRIES IS GROWING.

New English Trunk Line Has Ordered a Batch of Locomotives from This Side.

FLATTERING PRESS COMMENT.

UNITED STATES MANUFACTURERS DOWNING BRITISH RIVALS.

Capt. Crozier Investigating Rapid-fire Field Artillery—Choate's Retort Corteous to Lord Russell's Criticism.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, May 6.—[Special Cable Letter. Copyrighted, 1899.] Public attention has again been directed to America's growing competition with England in the industrial world, by the announcement this week that the new English trunk line, the Great Central Railway, has ordered a batch of locomotives in America, while advices from abroad show that the Americans are beating the English right along the line. The British Consul at La Rochelle, France, in a report just submitted, says that the Americans are fast taking the agricultural machinery busin in his district from English firms. The latter, it is pointed out by the Consul, would not conform to the farmers' demand for light machinery, whereas the Americans have adapted themselves to circumstances, and make machinery that is exactly suited to the farmers' requirements.

The foregoing is only a sample of the tributes which are now constantly found in consular reports to American enterprise, and showing that American manufacturers are slowly elbowing their English rivals out of markets which the British thought were their own preserves. Articles on Anglo-American industrial and commercial rivalry, which are very flattering to Americans, constantly appear in the English press.

CAPT. CROZIER'S MISSION.

Capt. Crozier, the military member of the American delegation to the International Peace Conference, is here making inquiries at Woolwich before he goes to the continent. Capt. Crozier carries credentials to French and German military depots. His mission includes investigation of and report upon the latest phases and developments in quick-firing field artillery.

COMMERCIAL NEGOTIATIONS.

Douglass Harry Coghill, member of the House of Commons for Stoke on Trent, will next week ask the government whether, considering the injury done our trade by the present United States tariff, the Foreign Office will enter into special commercial negotiations with the United States with a view to obtaining favorable treatment for British manufactures.

CHOATE'S REPLY.

There was considerable astonishment at the dinner of the Hardwick Society on Monday, at which the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, was a guest, that the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Russell of Killowen, should have seized the occasion to lecture his audience upon the shortcomings of the American legal system. Lord Russell was very free in his criticisms, and very facetious over the number of judges he met in America, but Mr. Choate was equal to the occasion, and in a good-natured speech said that he desired to say that justice was administered to the satisfaction of the people, to whom substantial justice brought very small cost. Justice, Mr. Choate added, was within the reach of every man, and he was encouraged to defend and maintain his rights in court, and his costs were little, as compared with what Mr. Choate understood was the cost here. Referring to the number of judges in America, Mr. Choate said he could not see how it would be possible for twenty-five men to conduct the legal business for eighty millions of people.

LONDON WEEKLY BUDGET.

Rhodes on Rhodesia—Queen's Movements—Curzon's Society Ways.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

LONDON, May 6.—[Special Cable Letter. Copyright, 1899.] The personality of Cecil Rhodes has been a towering figure this week. His welcome at the meeting of the Chartered British South African Company at the Cannon-street Hotel Thursday, was one of blind enthusiasm. Mr. Rhodes carried his audience away with his breezy optimism, which served as a gilded coating for the unpleasant fact that the negotiations with the government for aid for his Cape-to-Cairo-Railroad had failed, and that the company needed another £3,000,000. The audience, among which were a number of fashionable ladies, cheered him wildly.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Rhodes was obliged to address an overflow meeting outside the hall. Such an enormous crowd surrounded him, enthusiastically cheering him, that policemen were required to escort him back to the offices of the chartered company. The after-effect of Mr. Rhodes's speech was less favorable, however, and shares of the British South Africa Company suffered a decline.

AMERICANS IN RHODESIA.

Mr. Rhodes's reference to the Carnegie Company's tender of railroad iron for the Rhodesian road, and his explanation of its rejection, has attracted considerable attention. The correspondent here of the Associated Press interviewed Mr. Rhodes upon the subject. Mr. Rhodes said:

"My policy has been to support home industries wherever it can be done, from a business point of view, but there is no need for Americans to be discouraged. We positively will go into the open markets in the future. I personally believe the open market to be the best in every interest. I can see no reason why the American iron and steel industry should not watch us even more closely than in the past, for Rhodesia is going forward without government support, and we want to attract enterprising Anglo-Saxons and let them see the enormous scope before them. The government's caution in supporting us is no new thing. Take Madagascar's for example. No man has done so much for that island as Gen. Gallieni, and even now he is obliged to go upon his knees and supplicate the French government to follow even our limited example and open up the country. The German Emperor, who is a man of immense intelligence, sees clearly the ultimate value of present support in similar cases. I believe that Americans are quicker to see business possibilities than the average Englishman, who is cautious, conservative, and insular as a rule, but once the Briton sees clearly, then no amount of capital is enough to sink. You can say that Americans are as welcome in Rhodesia as brothers. Three years will see us on the crest of an enormous wave of prosperity."

RHODES ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Regarding the opening up of the Philippines, Mr. Rhodes said: "If my observation is correct, the Americans will be quick to see the great possibilities of trade in that direction and will not stand waiting, but will rush with capital to develop the industries of the islands. It is impossible to believe that the American government with such facts and possibilities beyond a shadow of doubt, will hesitate a moment, as the British government has done regarding Rhodesia."

Mr. Rhodes continued the interview by the statement that the whole of the £3,000,000 needed for railways in Rhodesia has already been assured.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN.

Queen Victoria returned from her stay at Cimiez, to Windsor on Friday. Her Majesty was delayed one day at Cherbourg by rough weather on the English Channel. It is expected that the birthday honors will include a peerage for the British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote, in recognition of the part he has taken in the promotion of Anglo-American understanding. This distinction will be very apropos in view of Sir Julian's selection as the British representative at the peace conference.

The Queen's birthday will also be the occasion for an act of grace toward Mullett, O'Hanlon, and Fitz Harhis, the three men sentenced to penal servitude for life for complicity in the murder of Sir Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and T. H. Burke, the permanent under secretary for Ireland, in Phoenix Par, Dublin, May 6, 1882. The case of these men has been considered by the Cabinet, and it is understood that the prisoners will be liberated on the Queen's eightieth birthday.

The Queen has overcome her dislike of electric light, which has now been introduced in all the royal palaces. The Prince of Wales has just taken an opposite step, and has abolished electricity and reinstated gas for lighting at Sindringham.

CADOGAN'S RESIGNATION.

According to several papers, the Earl of Cadogan, has decided to resign the lord lieutenancy of Ireland, owing to ill health. The Earl, however, has been induced to postpone the tender of his resignation until after the Duke of York's promised visit to Ireland. The Earl of Dunraven, it is said, will be designated as successor to the Earl of Cadogan.

LORD CURZON'S ILL HEALTH.

Lord Curzon gave it to be understood when he accepted the viceroyalty of India that he did so because he thought that the climate would improve his health. Private advices, however, intimate that the contrary has been the effect, and that Lord Curzon has been suffering from ill-health ever since his arrival in India. According to Today the Curzons have been rather overdoing the dignity of the viceroyalty in contrast to the ways of former viceroys. The publication mentioned says that the practice in Simla and Calcutta is all on the lines of the most rigid etiquette. In formal gatherings the hosts always enter last, and when dinner is announced they go in first together through a long lane formed by the guests and an obsequious suite. They sit facing and address each other, according to Today, as "Your Excellency." Old hands, it is added, are inclined to snigger at this, which is a bad imitation of Windsor or other royal residences; "but," concludes Today sarcastically, "it must be very pleasing to very pretty Miss Leiter and her sisters, all republican born."

SICK OF SUNDAY PAPERS.

The agitation against Sunday newspapers has had a splendid inning this week. The Earl of Roseberry, in the course of a public speech, took up the matter Tuesday and declared strongly against the system, appealing for a "truce of God" between the Mail and the Telegraph, whose proprietors were sitting on either side of him at the time. His lordship intimated that each was desirous of ceasing publication of his Sunday paper if the other would agree to do likewise. The evidence points strongly to the fact that neither Sunday paper has been the success anticipated, and other newspapers are jubilant at the position in which the two rivals find themselves, both being willing but ashamed to withdraw. Mr. Harmsworth, proprietor of the Mail, has written a letter saying that he hopes the proprietors of the Daily Telegraph will accept Lord Roseberry's proposition and agree to a truce. Mr. Harmsworth adds that the Sunday newspaper development is quite as unnecessary in England today as it was in the United States thirty-five years ago, when it commenced there. One by one the most conservative newspapers of the United States were forced into the Sunday market. Mr. Harmsworth concludes by saying that the present is a golden opportunity to stop the increase of Sunday newspapers. Mr. Harmsworth evidently has had enough of Sunday journalism.

DUKE MICHAEL REINSTATED.

An interesting event in connection with the Russian Easter festival was the Czar's reinstatement of the Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch as staff captain in the Caucasus Rifles. The Grand Duke fell into disgrace with the late Czar, Alexander III, owing to his morganatic marriage in 1891, with the beautiful Countess von Merenburg, grand-daughter of the celebrated author, Puskov. The Czar deprived him of all military honors and exiled him. His present appointment means early and rapid promotion.

SOCIAL ASPECT.

There has been a decided improvement in the social aspect of the season this week. The drawing-rooms on the 10th and 16th of this month will bring many notable people to town. The Queen herself is to hold the second of these drawing-rooms, and consequently there will be a great rush for it, and it promises to be an affair of the most brilliant character.

WHISTLER'S ART SHOW.

Much interest is taken in society, and artistic circles in the exhibition of international art in which James McNeil Whistler is the prime mover, which opens next week. All fashionable London has been invited to Monday's private view. There is a special curiosity to see Mr. Whistler's exhibition, as it was such a success last year, and as the Academy and new gallery exhibitions which have been open a week, are pronounced worse than usual.

M'CLOY IDENTIFIED.

Deserter from the Texas in Custody at Coldwater, Mich.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

COLDWATER (Mich.,) May 6.—Bernard McCloy, deserter from the battleship Texas, who was arrested at Zanesville, O., yesterday, charged with brutally assaulting Mrs. Effie Smith near here in 1897, arrived here in custody of officers today. Mrs. Smith quickly picked him out from among a dozen men as the culprit who had pounded her nearly to death with a stone. Edward Robinson, a young farmer, who attempted McCloy's capture after the assault, and who was shot and maimed for life by the assaulter, also readily identified McCloy. The latter denies ever having been here.

INCITING OUTLAWRY.

INFLAMMATORY UTTERANCES BY CUBAN LEADERS.

Gen. Lacret and Others Sowing the Seed of Sedition Among the Native Inhabitants.

STRIKE TROUBLE SPREADING.

MONEY SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES INSUFFICIENT.

Starving People Encouraged to Steal. Cleaning Up of Havana Still Goes On—Nuns Ejected from a Home.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

HAVANA, May 6.—[By West Indian Cable.] Utterances by Gen. Lacret and other of the assemblist leaders are published here today, which might be regarded as tending to inflame the minds of the Cubans against the United States and to incite them to outlawry. Gen. Lacret is quoted as saying that while he has no doubt of the honorable intentions of the United States toward the Cubans, the troubles and misunderstandings arise through the ignorance of the departments to the conditions in Cuba.

The general is also reported to have said that many of the lower classes would not be able to live during the year. The crops are not harvested, business is dull and industries are at a standstill. The capital of the islanders is hoarded, while foreign capital is timid. The general said he was confident that starving Cubans would soon be obliged to steal in order to keep body and soul together, and that if they were to steal his property he could not blame them. As for the $3,000,000 sent from the United States for the payment of Cuban soldiers, that money would soon be spent in saloons and give no substantial help.

Talk like this which is repeated by other prominent Cubans is believed to be causing outlawry.

Strikes are spreading. The stevedores at Cienfuegos have again quit work.

Gen. Wilson has ordered that the reservoirs and tanks of the aqueduct be cleaned. They are in a filthy condition.

The Sisters of Charity of Matanzas, who have been occupying the home owned by Beneficencia, a charitable society, have been ordered to move out. Maj.-Gen. Brooks, the Governor-General of Cuba, was asked to intervene in behalf of the Beneficencia officials, forbidding the expulsion of the nuns, who are under American protection. Fifteen districts, comprising seventy villages, have petitioned for authority to build wagon roads, to establish communication between various points and to furnish needed employment for laborers.

Gen. Brooke has ordered that in future soldiers dying shall be buried in the military cemetery at Marianao, instead of the Colon district.

IN AND ABOUT HAVANA.

Postal Service News—Spanish Press View Point—Sanitation.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says a decree will probably be issued shortly making applicable to the Cuban postal service the laws now enforced against postal abuses in the United States. Gov.-Gen. Brooke has been convinced, by the result of a recent prosecution in this city, that some step of this sort is necessary to check improper uses of the mails. Two Cubans who were arrested and held in the Police Court for mailing indecent literature, were discharged by a Spanish hold-over judge on the ground that they had violated no known provision of the Criminal Code. The Department of Posts which caused the arrest was greatly scandalized at this decision, and brought the matter to the attention of the military authorities. An extension of the United States postal regulations to Cuba will insure prompt punishment for such offenses, and will also put an end to the traffic in lottery tickets, still more or less openly conducted here.

Local newspapers continue to publish the advertisements of the San Dominician Lottery Company, and the postal authorities lack as yet authority to seize remittances sent through the mails to foreign gambling enterprises.

Col. Cespides, Gen. Gomez's chief lieutenant, resents the ill-advised effort to push him to the front at this inopportune time, as the Gomez party's candidate for the presidency of the prospective Cuban republic.

The Spanish press here continues to look askance at the reforms in process which are being grafted on the Latin criminal law. Both the Diario de la Marino and La Union Espanola deprecate the introduction of English common law rights and privileges in a community which they declare is not educated up to them. Spanish sovereignty has gone, but Spanish civilization, they assert, is still the only one possible or practicable in Cuba. This narrow view of Cuban character and Cuban adaptability is not shared by either the native or the English newspapers published here.

The city's sanitary report for April shows only 617 deaths for that month, for the four months of 1899, the total of deaths is a little over 2000, indicating a total for the year of perhaps 7000. This estimate ignores the possibility of an epidemic of yellow fever during the latter rainy season. Only two deaths from this disease are reported for April, whereas tuberculosis was the cause of 102. The death rate of 1899 is so far less than half that of 1898. This is a striking tribute to American methods of surface sanitation, for, so far, little or no sanitary work has really gone on beneath the surface. Wednesday there were as many births as there were deaths in Havana, a most unusual record.

ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

League Trying to Pave the Way for It—Quarrels and Dissensions.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Cuban-American League is trying to pave the way for the annexation of Cuba by promoting the study of the English language in the island, and by encouraging and assisting in the efforts of the annexationists in Cuba. According to a letter received by President William O. McDowell of the league, quarrels and dissensions among the independents in Cuba will greatly aid the annexationists' work, and thousands who are now afraid to declare themselves, will flock to their standard as soon as assured that under United States protection they will be allowed to vote as they please.

Cuban Revenues.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Reports received by Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn show the average weekly collections in Cuba for the past five weeks to be $5274,682. The collections at the port of Havana for the week ending April 29, 1899, were $244,458, exceeding any previous week by $20,500, and only $40,500 less than the weekly average for the whole island for the five weeks named.

CARRIAGES AND FUEL.

Two New Trusts Incorporated in New Jersey.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

TRENTON (N. J.,) May 6. Articles of incorporation of the General Carriage Company with an authorized capital of $20,000,000, were filed with the Secretary of State. The company is formed to hire and traffic in cabs, carriages and vehicles of all kinds. The incorporators are Peter H. Evans, J. N. Clarke, R. C. Ellis, Frederick Gentner and R. J. McKinistry of Camden.

The Universal Fuel Company, authorized capital $1,000,000, was also incorporated today. The company is formed to operate furnaces, oven and fuel distilling plants. Also to purchase, manufacture and deal in fuel of all kinds. The incorporators are Charles A. A. Brown, George L. Tagg and Max W. Sales.

ATKINSON DENIES IT.

SAYS PAMPHLETS HE MAILED ARE NOT TREASONABLE.

Simply Wanted to Test Regulations Governing Sending of Mail to Soldiers—An Open Letter to the Attorney-General.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

BOSTON, May 6.—Edward Atkinson of this city has addressed an open letter to the Attorney-General of the United States, on the recent action prohibiting the transmission of certain pamphlets through the mail by Atkinson, in which the writer denied that the matter was of seditious nature and repeats what he previously has said in interviews, that the pamphlets have appeared as public documents in connection with the proceedings of the United States Senate.

Mr. Atkinson also denies that he has sent any communication of any nature to any soldier or any regimental officer in the Philippines.

Mr. Atkinson says that as it has been authentically reported to him that the parents of Nebraska volunteers had not been allowed to communicate with their sons on duty in the islands, and prompted by indignation, he decided to make a test, and to do so mailed pamphlets to the Philippines, and wrote to the Secretary of War telling him what he had done.

A KICK FROM CHICAGO.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CHICAGO, May 6.—The Monticello Club of this city adopted resolutions today protesting against what was termed the inhuman and utterly barbarous struggle for independence over the Philippines, and demanding that measures be taken at once by the President of the United States to have it cease.

GUNBOAT NASHVILLE.

Is Given a Rousing Welcome at Cairo, Ill.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

CAIRO (Ill.,) May 6.—The United States gunboat Nashville, which fired the first shot in the Spanish-American war, dropped anchor at Cairo last night amid a din of whistling, cheering and cannonading. The boat was met ten miles below the city by the steamers Dick Fowler, J. S. Morgan and Theseus, bearing the Reception Committee. The arrival within sight of the city was the signal for the noise to commence.

Battery A of Danville opened fire from the point, and the salute was taken up by every vessel in the harbor with the engines and mills chiming in the shrill chorus. The Nashville responded with two of her six pounders, and although she fired only a one-quarter charge of powder, she made the windows rattle on the river front and the Kentucky hills sent back echo after echo. The levee was black with people and a huge crowd stretched along the water front hurrahed "welcome" to the warship.

The officers of the Nashville were the guests of the Alexander Club during the evening, and were given a banquet, and a float entertainment.

ATROCITIES IN BOLIVIA.

Indians Subject Soldiers to Revolting Treatment and Murder Them.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPOTT.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Department of State has been informed by our Minister at La Paz, Bolivia, under date of March 28, 1899, that on March 1, Col. Pando sent from his army at Sicasica, 120 men, commanded by Arturo Eguino, to Ayopoya, there to confer with Mr. Orolima as to the best means for smiultaneously attacking Cochabampa. On arriving at the town of Mohosa, Eguino commanded a loan of 200 Bolivars from the priest of the town and 100 Bolivars from the Mayor. These demands being refused, the priest and Mayor were imprisoned. Meanwhile, however, the priest had dispatched couriers to the Indian villages, asking that the natives attack Pando's men.

A large crowd of Indians came, and in spite of all measures taken to pacify them, the arms of the soldiers were taken away, the men subjected to revolting treatment and finally locked inside the church for the night. In the morning the priest, after celebrating the so-called "mass of agony," allowed the Indians to take out the unfortunate victims two by two, and 103 were deliberately murdered, each pair by different tortures. Seventeen escaped death by having departed the day previous on another mission.

Each day brings news of risings of the Indians in different sections of the northern part of the country. A large party of whites arived in La Paz today, fleeing from the Indians.

ALLEGED MURDERER PARDONED

Utah State Board of Pardons Acts in Henry Hayes's Behalf.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SALT LAKE, May 6.—The State Board of Pardons today pardoned Harry Hayes, who is now serving a life sentence in the Utah penitentiary.

In April, 1895, the bodies of Albert Hayes, Alfred Nielson and Andrew Johnson, three young men who had been living on a ranch at Pelican Point, Utah, were found dead on the lake shore. Investigation showed that the men had been murdered some time in February and their bodies thrown into the lake.

Harry Hayes, who lived in Eureka, was suspected of the crime, was indicted in December, 1895, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. In January, 1897, the State Board of Pardons commuted the sentence to lire imprisonment, giving as a reason that it appeared that others were implicated in the murders.

About two months ago, the attorneys for Hayes filed an application for his pardon, basing the application on evidence recently obtained from the wife of one George H. Wright, who notified the Chief of Police at Buffalo, N. Y., that Wright was guilty of the crime for which Hayes was serving a life sentence. Wright was known to have been in the vicinity of Pelican Point at the time the murders were committed. His whereabouts are unknown.

PALE, emaciated, thing, weak men and women. Hudyan cures. All druggists, 50 cents. Consult Hudyan doctors free, 316 South Broadway.

RELEASED FROM PAIN.

SUFFERINGS OF MRS. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY ENDED.

Injuries Received While Riding After the Hounds More Than a Year Ago Terminated Fatally. Noted Woman Dead.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—Mrs. William C. Whitney, wife of the former Secretary of the Navy, died shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. Whitney sustained a serious injury to her spine over a year ago by being thrown from her horse. She has since been undergoing treatment, and last summer was removed from her Westbury home to Bar Harbor, Me. Some months later she was brought back to her home in a yacht. At that time her condition was reported to be somewhat improved. This apparent improvement continued up to a short time ago, when her case took a turn for the worse, and last Tuesday it became evident to her physicians that the end was not far off.

Mrs. Whitney was thrown from her horse while fox hunting in South Carolina, on February 21, 1898. She tried to pass under a low bridge, but struck her head on a beam and fell to the ground. She was unconscious when she was picked up. She was placed in a plaster cast and remained in it for a long time. She remained absolutely helpless from the time of the accident until she died. She was completely paralyzed from the neck down.

Mrs. Whitney was the second wife of ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney, and he was her second husband; her first husband having been Capt. Randolph of the British army. The funeral services will be held in the Garden City Cathedral, probably Monday.

PACIFIC BISCUIT COMPANY.

Controls Coast Business—Won't Operate East of the Rockies.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—The companies to be included in the Pacific Biscuit Company, recently incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $4,000,000, are as follows: American Biscuit Company, San Francisco; Portland Cracker Company, Portland; South California Cracker Company, Los Angeles; Washington Cracker Company, Portland, Or.; Standard Biscuit Company, San Francisco; Oregon Cracker Company, Portland, Or.; Seattle Cracker and Candy Company, Seattle, Wash.

These companies control the entire business of the Pacific Coast in the manufacture and supply of biscuits, crackers and cakes. The capital of the company consists of $1,500,000 cumulative preferred, and $2,500,000 common stock. There are also $1,500,000 sinking fund gold bonds to run for twenty years at 6 per cent. Of the latter $250,000 and a like amount of the preferred stock will remain in the treasury for the erection of plants, etc.

A working agreement with the National Biscuit Company is arranged, whereby the new company agrees not to operate east of the Rocky Mountains, and the national company agrees not to operate west of the Rockies. The company will start business with $250,000 working capital.

BRIDGING THE WORLD.

An American Bridge Company Gets Many Foreign Contracts.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—The Phoenix Bridge Company of Phoenixville has just contracted with representatives of the Japanese government to build a large steel bridge for the imperial railroad of Japan. The contract was secured after a sharp competition with a number of leading bridge building firms of Europe.

The company has also contracted to build a number of steel bridges and viaducts for railroads in Brazil, Canada, Central America and other countries, besides building several bridges for the Eastern Chinese Railroad, the Southeastern terminus of the great Trans-Siberian Railroad now being built by the Russian government.

DO YOU want to make money with little or no risk? If so no better opportunity exists than to buy Cripple Creek mining stocks. In March we advised the purchase of Oriole at 2 cents per share; now selling at 4½ cents; Mobile at 3¾ cents, sold today at 9½ cents; Isabella at 80, selling at 90. We now advise you to buy Granite Hill, Nugget, C. K. & N., they are sure to advance soon; stocks carried on margin. For information call or write to S. H. Ellis & Co., 200 Lankershim Block.

HUDYAN is now sold at 50 cents per package by all druggists. Get Hudyan. Consult Hudyan doctors free; 316 South Broadway.

A SINGLE TRIAL
WILL PROVE THEIR WORTH

La Preferencia Cigars

STRICTLY HAND MADE
HIGHEST GRADE

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED the BEST

S. BACHMAN & CO., Dist's

EUGENE VALLENS & CO., Makers

The Owl Drug Co.
Cut-Rate Druggists,
320 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Many Electric Belts

Are utterly worthless and frequently hurtful owing to faulty construction.

Manhattan Electric Belts

Are scientifically built and always give entire satisfaction.
We carry several styles
Ranging from $5.00 to $7.50.
Equal to any $25.00 Belt made.

Electric Batteries

Of All Kinds and Sizes.

Pocket Batteries	$4.00 and $5.00
Climax, at	4.50
William's 20th Century	5.00
Barclay No. 1	7.00
Household, at	7.00
William's Perfection	7.50
William's Dial	12.00
Phenix, at	12.00

Thompson's Dandelion and Celery Tonic

Are you nervous?
Are you sleepless?
Are you bilious?
Are you dyspeptic?
Do you feel all run-down and worn-out?
Do you lack energy and vim? If so, take
Thompson's Dandelion and Celery Tonic
and be young again.



A LETTER FROM SENATOR J. H. GARDNER OF WYOMING.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 20, '99.

Dear Ladies:
According to agreement in Salt Lake City, if your hair grower "The Seven Sutherland Sisters," was of any benefit to my bald head, I was to send you a testimonial. It has made a wonderful change in my appearance. After having used the amount bought of you there is a fine growth of new hair started. I also used the "Hair and Scalp Cleaner" and am not troubled any more with dandruff and the annoying itching of the scalp. I had tried everything I could hear of before I saw you, but received no benefit. I can, therefore, recommend your Hair Grower as the best.
HON. JOHN H. GARDNER,
Member Fifth State Legislature,
Beulah, Wyoming.

Your Neighbors Recommend It.

We have numerous testimonials from residents of Los Angeles and other South Cal. towns.

Call and see them. Interview the ladies and learn how they obtained their long and beautiful hair.

Paine's Celery Compound	60c
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound	65c
Thompson's Dandelion and Celery	60c
Allen's Female Restorative	65c
Mile's Nervine	75c
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery	70c
Scott's Emulsion	40c, 70c
Syrup Figs—Genuine	35c
Castoria at	25c
Pierce's Favorite Prescription	70c
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy	20, 40, 80c
Kirk's Irish moss	25, 50c
Sheffield's Dentifrice	15c
Leslaytine at	25c
Lyon's Tooth Powder	20c
Munyon's Remedies	15c, 2 for 25c
McBurney's K. & B. Cure	85c
Baker's K. & L. Remedy	75c
Ayer's Hair Vigor	65c
Carter's Swedish Hair Renewer	50c
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets	40c, 85c
Carter's Dyspepsia Tablets	40c, 85c
Maltine, all preparations	85c
Hood's, Joy's and Ayer's Sarsaparilla	70c
Warner's Safe K. and L. Cure	90c
Bromo-Laxative Quinine	15c
Carter's Cascara Compound	25c
Fellow's Syrup Hypophosphites	$1.00
Carter's, Beecham's and Jayne's Pills	15c
Thompson's Pills, 15c; 2 for	25c
Piso's Consumption Cure	20c
Cuticura Soap	15c
Pear's Soap, unscented	10c
Park's Tea	20c
Palmer's Oriental Tea	25c
Allcock's Plasters	10c
Belladonna Plasters	10c

Free Delivery in Pasadena If desired we deliver purchases amounting to 25c or more, free in Pasadena, provided cash accompanies order.

FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES WILL BE PAID

To any railroad point within 100 miles of Los Angeles on orders amounting to $5.00 or more, and to ANY ARIZONA railroad point on orders amounting to $10.00 or more, provided order is accompanied by cash.

NO C. O. D. ORDERS DELIVERED FREE.

SPORTING RECORD.

RACING IN EARNEST.

FIRST BIG EVENT OF THE YEAR AT MORRIS PARK.

Filagrane, the Favorite, With Clawson Up, Wins the Metropolitan Handicap.

GREAT DAY AT KEMPTON PARK.

TOD SLOAN RIDES BEFORE A BRILLIANT COMPANY.

Golden Rule Wins the Corrigan Stakes — Bangle Captures the Louisville Handicap—Results of Ball Games.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—Racing in real earnest for 1899 began today at Morris Park, the spring meeting at Aqueduct being little more than a curtain-raiser for the greater events of the year.

Shortly before 4 o'clock the candidates for the Metropolitan Handicap, fourteen in all, were sent out for the final furlong through the stretch, and every one was full of life. The closing of the betting showed Filagrane a constant favorite all the way through. Although there was considerable delay at the post, owing to the actions of Box, who refused to join his field, they finally got away well with Algol first to show, Previous close behind, Sanders next, and St. Cloud following. They had pretty well settled into their place when a quarter had been run, and Sanders was out in front. He had but a head the advantage of Filagrane, however, while Ethelbert was a length behind, a neck in front of St. Cloud. The others were close up, although Don de Oro, Banaster and Box were in the rear. Don de Oro did a good deal of sulking, for he had been bumped, and did not like it a bit.

They rushed away for the quarter at a hot pace, and when they passed the pile in 0:24, the rear division was beginning to crack. Sanders was a length in front and going so well as to make him look dangerous to those who had plunged on the favorites. Filagrane was second, a length in front of Ethelbert. St. Cloud was still a neck behind him, and the others were rattling along, some of them beginning to labor.

The three furlongs had been run in 0:36, and the places had not changed to any extent. The half-mile was reached in 0:49, a fast pace, and Sanders was still sticking to the lead by a length. Those in the rear division were straining themselves, in a wild effort to get up, but they could do nothing with the flying leaders, who were making a hot pace for the distance.

Around the turn they rushed and then came the struggle for position in the stretch, and Sims took no chances, for he hugged the rail with Sanders, losing not a foot of ground as he saw the straight quarter of a mile to home and nothing in front of him. Around the turn he whirled and straightened out in the stretch still a length to the good. Ethelbert, however, had quickened his pace and got his neck in front of Filagrane. Imp was half a length behind him and Algol fourth. The others were out of it then.

Down the last furlong pole went the leaders with the jockeys driving hard. Sims and Sanders were still in front, but the thundering, hoofs were getting nearer and nearer, and horse and rider strived the utmost to hold the slight advantage that was slipping away so fast. Ethelbert was almost at his throat-latch, a furlong from home, and was gaining with every stride, and the crowd yelled wildly for the game Ethelbert. It was for only an instant, when the all scarlet jacket of Clawson on Filagrane flashed by them as if they were again standing still, and the race was over.

The Morris stable had again won the Metropolitan and with the favorite this time. It was a well-timed rush of Clawson's, and he won by two lengths, although he had to drive hard to do it. The struggle for second place was interesting, as Ethelbert managed to get it away from Sanders by the hardest kind of work with only a head to the good. Imp was back in fourth place and the rest were strung out through a sixteenth of a mile. The time, 1:39¾, was a new record for the track.

Summary:

Five and one-half furlongs: Isadore won, Lambent second, Swiftmas third; time 1:08.

Seven furlongs: Nautch Girl won, Mazarin second, Decanter third; time 1:27 1-5.

Juvenile, five furlongs: Doublet won, Royal Highness second, Missionary third; time 1:01½.

Metropolitan, one mile: Filagrane, 102 (Clawson,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won; Ethelbert, 106 (H. Martin,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Sanders, 110 (Sims,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third; time 1:39¾. Imp, Algol, Tweinkler, Acrobat, Previous, Banaster, Firearm, St. Cloud, Box, Greatland and Don de Oro also ran and finished as named.

Four furlongs: Inish Free won, Monganic second, Maribert third; time 0:48½.

New York steeplechase, about two miles: Diversion won, Baby Bill second, Cock Robin third; time 3:50.

AT KEMPTON PARK.

Brilliant Company Sees Tod Sloan Ride to Victory.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, May 2.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The second day's racing of the spring meeting at Kempton Park today brought together a very large company of people distinguished in society and politics. Among those present were the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Rosebery. Many of the ladies wore brilliant toilettes. Mrs. Langtry had on a costume of light blue with a black hat, those being the colors of Knight of the Thistle, owned by Lord William Beresford.

There was a tedious delay at the post before a start was effected for the jubilee stakes. Knight of the Thistle showed considerable temper, refusing to join the field. There was hot betting on Knight of the Thistle and Tom Kringle up to the start, and both left off at the same price, 9 to 2. After several breakaways, Lord Edward II, Nunicer and Dark David got the best of a fair start, but after the first quarter of a mile, Knight of the Thistle assumed the lead and made the remainder of the running and won by a length, after stalling off Greenan's Challenge below the distance post. The result was loudly cheered. The race was worth 3000 sovereigns apart from bets.

SLOAN TOOK A TUMBLE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, May 6.—At the second day's racing of the Kempton Park spring meeting today, Lord William Beresford's Knight of the Thistle, ridden by Sloan, won the great Jubilee stakes of 1500 sovereigns. Mr. Hould's Queen was second and H. V. Longs's Lord Edward II third. The betting was 9 to 12 against Knight of the Thistle, 25 to 1 against Green and 100 to 7 against Lord Edward.

Capt. Bewick's four-year-old chestnut filly Wylam, won the Hampton handicap of 200 sovereigns. Sloan's mount, Esmeralda, crossed her legs in going to the post, threw Sloan and bolted, and thus took no part in the race. Sloan, however, was apparently not badly hurt, as he rode in the Jubilee stakes.

Sloan was thrown over Esmeralda's head, but rose quickly, and, mounting a policeman's hack, rode to the post; but Esmeralda could not be caught in time for the start.

Sloan won the May auction plate of 200 sovereigns on Lord Farquahar's Bobette, in a field of fourteen horses. Pizzicato was second and Lady Janet was third. The betting was 11 to 10 against Bobette.

CORRIGAN STAKES.

Golden Rule Makes His Thirteenth Winning.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6:—Corrigan's crack two-year-old Golden Rule took up 123 pounds, and easily defeated Oremus and Kitty Kelly, two good youngsters in 1:02 for the Corrigan Stakes, $1500, at five furlongs, at the Oakland track today. Ormonde filly, Oremus, was looked upon as the most promising rival of Golden Rule. She showed wonderful speed for four furlongs, but sulked when the jockey went to the whip. Kitty Kelly came fast at the end, and took the place.

Golden Rule has started fourteen times, winning thirteen times, seven of which were stake events. His only defeat was due to stumbling to his knees at the start. He is believed to be the best two-year-old ever developed in California, and will doubtless prove a great factor in eastern stake events in which he is liberally entered. Mr. Corrigan will ship Golden Rule East at once.

The weather was fine today, and the track fast. Summary:

One mile and a quarter, selling: Maj. Hooker, 104 (Jenkins,) 1 to 2, won; Formella, 102 (Wainwright,) 20 to 1, second; Reolia, 102 (J. Stewart) 20 to 1, third; time 2:09¾. Cavallo and Darechota also ran.

One mile, selling: Gibbitiflibbet, 112 (Robinson,) 7 to 1, won; Lerae, 101 (Wainwright,) 12 to 1, second; Sylvan Lass, 101 (Romero,) 11 to 5, third; time 1:44. Lomo, Alhaja, Biddy Mc, Hannah Reid, Wheat King, Chispa, Flacon and Henry C. also ran.

Five furlongs, the Corrigan Stakes: Golden Rule, 123 (Piggott,) 2 to 5, won; Citty Celly, 123 (J. Reiff,) 15 to 2, second; Oremus, 115 (Jenkins,) 5 to 2, third; time 1:02.

One mile, purse: Rapido, 105 (J. Reiff,) even, won; Tempo, 110 (Dingley,) 5 to 2, second; P. A. Finnegan, 112 (Ames,) 11 to 2, third; time 1:42¼. Grady and Paul Kruger also ran.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling: Opponent, 103 (Jenkins,) 3 to 5, won; Benamela, 105 (Hahn,) 12 to 1, second; Glen Anne, 103 (McNichols,) 4 to 1, third; time 1:48¾. New Moon, Road Runner and Don Vallejo also ran.

Mile and an eighth, handicap: Daisy F., 104 (Jenkins,) 3 to 5, won; Stamina, 102 (J. Reiff,) even, second; Ringmaster, 87 (Steward,) 12 to 1, third; time 1:54¼. Morano and Outright also ran.

A TEN-TO-ONE SHOT.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A feature of the day's sport at the Oakland race track was the win of Gibbirtiflibbit. It was her first start this season, but Peter Weber has been getting ready at Los Angeles for several months. The Los Angeles delegation played the mare and made a neat clean-up. The fact that an unknown colored jockey named Robison had the mount kept many people off the mare. Sylvan Lass ruled the favorite, but Gibbirtiflibbit proved a winner. She was as good as 10 to 1. The start was a very ragged one, Caldwell shooting the barrier before half the boys were ready.

AT CHURCHILL DOWNS.

Bangle Wins the Louisville Handicap—Others Events.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—The star piece of the programme at Churchill Downs today was the Louisville handicap at one and one-sixteenth miles, the winner being Gardner's good colt Bangle. Results:

Four and a half furlongs, selling: Supreme won, Onoto second, Clara third; time 0:58¼.

Mile and fifty yards, selling: Don Orsino won, Col. Frank Waters second, The Dauphin third; time 1:49.

Four and a half furlongs: Dick Furber won, The Monk second, Senator Mason third; time 0:57½.

Louisville handicap, mile and a sixteenth: Bangle won, Isabey second, Alleviate third; time 1:51¾.

Six furlongs, selling: Beekman won, Bon Jour second, Miss Stanton third; time 1:18¼.

Six furlongs: Lucky Star won, Prime second, Simon D third; time 1:17½.

NEWPORT RACES.

Jockey Lamley Suspended for Pulling Up His Mount.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Jockey Johnny Lamley was suspended indefinitely by the judges at Newport today for pulling up Friendship at the post in the first race. Weather cloudy; track slow. Results:

Six furlongs, selling: Samivel won, Louise second, Sister Mamie third; time 1:16½.

Five furlongs: Miss Dede won, Cheese Straw second, Barney's Last, third; time 1:02½.

Mile and a half: Babe Fields won, Bethlehem Star second, Farrondel third; time 2:38½.

One mile: Helen H. Gardner won, Libation second, Yours Truly third; time 1:43.

Seven furlongs, selling: Gen. McGruder won, Nora S second, Alamo third; time 1:29½.

Seven furlongs, selling: Tenby won, Dr. Graves second, Flop third; time 1:29.

COAST BASEBALL.

Oakland Cripples Take Another Fall Out of Sacramentos.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SACRAMENTO, May 6.—The Oakland aggregation of ballplayers took another fall out of the Sacramentos today, winning in the tenth inning. Shea was batted unmercifully by the locals, and at the end of the sixth inning was relieved by Moskiman. Doyle was touched for seven hits in the sixth inning, which netted the Oakland cripples six runs, but he subsequently settled down and pitched good ball. The features of the game were the home runs made by Stulz and Hardie, the latter sending the ball over the fence when the bases were full. Score:

Gilt Edges, 9; base hits, 11; errors, 7.
Oakland, 10; base hits, 14; errors, 3.
Batteries—Doyle and Stanley; W. Hammond, Moskiman and Shea.

CRABS AND HAYSEEDS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WATSONVILLE, May 6.—An exciting game of ball was played here today between the Sand Crabs and Farmer Struve's Hayseeds. Up to the eighth inning, it looked as though the visitors would be shut out, but their timely hitting in the eighth brought them three runs. The ninth inning closed with a score of 3 to 4 in favor of Watsonville. The following are hits, runs and errors by innings:

Watsonville, 4; base hits, 10; errors, 3.
Santa Cruz, 3; base hits, 6; errors, 4.
Batteries—Whalen and Hanlon; Donlon and Pace.
Umpire—Rube Levy.

SAN JOSE DEFEATED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The San José baseball team met defeat today at Recreation Park at the hands of San Francisco. The visitors could not hit Fitzpatrick, and only scored two runs to their opponents' seven. This is the first time that any team has made more than three runs against San José this year. Score:

San Francisco, 7; base hits, 12; errors, 2.
San Jose, 2; base hits, 2; errors, 7.
Batteries—Fitzpatrick and Swindells; Borchers and Kent.

ON EASTERN DIAMONDS.

Cast-offs Lose Their Fourth Straight to the Orphans.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CHICAGO, May 6.—The Cast-Offs lost their fourth straight to the Orphans today in a loosely-played and uninteresting game. Attendance 5500. Score:

Chicago, 10; hits, 11; errors, 5.
Cleveland, 5; hits, 11; errors, 3.
Batteries—Taylor and Chance; Hill and Sugden.
Umpires—Brown and Smith.

PITTSBURGH-LOUISVILLE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PITTSBURGH, May 6.—Pittsburgh defeated Louisville today in the eleventh inning, making five runs in their half. Attendance 3800. Score:

Pittsburgh, 10; hits, 20; errors, 1.
Louisville, 5; hits, 11; errors, 2.
Batteries—Payne and Bowerman; Dowling, Woods and Kittredge.
Umpires—O'Day and Brennan.

A CLOSE FINISH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BOSTON, May 6.—After tieing a finely played game in the last half of the ninth inning, the Champions were defeated today through the ability of the Brooklyns to hit Nichols in the other half of the extra inning. Attendance 4000. Score:

Brooklyn, 12; hits, 14; errors, 3.
Boston, 10; hits, 16; errors, 3.
Batteries—Kennedy, Yeager and Farrell; Nichols and Bergen.
Umpires—Emslie and McDonald.

SENATORS DEFEATED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Giants defeated the Washingtons in another close game today. Attendance 3000. Score:

New York, 3; hits, 6; errors, 2.
Washington, 2; hits, 7; errors, 2.
Batteries—Mekin and Warner; Dineen and Maguire.
Umpires—Gaffney and Andrews.

RED'S EASY MARK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Jones was an easy mark for the Reds today. Score:

Cincinnati 11; hits, 15; errors, 1.
St. Louis, 0; hits, 11; errors, 3.
Batteries—Dammann and Peitz; Jones and Criger.
Umpires—Swartwood and Warner.

PHILLIES BADLY BEATEN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—The Phillies played wretched ball this afternoon, and were badly beaten. Attendance 10,171. Score:

Philadelphia, 3; hits, 11; errors, 5.
Baltimore, 11; hits, 11; errors, 1.
Batteries—Fraser, Donohue Bernhard and Douglass; McFarland, Miller, McGinty and Robinson.
Umpires—Hunt and Connolly.

L.A.W. RACING RULES.

New Track Regulations Adopted by the Racing Board.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CHICAGO, May 6.—The following rules relating to registrations have been adopted by the racing board and concurred in by the Executive Committee:

(1.) Racing men with the exceptions hereinafter stated, shall not be eligible to compete in open races after May 1, 1899, until they have been registered with the racing board, and have been assigned a number which they must insert in entry blank and must exhibit certificate of registration to the clerk of the course before starting and to other proper officials on demand.

(2.) Entrants to novice races, closed races and boys under 16 years need not be registered.

(3.) The registration period for which certificates will be issued shall be May 1 to the next succeeding April 30, inclusive, when registration must be renewed.

(4.) The registration fee for professionals shall be $2 per annum.

(5.) The registration fee for amateurs who are members of the L.A.W. shall be 50 cents; non-members, $1.50; riders 16 to 17 years of age, 50 cents.

(6.) All applications for registration must be accompanied by the fee, and must give the full name, number, street, city and State address of the applicant. Applications of members of the L.A.W. must be accompanied by membership tickets. Riders 16 and 17 years of age must furnish statements from their parents or guardian certifying their age.

GREAT HAMMER THROW.

Tom Carroll Breaks the World's Record Twelve Feet.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Tom Carroll made a new world's record for putting the twelve-pound hammer today. His previous record was 205 feet. He announced that he would attempt to smash the world's twelve-pound-hammer on hand throw record with an unlimited run. At the third attempt the tape line showed a throw of 217 feet, which breaks the previous record 12 feet. Mr. Carroll will have Brother Agnon, F. Mott, D. Collins and J. Killian, who judged the contest, making affidavit to the correctness of the event, and will then take steps to have the new record placed on file.

KILLED AT THE BAT.

Ball Caught Cavanaugh Over the Heart—Death in Two Minutes.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—Hugh Cavanaugh, 22 years old, was killed by a pitched ball during a game between the Washington Athletic Club at Mont Clair and the Emerald Athletic Club team of Newark this afternoon at Mont Clair. The ball was delivered by T. F. Titsher, pitcher of the Emeralds.

Cavanaugh, at the bat, had struck at the ball twice, and then Titsher sent in a swift in-shoot. Cavanaugh struck at the ball with all his might. The ball caught him fairly over the heart. He dropped his bat and commenced to rub the spot where the ball had struck him. Then he started to run for first base. When within ten feet of the base he staggered and fell. He was carried to a bench and died in two minutes.

Stockton Relay Race.

STOCKTON, May 6.—All the riders in the big relay race between Stockton and Sacramento are ready and the start, which had to be postponed a week ago on account of rain, will be made tomorrow morning. The race will start and end in Stockton. It will be 104 miles, and seven riders from each city will participate.

Reynier Kid Gloves Are the Best Made.

Ville de Paris

A. FUSENOT. 221 and 223 South Broadway

Special offering of fresh new Dress Stuffs, this season's Choicest Styles.

Fine Covert Cloths, swell golf checks, mohair serge, mixed fancies and plaid drap de dame, all wool, 44 to 50 inches wide; former selling price 85c to $1.15, are now reduced to, yd.

55c

Rich silk and wool French Suitings, plain colored Poplins and Crepe Cloth, silk and wool Grenadine, Scotch Cheviots, etc.; 44 to 50 inches wide; regular $1.25 to $1.75 qualities reduced to, yard

90c

Successful Silk Sale Continued.

75c Crisp new Fancy Taffeta Silks in stripes, checks, dots, etc., reduced from $1.00 and $1.25.

Fancy Taffeta glace Silks, ombre & shaded effects, broken plaids, plain stripes & novelty designs, $1.50 and $1.75; reduced to..... **95c**

DE FREYCINET RESIGNS.

Camille Krauntz, New French Minister of War.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

PARIS, May 6.—[By Atlantic Cable.] M. Charles de Freycinet today presented his resignation to M. Dupuy, the Premier, of the portfolio of war. M. Dupuy immediately summoned a meeting of the Cabinet, which M. Freycinet did not attend. At the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting, M. Dupuy had a conference with President Loubet, with the result that M. Camille Krauntz, at present Minister of Public Works, was appointed to succeed M. Freycinet. Senator Monestier has been selected as Minister of Public Works.

THE NEW MINISTER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PARIS, May 6.—M. Camille Krauntz, the new Minister of War, said in the course of an interview today that he fully realizes the difficulties surrounding the office to which he had been appointed, but he declared that he had a perfectly open mind with regard to the Dreyfus affair. He never had been connected with the affair.

It is understood that M. Krauntz will clean his department of every one who was mixed in any way with Dreyfus.

M. de Freycinet's resignation was a great surprise to French politicians, but it is the general impression that he was anxious to escape a probable debate in the near future.

KICK FROM STOCKTON.

Business Men Act in Reference to New Freight Rates.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

STOCKTON, May 6.—Business men are greatly exercised over the large discrimination which is made by present and prospective freight rates in favor of Port Costa and against Stockton. A meeting of the Merchants' Association tonight passed a series of resolutions condemning the discrimination and calling upon the railroad commissioners to make the rates just and equitable. A common delegate was appointed to go before the commissioners on Monday and explain the views of Stockton business men. A resolution was passed calling for the appointment of a routing agent to route all Stockton business in favor of whatever road treats Stockton shippers fairly. The association will incorporate in order to be in a position to take the case into court, if necessary.

The Elihu Thomson Spoken.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The steamer City of Peking, which arrived from the Orient via Honolulu today, reports that she passed the disabled steamer Elihu Thomson yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, about three hundred miles off shore, and supplied Capt. Whitney of the Thomson with extra sails to increase his spread of canvas. The tugboat Relief, which was sent in search of the Thomson, carried supplies for two weeks and will make a careful search for the derelict.

Jewelry Store Robbed.

PENDLETON (Or.,) May 6.—The jewelry store of Lewis Burger, doing business under the name of the Pacific Coast Jewelry Company, was robbed last night of goods of the value of $2500. The thieves took seventy-six watches, 100 diamond rings, and other gold rings. Mr. Burger has offered a reward of $250 for the capture of the robbers.

Welburn's Case Continued.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—When the case of United States against Welburn was called today, the attorney for the ex-collector of internal revenue made a plea for delay, and the case was set for next Wednesday. Welburn appeared in court attired as a United States soldier.

Timber Cutters Pay a Fine.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The cases of Lucius Frasier, Vaughn Frasier and Frank Harvey, convicted of timber cutting on government land, were finally settled in Judge de Haven's court today. The defendants compromised by paying a fine of $500.

Fire at Stockton.

STOCKTON, May 6.—Fire broke out early this evening in the drying-room at the Holt Wheel Works, and before it could be checked considerable stock was destroyed. Loss is estimated at $5000; fully covered by insurance.

Nevada City Sewer System.

NEVADA CITY, May 6.—At a special election held today, the proposition to issue $23,000 of forty-year 6 per cent. bonds for a sewer system was carried by a large majority.

TERRIFIC WINDSTORM.

CAUSES LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN OKLAHOMA.

Part of Chickasha Utterly Destroyed. In Canton Township One Family Took Refuge in Storm Cave, it Fell in and Killed Three People.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WICHITA (Kan.,) May 6.—Meager reports reach here of a terrific windstorm that caused great destruction at several points in Southern Oklahoma. The most serious damage is reported at Chickasha, Tongana and Anadarko.

The storm struck Chickasha at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and destroyed that part of the town north of the Rock Island Railroad shops. Sixteen buildings were blown down and the roof was torn from the railroad roundhouse. Sixteen injured persons had been taken from the wrecks up to 6 o'clock, but only one death had been reported. J. H. Murray, a railroad man, was dead when taken from the wreck of a building. Rumors of greater loss of life are heard, but cannot be confirmed. There is only one telegraph wire out of Chickasha, and there is little chance of getting a list of the injured tonight.

The storm came from the southwest, preceded by a heavy hail and followed by flood of rain. The path of the storm was right down Chickasha avenue, the main street of the town, and nearly every building on the street was either wrecked or unroofed and the contents exposed to the rain.

A dispatch received in Wichita from Tongana, says that Canton township, eighteen miles west, great damage was done by a tornado. The family of J. H. Ware took refuge in a storm cave, which became so heavy from the constant rain that it fell in, killing three members of the family. The houses of J. F. Tounet and S. Saunders were blown to pieces, and Mrs. Tounet was badly hurt.

Of the damage at Anadarko, nothing can be definitely learned. The Rock Island extension up the Canadian Valley to Anadarko is reported washed out in three places and traffic is blocked.

NOT ANNEXED.

Tonga Islands are Merely an Ally of Great Britain.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—A letter from Tonga, Friendly Islands, dated April 11, says that a treaty has been entered into between Great Britain and these islands. It is not the intention of the British at this time to annex these islands, comprising the Vavau, Haapi and Tonga groups. The British and King George have merely formed a treaty alliance, offensive and defensive, the German claims will be paid when presented, and the islands have virtually become a dependency of Great Britain.

FIRE AT SANTA CLARA.

Damages Odd Fellows' Hall and Contents and Other Property.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SANTA CRUZ, May 6.—At midnight fire broke out in I. Fleisig's clothing store in Odd Fellows' building. The fire burned rapidly, spreading to the upper floor, where the Odd Fellows' Hall and offices are.

The hall was badly damaged, much paraphernalia being ruined. Bixby's drug store, J. Brazer's stationery store, Dr. B. A. Plant's office badly damaged. The loss is already about $3000. The fire is not yet under control. The Courthouse is within a few feet of the fire.

NO GOOD REASON FOR IT.

It is plain that there is no good reason why any one should suffer with rheumatic pains. Chamberlain's Pain Balm affords prompt relief and is within the reach of all. "During the winter of 1896," says Mr. L. Maddox of Kenna, W. Va., "my boy had a severe attack of la grippe, followed by rheumatism, which settled in his feet and rendered him unable to walk a step or even to put his feet on the floor without great pain. I procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it completely cured him."

Merchant Tailoring Department.
JACOBY BROS.

If You Are A "Made to Order Man"

Suits $20.00
Pants $5.00

We would like to have a few minutes of your time.

We make clothes to measure. We employ people that know how to make clothes—and know how to make them as good clothes ought to be made. We can't turn out poor work—our workmen don't know how.

When a garment leaves here it is right. If it is not right, it stays here.

We charge considerably less than exclusive merchant tailors do.

We are ready to show you the most complete line of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics ever brought to Los Angeles.

JACOBY BROS.,

128 to 138 North Spring St.

Judgment

Rendered in favor of our made-to-order Spring Suits — leaders for style, quality and low prices.

Everybody is satisfied, and satisfaction is the thing. Let us show you the best stock of woolens in the city.

Samples mailed out of town.

Nicoll The Tailor,

134 South Spring Street.



Tents... Awnings Hoegee's End of the Century Prices

To inaugurate the outing season of 1899 we quote figures that will prove us now, as always, **Leaders of Low Prices** as well as **Expert Makers** of everything in the canvas line.

Remember, every tent we sell is made in our own workrooms, of standard duck, and is the perfection of shape and strength.

7x9 Wall Tents, now $4.50.
10x12 Wall Tents, now $6.00.
12x14 Wall Tents, now $8.50.
14x16 Wall Tents, now $11.00.

These prices include Poles, Ropes and Pegs.

Let Us Figure on Your Awnings.

'Phone Main 658. **WM. H. HOEGEE,** 138-142 S. Main Street.

[COAST RECORD.]

A TRUE BEAR STORY.

SMALL BOY AND HIS LITTLE SISTER GO A-HUNTING.

They Meet a Mama Bruin and Two Cubs Taking a Stroll Near Westminster.

KID FIRES AND IS CLAWED.

SISTER WHACKS WITH A STICK AND IS CHASED.

Powder Works Explosion at Pinole, Two Men Killed—The Governor Makes Some Appointments. Hawaiian Crops.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

VANCOUVER (B. C.) May 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Recently, bears have been driven, by the protracted cold weather on the mountains, close to some of the Pacific Coast cities. Alfred Drinkwater, the twelve-year-old son of a Westminster carpenter, had heard a story of bears prowling in the brush on the outskirts of Westminster, and borrowing his father's 22-calibre revolver, he surreptitiously invited his fourteen-year-old sister Louisa to accompany him on a bear hunt.

They left yesterday afternoon, but before night Alfred had been carried, severely wounded, to a doctor's house to enable the physician to dress wounds received from an angered she bear. The children, it appears, were just entering the woods when they were confronted by a bear and her two cubs. Alfred, having the heroic deeds of his dime-novel world, uppermost in his mind, told his sister to fear nothing, and, drawing a bead on the mother bear, deliberately discharged the contents of his small pistol in her face.

In an instant the infuriated animal, half blinded by powder, for Alfred had actually waited for the bear to advance, had the poor boy down on the ground and was cruelly clawing his young life out, when his sister, seizing a short stick, commenced in desperation to belabor the bruin on the head. The bear's attention was attracted by the series of whacks on her head, and, turning, made for the girl, who ran, screaming, into the woods, the animal after her. Alfred was soon upon his feet limping after the bear and shouting.

At this instance, ranchers, attracted by the children's cries, appeared on the scene and quickly finished the entire bruin family, after which the wounded boy was carried into the city.

MAN FOUND DEAD.

Letters Indicate His Name is Henry Hanson—Cause Unknown.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

RED BLUFF, May 6.—The dead body of a man whose name, from letters on his person, appeared to be Henry Hanson, was found today beside the railroad track near Tehama. The back of his head was crushed, and there is much conjecture as to whether the accident happened by his falling from the train, or whether his death was the result of an assault. From the nature of the wound the latter supposition is presumed to be correct.

EXPLOSION AT PINOLE.

This Time Two Men are Killed at the Powder Works.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

OAKLAND, May 6.—Once more Pinole, in Contra Costa county, comes to the front with a powder explosion, with a loss of the lives of Arthur Graves and L. W. Wilkinson, foremen in the California Powder Works. Last Thursday morning at 9:05 o'clock the mixing-house of the California Powder Works at Hercules station, a short distance outside of the town of Pinole, blew up, the structure being reduced to fragments almost in the twinkling of the eye. There was only one person injured. He was Chris Sass. He was struck by flying timber while manning one of the tramway cars, and injured about the head.

Today, at exactly 9 o'clock, another explosion took place. This time the nitro-glycerine went into fragments and at the same time destroyed the lives of the two most trusted men in the employ of the company. What caused the explosion will never be known. The only men who perhaps might be able to shed any light on the subject have been blown into eternity, only the merest fragments of their bodies being found among the splintered timbers which litter the grounds.

The first intimation the management had of impending danger was when the explosion took place. There were no men working in the destroyed building. There were no men near, save the men who met their fate, and they were simply looking over the structure with a view to putting it into repair for future usefulness.

The nitro-glycerine building was situated in close proximity to the mixing works, which were destroyed last Thursday. The concussion which the explosion of that day occasioned, destroyed a part of the nitro-glycerine building. The latter structure had been in disuse for some months. It was being held in readiness to be used in case of accident or destruction of the nitro building, which is now in operation. This morning Graves and Wilkins, foremen, respectively of the nitro-glycerine and shell houses, went into the injured building, accompanied with some pipe men to repair whatever injury had been done to the machinery by he explosion of last Thursday. The pipemen, after having finished their work, left the building.

Graves and Wilkins remained to make a further examination of the structure. The fact is known because it is detailed by the repairing gang who left the unfortunate men behind them. What Graves and Wilkins did cannot be imagined. Certain it is the explosion took place and the structure and lives were destroyed together. Graves had been in the employ of the company for a number of years, and his trustworthiness led to his appointment as foreman of the very house in which he was blown to eternity. Wilkins had not been in the employ of the company so long as Graves had; he was, nevertheless, a trusted employé, and was in charge of the shellhouse.

Neither Graves nor Wilkins were married. Both resided in the building house of the company on the grounds. The loss today is $15,000.

Arthur Graves was a native of England and about 35 years of age. He had a splendid education and spoke seven different languages. He came here from Whittier about three years ago, and on account of his superior education soon worked his way up to foreman of the entire dynamite branch of the works. He was a very religious man.

L. W. Wilkins was 25 years of age, came here about three months ago. He came from Dawson City, about a year ago. His parents reside in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

DRAGS WEARILY ALONG.

Little New Evidence in the Murdock Will Case.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WILLOWS, May 6.—The Murdock case dragged wearily along today, very little evidence being introduced, though the defense attempted to introduce much that was beneficial to their side. Judge Perkey continually ruled against the defense on objections by Johnson, for the plaintiff.

Witness Young, who was State Superintendent of Schools in Nevada, denied writing to the plaintiff from there in regard to the note, or proposing himself as a business agent for Mrs. Murdock. Deponent stated that Senator Stewart of Nevada, Col. A. C. Ellis of Salt Lake City, and ex-Senator C. W. Cross of San Francisco had told him, as attorneys, that the note was not worth anything, and could not be collected.

William Thurston, who worked for plaintiff's husband between 1890 and 1893, and Joe Thurston, who was employed there from 1883 to 1891, were called and swore that they dined with the family, and that William Murdock never took a meal there to their knowledge, although they said they were not on the place continuously.

The deposition of Delos Pratt, a San Francisco real estate agent, was objected to by plaintiff's attorneys, and the court took the matter under advisement. An objection was sustained as to depositions of Senator Stewart, Col. A. C. Ellis and ex-Senator C. W. Cross. These depositions referred to matters mentioned above in connection with deposition of Young.

Judge Perkey requested the attorneys to have all the evidence in by the end of next week if possible.

LIFE CRUSHED OUT.

Accidental Death of Marshal Farish's Son in Dutch Mine Shaft.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

JAMESTOWN, May 6.—M. L. Farish, son of Deputy United States Marshal Farish of San Francisco, was instantly killed in Dutch mine today. He was tramming on the third level, and is supposed to have made a misstep into the incline shaft, he fell only ten feet, when he struck the skip coming up between the skip and center brace and his life was crushed out. Markley L. Farish was a graduate of the University of California, and was on a vacation when he met his death. He resided with his family in Berkeley.

DIVIDED FOR DEPOSITIORS.

Assessment Levied on Worthless Bank Stock at San Jose.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN JOSE, May 6.—The officers of the Union Savings Bank have received a notice from the State Bank Commissioners to levy an assessment of 10 per cent. at once on "all" the stock of the corporation to pay a dividend to depositors. As the total stock is $1,000,000, this mean $100,000, if all can be collected.

The Union Savings Bank has many stockholders who were formerly stockholders of a building and loan association, out of which the bank practically grew. These people, many of them, are poor and cannot pay an assessment. A director stated to an Associated Press representative that he doubted if more than $30,000 to $40,000 would be raised by the assessment.

GAGE'S APPOINTMENTS.

Directors for Berkeley Blind Home. Normal School Trustees.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SACRAMENTO, May 6.—Gov. Gage today made the following appointments

Directors of the Industrial Home of Mechnical Trades for the Adult Blind at Berkeley, John P. Irish, Nathan W. Spaulding, George E. Randolph, Henry M. Sanborn, William S. Wells, all of Oakland.

Trustees of the State Normal School at San Diego, Dr. R. M. Powers and George Fuller, San Diego; Z. B. West, Santa Ana; W. R. Guy, San Diego; I. B. Dockweiler, Los Angeles.

Trustees of the State Normal School at Chico—F. C. Lusk, T. H. Barnard, Chico; Frank D. Ryan, Sacramento; Richard Belcher, Marysville; Clifford Coggins, Igerna, Siskiyou county.

Gov. Gage this afternoon appointed ex-Secretary of State Lewis H. Brown as member of the State Board of Equalization from San Francisco, vice J. W. Edwards, deceased.

FRESNO'S ENERGY.

Steps to Advertise the County During N.E.A. Convention.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

FRESNO, May 6.—Fulton G. Berry and T. C. White, representing the Chamber of Commerce, were before the Board of Supervisors this morning, asking them to appropriate the sum of $2500 to advertise Fresno county at Los Angeles during the national teachers' convention, which is to be held in that city next July.

The idea of the Chamber of Commerce is to establish headquarters at Los Angeles, distributing literature advertising Fresno county. Special trains from the south will also be run, and upon arrival in Fresno the excursionists will be driven through the vineyards and entertained in other ways.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

Statement as to Tax Collector Westlake's Shortage.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SALINAS, May 6.—The grand jury which has been in session several days, made a final report this morning. In the expert's report, which accompanies the same, the statement is made that late Tax Collector Charles L. Westlake was short $7445.53 for 1895, and $7442.01 for 1896, the total shortage on tax collections was $276.70. Expert stated it might be much greater, as he was unable to ascertain how much is owing in the confused and uncertain condition of the stub books.

The grand jury recommends that the books of county officers be examined annually.

HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

Natives Anxious for Territorial Form—Large Sugar Crop.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—John Ena, vice-president of the Interisland Steam Navigation Company of Hawaii, who arrived here on the Moana says:

"The natives in Hawaii are anxious for a territorial form of government. Nobody wants the country to be a colony. We will have the largest crop of sugar this year he ever had. I cannot say as much for coffee, which is a total failure, at least on the Hilo side. The coffee planters have sold their lands to a syndicate, which will grow sugar."

DEATH-BED CONFESSION.

Murderer Swears an Alleged Accomplice is Innocent.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Romualdo Olivas and Vicenti Garcia are serving life sentences in the State's prison at San Quentin for the murder of Stanaldo, an Indian boy, at Ventura, seventeen years ago. Garcia was convicted of the murder and Olivas was found guilty of participation in the crime. The knife used in the killing was admittedly Olivas's property.

Garcia is now on his death-bed. Before he dies he wants to right a great wrong. Today he made a sworn statement that Olivas had nothing whatever to do with the Indian's death. The confession is now in the possession of Notary Public Charles A. Alden, superintendent of the prison jute mill, and will be turned over to Warden Hale tomorrow.

The day following Stanaldo's death Vicenti Garcia, Jesus Soto and Romupaldo Olivas, three Mexicans, were arrested for the murder. Soto turned State's evidence and swore that Garcia did the killing with a knife belonging to Olivas and claimed that Olivas not only witnessed the crime, but assisted Garcia. The jury brought in a verdict convicting Garcia and Olivas of murder in the first degree. Garcia was sentenced to be hanged and his companion to life imprisonment. Later the sentence of Garcia was commuted to life in the penitentiary. During the trial Garcia maintained silence. He neither affirmed nor contradicted the truth of Soto's story, so far as Olivas was concerned.

"Olivas had nothing to do with the murder," said Garcia today. "Soto did the killing, using a knife belonging to Olivas. I never met Olivas until after he was arrested."

Olivas, who not only hates Garcia, but believes him solely responsible for his imprisonment, said: "I lent Soto my knife the night before the murder. I had nothing to do with the killing. Soto swore I was present when Garcia dealt the death blow. I had neither friends nor money. My plea of innocence was laughed at. I never met Garcia until after my arrest as his accomplice."

STRIKE NEAR SKAGUAY.

Gold Found on Monnie Creek. Stampede Followed.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SKAGUAY (Alaska,) May 2, wired from Union Bay, B. C., May 6.—An important gold strike has just been made within five miles of Skaguay on Monnie Creek, just across the bay from Skaguay. Maj. John Stanley and a party of five got a tip from a prospector. They found good colors in the gravel two feet from the surface. They staked every claim and divided the twenty-six acres among the six.

On their return the news spread like wildfire until a perfect stampede ensued. Every available small steamer and rowboat was pressed into service to take the stampeders across. Over two hundred crossed over last night and many more went over today.

The first accident on the White Pass and Yukon Railway occurred last evening. A passenger car on the up train was derailed. It turned over, but it was checked by a large boulder, and saved from going down a precipice 1000 feet. The car was badly wrecked. There were about ten passengers in the car, but none sustained any serious injury.

ENORMOUS BUSINESS.

Santa Clara Fruit Exchange Report. Officers Elected.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN JOSE, May 6.—At the annual meeting of the Santa Clara County Fruit Exchange today all the old board of directors was reëlected with one exception. C. D. Blaney is the new member. President Hersey reported that over 8,500,000 pounds of dried fruit were handled by the exchange last year, which is the largest year's business in the history of the organization. It was agreed to appoint committees to draft a contract with growers in harmony with the agreement of cooperage with the Pacific Coast Fruit Association.

REEF IN HIS STOMACH.

Remarkable Surgical Operation on a Finnish Fisherman.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—A remarkable surgical operation, said to be the first of its kind, has been performed on John Tokokka, a Finnish fisherman, at St. Mary's Hospital. He suffered from chronic indigestion, and his stomach was of abnormal size. In order to reduce its proportions the surgeons literally took a reef in it, by making a double fold which was sewed together. The opening necessarily made in the body was then closed, and the patient, who is now of his usual size, is rapidly recovering, being able to digest substantial food.

UNITARIAN WOMEN.

Coast Conference Elects Officers. Two Los Angeles Women Chosen.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

OAKLAND, May 6.—The Woman's Pacific Coast Unitarian conference has elected the following officers: President, Miss Elizabeth B. Easton, San Francisco; first vice-president, Mrs. Lloyd Baldwin, San Francisco; second, vice-president, Mrs. Thomas L. Eliot, Portland, Or.; third vice-president, Mrs. Maurice McMicken, Seattle, Wash.; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles Harlowe, San Francisco; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Adam Heberer, Alameda; treasurer, Mrs. William S. Wattles, Berkeley.

Directors for California, Mrs. E. A. Kluegel, Oakland; Miss Belle I. Smith, Los Angeles; representatives, Alameda, Mrs. George E. Plummer; Berkeley, Mrs. William B. Seabury; Hanford, Mrs. Lizzie Coe; Los Angeles, Mrs. Thomas Slade; Oakland, Mrs. George W. Bonnell; Society for Christian Work, Mrs. Horatio Stebbens; Woman's Auxiliary, Second Unitarian Church, Mrs. M. L. Drummond.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Official Report of Total Product in California and Alaska.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The superintendent of the mint in this city in his official report, places the total production of gold in California in 1898 at $15,906,478, and of silver at $414,055.

Alaska produced $2,517,121 in gold, and $127,271 in silver, coining value. The gold production of the Klondike last year is placed at $11,038,473, and the silver, $208,156 coining value, or $80,488 commercial value.

Squirrel Tail Claims.

VISALIA, May 6.—Today the Board of Supervisors of Tulare county allowed claims for 60,879 squirrel tails. A bounty of 3 cents is allowed on each tail.

"77" FOR COLDS

For Five Nations.

Dr. Humphrey's Specific Manual tells all about the treatment and cure of disease, in five languages, is published in English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese, that all may know about Dr. Humphreys' famous Specifics.

By consulting this book you can doctor yourself and your family successfully; it can be found at all drug stores or is mailed free on request.

Humphrey's Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

An Odd Fellow



JOHN R. NICHOLS, AN ODD FELLOW FOR 26 YEARS, A PROMINENT AND WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF LOS ANGELES, WRITES:

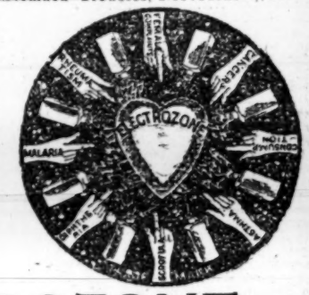
LOS ANGELES, May 1, 1899.

Electrozone Mfg. Co.: After years of torturous suffering from a severe case of Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble in its worst form—my limbs were swollen out of proportion; I was unable to walk or sit down without assistance; I have spent over $100 with doctors and medicines—and when I was recommended to take Electrozone I was almost given up in despair, as nothing had ever relieved me. But I concluded to try your remedy—I have taken four bottles, my stomach is now in good condition, I can eat and sleep well. The swelling and pain have disappeared from my limbs and I expect soon to be able to be at work. My improvement is astonishing. I began improvement after taking two bottles. I cannot recommend or praise Electrozone enough. I am now 60 years of age, and am an Odd Fellow 26 years, am a charter member of Monrovia Lodge, and the sick committee knows of the way I suffered. I write this letter, as it may come to the notice of some sufferer—as Electrozone is unequaled and its results are marvelous. Yours truly,

JOHN R. NICHOLS,
537½ South Los Angeles Street.

This Great Remedy

Electrozone is a positive and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Indigestion, all Stomach Troubles, Nervousness, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis and all Female Complaints. Remember, Electrozone is only put up and sold in $1.00 bottles. Take no substitute. Free sample of Electrozone at 423 South Los Angeles Street. For sale by all druggists. Don't forget the name. Sold only at $1.00 a bottle. Office, 423 South Los Angeles St. Will be open until 9:30 Saturday evening.



Woman

Electrozone is a positive cure for all Female Complaints.

ELECTROZONE.

The Cream of Ready-to-wear Clothing

Is represented in our spring stock. It is high-art clothing, equal to the products of the best merchant tailor in all the details of perfect workmanship and fit, yet without the expensiveness. We are anxious to see the men who think they are hard to fit—we will surprise them pleasantly.

Elegant Spring Suits for Men $10.00 to $25.00.



Special Inducements in the Boys' Suit Department.

Good honest clothing is being sold at greatly reduced prices on account of the backward spring. Do not buy until you have seen the following bargains:



Boys' $5.00 double-breasted knee pants, all wool, new styles and patterns, sizes 9 to 16 years. Also boys' $5.00 vestee suits, for ages 3 to 8 yrs. **$3.95**

Boys' $6 double breasted knee pants suits, for ages 9 to 16 yrs.; boys' $ vestee suits, new spring styles, for ages 3 to 8 years. **$4.95**

Also $2.50 and $3.00 Boys' suits for same ages. Your choice. **$1.95**

Boys' All-wool Double-breasted Knee Pants Suits, for ages 9 to 16 years; fine cassimeres; many of them have double seats and knees; silk and linen sewed; regular price $3.50 and $4.00; your choice. **$2.95**

EXTRA SPECIAL

Young Men's Suits of extra quality tweeds and cheviots for ages 15 to 19 years, latest styles, best finish; have been reduced as follows:

$10 Suits now $8.50.
$9 Suits now $7.50.

Mullen, Bluett & Co. One Price



DR. WONG,

Best Known Chinese Physician On Pacific Coast . . .

HERBAL REMEDIES MAKE CURES.

Remove All Poison from the System, Quickens the Circulation and Helps Nature to Cure.

Pure Vegetable Compound Is a Destroyer of Disease.

Dr. Wong's 3000 herbal remedies cure over 400 diseases. These herbs have a distinct purpose.

His first rule is to eliminate all poison from the system. After all the poisonous substance in the blood has been removed, assimilation of food is more readily obtained, thereby giving strength to the patient. Acquaintance softens prejudice—go talk to Dr. Wong. He may surprise you by his pulse diagnosis. He will cure you as he has many others who have been given up to die.

Invalids come or write from all parts of the United States for his herbal remedies. There is much virtue in his treatment, or he could not have cured the thousands of patients who are his friends.

Seventeen Years in City. Consultation Free.

DR. WONG, Sanitarium and Office, 713 S. MAIN STREET.

Doctored to Death!

Nearly Every Man Has Had His Share of Stomach Dosing--How Many Have Been Cured?



Every day from ten to twenty patients come to me and tell me that they have doctored with specialists until the stomach has been almost ruined, and that no benefit has been derived. You who have doctored know how little hope there is of getting a cure from drugs. Doctors who are honest are gradually changing their methods until it will be only a matter of a short time when drugs will be almost discarded. Thirty years ago I discovered that stomach drugging gave no actual strength to weak nerves or vital parts. Careful experiments proved that Electricity was the true nerve tonic, I therefore determined to

Use No More Medicine

During the past five years I have cured over 10,000 men who had been able to get no benefit from drugs. Read what this grateful man says:

BURBANK, LOS ANGELES CO., CAL., April 1, '99.

DR. M. A. MCLAUGHLIN—Dear Sir: I was troubled for years with stomach trouble and rheumatism. This trouble was of 25 years standing, and during that time I have spent hundreds of dollars and tried all known remedies. Nothing proved of benefit until I used your Belt. I found great relief in two weeks, and continued to improve. I am 47 years of age, and can say my pains are gone, and I can now eat a hearty meal and digest it. I thank you for the benefit. Yours truly,

DANIEL M. FRYE.

Call or send for my book, "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," with full information, FREE. It is full of proof.

Not In Drug Stores.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is never sold in drug stores nor by traveling agents; only at our office.

DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN, Manager,

129 West Second Street, - Los Angeles.

HOURS—8 to 6; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

Est. 1887.

Spring Time Has Come.....

Look over your wardrobe and have your clothes cleaned or dyed and renovated. Call in and see our New Spring Samples of Colors. SPECIAL—Blankets, Curtains, Household Goods, etc.

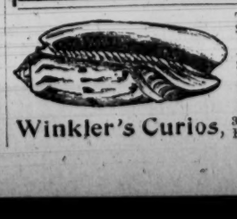
Our New Improved Dry Process Has No Equal.

Special Notice We make a Specialty of Cleaning all kinds of Ladies' Summer Dresses, such as Lace, Swiss, Tulle, Lawn, Dimity, Duck, Children's Bonnets, Caps, etc., at Lowest Prices.

Lowest Prices Consistent With First-Class Work. Mail and Express Orders Promptly Attended to.

American Dye Works,

Works—613-615 W. Sixth. Tel. M. 850. Office, 210½ S. Spring.



Thousands of SHELLS and SOUVENIRS—Wood and Shell Novelties, Corals, Indian Blankets & Curios.

Winkler's Curios, 346 South Broadway.

MUNYON'S cold cure is invaluable and should be in every home. It will cure colds in the head or elsewhere promptly and surely. Munyon's Remedies—a separate cure for each disease—for sale at all druggists. If in doubt, write direct to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., for free medical advice. COLD CURE

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

"Liner" advertisements for The Times left at the following places will receive prompt attention. Rate: one cent a word each insertion. Minimum charge for any advertisement, 15 cents:

F. D. Owen's Drug Store, Belmont avenue and Temple street.

Boyle Heights Drug Store, 1052 East First street.

William H. Harmon, Ph. G., 765 Pasadena ave., junction Daly st.

Chicago Pharmacy, F. J. Kruell, Ph. G., prop., Central avenue and Twelfth street.

National Pharmacy, corner Sixteenth and Grand avenue.

The Times will receive at a minimum charge of 50 cents "liner" advertisements by telephone, but will not guarantee accuracy.

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SPECIAL NOTICES—

MODEL DYE AND CLEANING WORKS—
—$1.25 A SUIT—
Having the best dry-cleaning machinery and best methods, enables us to clean garments for prices which in many instances are less than half of what others charge you. We always give satisfaction. Kindly take a look at these prices:
FOR DRY-CLEANING AND PRESSING:
Gentlemen's suits, $1.25.
Ladies' tailor-made suits, $1.25.
Ladies' skirts, 50c and 65c.
Ladies' gloves, 5c per pair.
All kinds household or fancy artices cleaned to look like new.
Ring up main 1063.
—MODEL DYE WORKS,—
219½ W. FOURTH ST.,
Between Spring and Broadway. 7

ARE YOU BALD?
First—We guarantee our remedy. Hirsuites will grow hair on any bald head in 90 days, stop hair from falling out in one week, and restore gray hair to its original color in 3 months.
Second—We guarantee 1 bottle of our remedy, Hirsuitine, will cure eczema, dandruff and destroy parasites.
There is no oil or grease in these preparations. They make the hair soft and silken. We will treat free at our office all purchasers of our remedies.
THE HIRSUITINE CO.,
6 Eddy st., rooms 34 and 41, St. Ann's Bldg., San Francisco.
Remedies sent by mail. 7

CALEDONIA HALL, 119½ S. SPRING. Tonight (Sunday,) May 7, Mr. John Henley, popular, well-known young psychic, will again demonstrate his marvelous power by giving tests and messages and communications; the most interesting and most convincing entertainment of the kind ever seen; skeptics are amazed and dumbfounded at his accuracy in giving names, dates and locations. Do not fail to hear him. He will amuse, interest and convince you. Vocal selection by Miss Fanny Bradish; piano solo by Mr. Milner; doors open at 7 o'clock; meeting promptly at 8 o'clock; everybody welcome; admission 10c. 7

LISTEN LONG AND LISTEN WELL—
"When a man tells you he has just been married, it puzzles you to know whether he expects congratulations or sympathy."
Main springs, 50c; watches cleaned, 75c; crystals, 10c; small and large clocks cleaned, 35c and 75c. These prices are less than the regular rates for such work, and we guarantee our work to be the best. All kinds of jewelry repairing attended to promptly and at reasonable prices. Watch and clock work warranted for one year.
"THE ONLY PATTON,"
7 214 S. Broadway.

SWEDISH MEDICAL GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE. Electric, Russian baths, etc.; medical gymnastics and scientific massage; Swedish system (this is the only place in Los Angeles) is known all over the world for its success in curing rheumatism, nervousness, female and stomach trouble (constipation,) paralysis, corpulency. PROF. J. V. WALDEN, M.G., 405½ S. Broadway. Tel. brown 1371. 7

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, W. H. HAY & CO. Special attention paid to the collection of rent. City and country property for sale. 212 S. BROADWAY. 7

THE G. S. YEAST CO., UNDER THE NEW management, is now turning out a superior quality of G. S. Yeast Cake, and nothing but fresh goods and the very best that can be manufactured are now being put on the market. Every package is guaranteed. 7

PROF. JULES HEUGEN, INSTRUCTOR AND practitioner of massage, medical gymnastics, hydropathy, chromopathy, hygiene, electroe and mental therapeutics; chronic diseases my specialty; charges moderate. 1055 S. FIGUEROA ST. Tel. blue 4301. 7

INVESTIGATE THE BETHLEHEM CURE—Hundreds permanently cured of the liquor and drug habits; price just enough to cover cost. Address DANA W. BARTLETT, pastor Bethlehem Institutional Church, 510 Vignes st., Los Angeles. 7

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ETC., BY THE new typogravure process, facsimile of engraving; no plate necessary; $4 per 100; complete, latest forms, best stock. Engraving department, JONES'S BOOK STORE, 226 W. First st. 7

ELECTRIC FANS—
If you are in the market for electric fans, see WOODILL & HULSE ELECTRIC CO., 108 W. Third st. They have a guaranteed fan that will consume less current than any fan in the market.

LANDSFELDT MEDICAL SKIN TONICS, creams, soap, powder, braids, bangs on sale and made to order, manicuring and chiropody, at MRS. M. E. SULLIVAN'S, 459 S. Hill st. Manicuring and hairdressing taught, $1.50 per lesson. 7

WANTED—THOUSANDS OF SUFFERING people to know that we cure all chronic ailments with electricity, not affected by medicine. Call or write for information. ELECTRO-VITOPATHIC INSTITUTE, 534½ S. Broadway. 7

SPECIAL NOTICES—

GENTS' SUITS CLEANED, $1.50; PANTS, 50c; ladies' suits cleaned, $1.50; skirts rebound, and repairing neatly done; cleaning of organdies and evening dresses a specialty. ENGLISH CLEANING WORKS, 829 S. Spring. 7

L. A. STEAM CARPET CLEANING CO. will clean your carpets at 2c per yard; will clean and lay at 4c; we guarantee all our work. 259 E. Second. Tel. main 74. Refitting a specialty. R. F. BENNETT, Prop.

HAVE YOUR HAIR MATTRESSES AND feather pillows renovated by the latest-improved steam process at ACME FEATHER WORKS, 513 S. Spring st. Tel. brown 1253. We employ no solicitors. 7

VINNELL'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, ROOMS 15 and 16, 217 New High st.; all kinds of legitimate detective work done; none but experienced operatives employed; strictly confidential. 7

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAKING and putting up neat and tasty residence window awnings of materials that wear and at prices that suit. Tel. green 1566. 254 S. MAIN ST. 7

WELL-DIGGERS, ATTENTION—TENDERS for digging wells at Etiwanda, contractors furnishing engine and pump. Address SECRETARY WATER CO., Etiwanda, Cal. 15

A GENTLEMAN WITH IMPORTANT NEGOtiations at El Paso and Mexico is willing to conduct other matters there; highest references. Address C, box 43, TIMES OFFICE. 7

PRIVATE DETECTIVE AND INVESTIGATor of experience and best of references; all correspondence and interviews strictly private. Address A, box 48, TIMES OFFICE. 7

ENGLISH CLUB COFFEES AND QUEEN'S Royal Blend teas; best in the world; family trade solicited. Tel. black 1751. THOS. B. HENRY & CO., 734-736 Spring st. 7

JOHN LAIBLE, WHITEWASHING AND spraying; guarantee to give satisfaction; charges are reasonable. Tel. main 1298. 407 ALISO ST., Los Angeles, Cal.

WATER-COLOR, PASTEL, OIL PAINTINGS by thorough artist; orders taken for flower and figure painting; prices reasonable. Address E, box 35, TIMES OFFICE. 7

ST. PATRICK'S LINIMENT — PREPARAtion inherited through many generations; unequaled for burns, blood poison, proud flesh or any other injury.

ANY ONE HAVING RYE STRAW WILL find it to their advantage before cutting it to see me. D. J. ROBINSTEEN, 955 Pasadena ave., Los Angeles. 7

TRY M. FAURE'S INDEPENDENCE CORdial, discovered the most salutary tonic in the world. Cor. HANCOCK and MISSION STS., Los Angeles, Cal.

HARNESS FROM $4.65 UP — REPAIRS AT half price. WALLRAFF'S HARD TIMES HARNESS SHOP, 644 S. Spring st. All goods at eastern prices. 7

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY BUYING EGGS and butter, milk and cream, at Reeve's; 2 lbs. good butter for 35c; 2 doz. eggs, 55c. 548 S. SPRING. 7

FOR SALE—5-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN; $250 cash, balance same as rent, or would trade for lot. Call or address 1306 E. 27TH ST. 7

NO FANCY PRICES FOR BORDERS; 7½c and 10c papers, borders free; ingrain 12½c borders, 3c a foot. WALTER, 627 S. Spring. 7

HEADQUARTERS FOR HAIR MATTRESSES and feather pillows. ACME FEATHER WORKS, 513 S. Spring st. Tel. brown 1253. 20

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 319 WILCOX Bldg. Rent $3.50 month. All kinds typewriters bought, sold, rented and exchanged. 7

THE CITIZENS' STEAM CARPET CLEANING CO. disinfect all their carpets; satisfaction guaranteed. 'PHONE MACY 391.

LADIES — TAKE YOUR ACCORDION AND knife-pleating direct to MRS. CLARK, 340½ S. Hill st. The only steam pleating in city. 8

HYPNOTISM TAUGHT; TUITION $10; SUGgestopathy in 15 lessons, $25; class, $10; diseases cured. PROF. EARLEY, 423½ Spring. 7

JAPANESE HOUSE-CLEANING CO.—WINdow washing, any work, by the hour, day, week, contract. GEO., 653 S. Broadway.

HEADQUARTERS FOR HAIR MATTRESSES and feather pillows. ACME FEATHER WORKS, 513 S. Spring st. Tel. brown 1253.

FOR GOOD PAINTING, DECORATING, kalsomining, etc., write to MAZY, P. O. general delivery. Best references given. 7

BOSTON DYE WORKS, 256 NEW HIGH ST. Gents' suits dry cleaned, $1.50; pants, 50c; ladies' skirts dry cleaned and renovated.

PRIVATE AND CLASS INSTRUCTION IN scientific palmistry. SEGNO SCHOOL OF PALMISTRY, 445½ Spring st. 7

WAGES, ACCOUNTS, CLAIMS OF ALL kinds collected; no charge unless successful. ROBINSON, 421 Stimson Blk. 7

I WILL START ON A TRIP TO DENMARK, Europe. I will return next year. MR. OLSEN, 207 Sotello st., city. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — VOCAL LESSONS FOR room rent; first-class instructor. Address B, box 56, TIMES OFFICE. 7

MISS E. HOFFMAN HAS REMOVED TO HOTEL JOHNSON, Fourth st. near Main, from 445 S. Main. 7

MATTRESSES MADE OVER AT $1 AND UP at the IDEAL UPHOLSTERY, 550 S. Broadway. 7

GOOD PAINTING AND PAPERING, REAsonable; references. WALTER, 627 S. Spring.

BEKINS VAN AND STORAGE, 436 S. Spring, ships goods to all points at cut rates.

BEKINS VAN AND STORAGE, 436 S. Spring, ships good to all points at cut rates.

FOR WINDOW SHADES GO TO THE FACtory, 222 W. SIXTH ST. Prices right.

SCREEN DOORS, 80c; WINDOW SCREENS, 35c. Tel. red 1048. 742 S. MAIN ST.

I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. BROADWAY, WILL sell out your business for cash. 7

WILL BUILD YOU 5-ROOM HOUSE, $700; 6-room, $950. 1308 E. 27TH ST. 7

WANTED—WELL BORER WITH OUTFIT. Apply 1800 N. MAIN. 7

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, WILCOX BLDG. 7

CHURCH NOTICES—
And Society Meetings.

HARMONIAL SPIRITUALISTS' ASSOCIATION, Harmonial Hall, 139 W. Fifth st. Sunday services at 3 and 8 p.m. Rev. W. C. Bowman will commence today a series of lectures on "Spiritualism," following the method or classification adopted by Christian theologians; subject today, "The Evidences of Spiritualism;" May 14, "The Doctrines of Spiritualism;" May 21, "The Ethics of Spiritualism;" May 28, "The Institutions of Spiritualism." Mr. Bowman is one of the ablest exponents of the philosophy of Spiritualism on the Pacific Coast. Come today and hear the initial lectures, and you will want to hear all the others. Excellent music at each service, both vocal and instrumental, under the direction of the world-renowned Carlyle Petersilea. A silver collection at the door to defray expenses. Children's Lyceum at 1:30 p.m.; J. M. Williams, superintendent. Social gathering Wednesday evening, as usual. 7

BEN BARNEY, THE CELEBRATED PSYchic, will demonstrate the immortality of the soul tonight at Pythian Castle, 108 N. Spring st., near First st. Miss Eddeva Barney will render vocal music. Come and be convinced. Bring the sick and afflicted and have them healed. Silver collection at the door. Office and residence, 323 N. Beaudry ave.

TRUTHSEEKERS' SPIRITUAL SOCIETY, 107½ N. Main st. Conference, 10:30 a.m.; election of officers at 11:30, to which all members are requested to attend; 7:45, installation of officers; opening address by the president; violin solo; spirit messages by Dr. Monk and others. Free. 7

SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENtist,) Ebell Auditorium, 730 S. Broadway. Services Sunday, 10:45 a.m. and 7:45 p.m.; subject from the Christian Science Quarterly; children's Sunday-school, 10:45 a.m.; Wednesday evening meeting, 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE UNITY—CORNER THIRD and Hill sts. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.; Rev. C. J. K. Jones, the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m., subject 'The Modern Minister and His Message." No evening service. 7

HOME OF TRUTH, 1315 FIGUEROA ST. — Divine services, 11 a.m. and 7:45 p.m.; Sunday-school, 12:30. Ransome Bransby will speak in the morning. All are welcome. Evening services as usual. 7

FLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 21st st., University electric line. Rev. Joseph Wild, D.D., pastor. Morning subject, "How to Enjoy Life;" evening, "One Hundred and Fifty-four." 7

BURT ESTES HOWARD, PASTOR CHURCH of the Covenant, will preach in the Simpson Tabernacle, 734 S. Hope st., 11 a.m. and 7:45 p.m.; Sunday-school at the Tabernacle, 9:30 a.m.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 220½ S. Main. Lotus Circle, 11 a.m.; lecture, 8 p.m., "Thoughts on the Life and Work of H. P. Blavatsky," by L. A. Ward. 7

NEW CHRISTIANITY CHURCH (SWEDENborgian,) 515 E. Ninth st., 11 a.m.; Subbath-school, 10:15. Pastor, Rev. W. W. Welsh. 7

CHURCH NOTICES—
And Society Meetings.

"THE NEED OF EXPRESSION," BY LEWIS A. Ward, LL.D., Tuesday evening, May 9, at Theosophical Hall, 220½ S. Main st. Admission free. 7

DIVINE SCIENCE HEALING SERVICES Tuesday, May 9, 8 p.m., 934 Lincoln st. All welcome. Mr. and Mrs. MacKinnon. 7

THE NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN,) Temperance Temple, Broadway and Temple st., 11 a.m., "The Sheepfold." 7

Y.M.C.A. — REV. C. S. BILLINGS WILL speak at the 3 p.m. meeting today on "The Life of Faith." All men invited. 7

WANTED—
Help, Male.

HUMMEL BROS & CO,
EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.
A strictly first-class, reliable agency. All kinds of help promptly furnished. Your orders solicited.
300-302 W. Second st., basement California Bank Building. Telephone 509.
(Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., except Sunday.)

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.
Man to milk and drive, $25 etc.; ranch hands, $20 etc.; $25 etc.; hay hands, $26 etc.; mower runner, $26 etc.; 8 stonemasons, $3.50, free fare; orchard hands, $20 etc.; $25 etc.; blacksmith, country, $40 etc.; one $2.25 day; teamsters, $26 etc.; married man, ranch, $30 and house; boy, $2.50; one $3 week; one to learn blacksmith; irrigator, $1 etc.; milkers, $25 etc.; one $30 etc.; ranch hands, some milking, $20 etc.; log skidder with Dolbeer engine, $40 etc.; mine carpenters, $3.50, fare advanced; teamsters, railroad, $1 etc., 1c mile rate; men wanting work call and see us.
MEN'S HOTEL DEPARTMENT.
Hotel clerk, second cook, $50 etc.; baker and cook, $10 etc.; hotel waiter, $35 etc.; baker's helper, $20 etc.; another, $4 week; second cook, $25; laundry washer and engineer, $12; starcher and polisher, $12; ranch cook, $20; second cook, $10, etc.; boarding-house cook, $35 etc.
HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.
Housegirl, home nights, $3; nursegirl, $20; cook, $25; girl for mountain camp, $15; housegirls, $15, $20 and $25, city and country; girls to assist, $8 to $12.
LADIES' HOTEL DEPARTMENT.
Waitress, do laundry work, Arizona, $25; mother and daughter for hotel work, cooking and waiting, $40; delicacy store clerk, $5 week.
HUMMEL BROS. & CO.

WANTED—RECRUITS FOR THE UNITED States Marine Corps, United States Navy; able-bodied, unmarried men between the ages of 21 and 35 years, who are citizens of the United States or those who have legally declared their intention to become such; must be of good character and habits and able to speak, read and write English, and be between 5 feet 4 inches and 6 feet 1 inch in height. For further information apply at the RECRUITING OFFICE, 40 Ellis st., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED — SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY persons to manage our business in their own and near-by counties; mainly office work, conducted at home; salary straight $900 a year and expenses, definite, bona fide salary; no more; no less salary; reference. Inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. R, Chicago.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER, $50, WITH SEcurity; store clerk, inside finisher, 11 assorted; laborers, teamsters, porter, boxmaker, ironworker, factory help, office collector, man, wife, ranch work; other situations. EDWARD NITTINGER, 226 S. Spring. 8

WANTED — RELIABLE MEN EVERYwhere to tack up advertising signs; $25 earned weekly working for us; exclusive territory; those meaning business inclose 10c for postage, packing, sample, etc. WILSON CHEMICAL CO., Tyrone, Pa. 30-7

WANTED—MAN TO WORK 10-ACRE FRUIT ranch (young trees,) 4 miles from Plaza; must be a worker and honest; 2-room house; steady job; living wages to the right man; give references; age and experience. Address D, box 100, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE OLD GOLD AND and silver or bullion in any form to dispose of, take it to JAMES IRVING & CO., gold refiners and assayers. The largest and most complete establishment in Southern California. Mint prices. 128 N. Main st.

WANTED — SOLICITORS ON "ADMIRAL Dewey's Life and Works," by Murat Halstead; 600 pages, beautifully illustrated, $1.50, ready May 4; credit, freight and outfit free. AMERICAN PUBLISHING HOUSE, Chicago, Ill. 7

WANTED — STONE MASONS, $3.50 DAY; ranch hands, $25; milkers, $25; fruit hands, $20 and $25; hay balers, $1.50 day; harvest hands, $26; 2 waiters for Arizona, $30 and fare. REID'S AGENCY, 126 W. First st. 7

WANTED—SOME GOOD MEN TO CLEAR land and take land for pay; choice in location and quality; abundance of water for irrigation; fuel obtained; will pay for expenses. Call 416 LAUGHLIN BLDG. 7

WANTED—A YOUNG, ENERGETIC MAN to drive delivery wagon and do collecting; good salary and steady position to man; cash bond and reference required. Address E, box 57, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—SALESMAN, ELEVATOR MAN, finisher, coffee man, porter, man, wife, ranch work, dairyman, deliveryman, clothing salesman, teamsters, 15 laborers. EDWARD NITTINGER, 226 S. Spring.

WANTED—6 STONEMASONS, $3.50, FREE fare; 3 mine carpenters, Arizona, $3.50, fare advanced; blacksmith, country, $40 per month; another, $2.25 day. HUMMEL BROS. & CO., 300 W. Second st. 7

WANTED—AN UP-TO-DATE SALESMAN for grocery store; must be experienced and come well recommended. Call between 1 and 2 p.m. at Room 22, HAPEN HOUSE, 344 S. Hill st. 8

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PERfumes, toilet soaps, etc., to dealers; $100 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary. PLUMER PERFUMERY CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—$10 DAILY UNTIL JULY SELLing the only original gaslight burner for kerosene lamps; outfit free. PERFECTION GASLIGHT BURNER CO., M. 4, Cincinnati, O. 7

WANTED—4 RESPECTABLE YOUNG MEN of some education; also 2 living in country or suburban towns. Address with stamp or call 316½ S. SPRING ST., room 10. 7

WANTED — BREAD FOREMAN, $20 PER week to right party. Address, stating what experience you have had, also your nationality. ARIZONA BAKERY, Phoenix, Ariz.

WANTED — YOUNG MAN FOR SALESman, wholesale only; salary about $90 monthly; must purchase party's $1000 interest. Apply 820 SAN FERNANDO ST. 7

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR CIGARS; $125 month and expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. BISHOP & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—ALL-ROUND PRINTER; ALSO compositor; state wages, including board and lodging; where can you be seen today. Address D, box 86, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — HARNESS AT EASTERN prices; repairs at half price. WALLRAFF'S HARD TIMES HARNESS SHOP, 644 S. Spring st. Harness from $4.65 up. 7

WANTED — PEOPLE TROUBLED WITH apoplexy to send address to 1245 S. LOS ANGELES ST.; I will call and see you; it will be to your advantage. 7

WANTED—MEN USED TO BLASTING IN hard rock to finish well; now down 130 feet and 13 feet water. Apply 1035 JASMINE, ring bell at gate. 7

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ALL-ROUND man for stable; must have reference or cash security; none other. Call Sunday, UNION YARD, Pasadena. 7

WANTED — WELL-DIGGER AND TUNnel-worker, at once, for San Diego and Los Angeles county work. Address O. J. STOUGH, San Diego. 8

WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED book-keeper; one who has a knowledge of dry goods preferred. Address B, box 82, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — NAMES OF RUPTURED PEOple; we cure rupture free to introduce our method. DR. SPEIRS, 66 Main st., Westbrook, Me.

WANTED — SKILLED OPERATOR FOR massage and bath treatments. ELECTRO-VITAPATHIC INSTITUTE, 534½ S. Broadway. 7

WANTED — COAT-MAKER AND PANTSmaker for country; good prices; steady work. L. ZINNAMON, 254 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO WILL NOT work on salary and want something better. Address BOX 2357, Battle Creek, Mich.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO COLLECT; must own wheel, and give references and security. D, box 50, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — CHEAPEST EXPRESS IN town; see cut prices; no extortion. OPPOSITION EXPRESS, 445½ S. Main. 7

WANTED—MAN WITH $100 TO MANUfacture what every family wants; big money. Apply 40 E. SIXTH ST. 7

WANTED—BOY TO RUN GORDON PRESS. DILLINGHAM'S, 119 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED—
Help, Male.

WANTED—A SWISS BOY AT BROWER'S EAST SIDE DAIRY, opposite County Hospital; must be a good milker. 7

WANTED—WELL DRILLERS TO MAKE estimate on sinking well. Apply BOX FACTORY, 223 N. Avenue 18. 7

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING solicitor who can invest $300. Address D, box 13, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — A GOOD ADVERTISING SOlicitor. Call at 322 WILCOX BLDG., from 8 to 10 a.m. Monday. 7

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TAKE CARE OF horse and garden, make himself useful in house. 833 LAKE ST. 7

WANTED—AT Y.M.C.A.; STENOGRApher who understands book-keeping; $50 per month; country. 7

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR THE TRADE with $100 on collateral. Address C, box 90, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—OFFICE MEN, $60 TO $100 FOR Los Angeles, Tucson, San Diego. 312 STIMSON BLOCK. 7

WANTED—SOLICITORS TO SELL PRIVATE families; salary and commission. Apply 734 S. SPRING ST. 8

WANTED—GOOD PAINTER TO BID ON 5-room cottage. Call Sunday, 1 to 6, 846 E. SIXTH ST. 7

WANTED—A GOOD SOLICITOR. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STEAM DYE WORKS, 646 S. Spring. 11

WANTED — BOY TO FEED PLATEN presses. DILLINGHAM'S, 119 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS COATmakers. A. J. PARTRIDGE, 129 W. First st. 7

WANTED—BOY WITH WHEEL. 115 S. BROADWAY. 7

WANTED—
Help, Female.

WANTED—FAMILY COOK, $25; HOUSEgirls, $10 to $20; second girls, $15 to $20; assist, $15.
MALE HELP.
Haymakers, $1 and board; man to irrigate, $1, etc.; milkers, $25; ranch hands. Successors to Pipher & Co., 315 W. Second. Tel. main 1272. 7

WANTED—FOR PASADENA, COOK, $25; general housework, $15; body-ironer, man preferred; girl for general housework, city, $25; general housework, beach, $25; seamstress for shop, nurse girl, girls to assist. MRS. SCOTT and MRS. HAWLEY, 254 S. Broadway. Tel. main 819. 7

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE WITH references, for children, $25; family cooks, $25, $30; housegirls, city and country, $15, $20, $25; waitresses, city, country and Arizona, $20, fare paid; young girls to assist, $8 to $12. MISS DAY, 121½ S. Broadway. 7

WANTED—LADIES TO WORK AT HOME making and filing small satchets with perfume; permanent, light, pleasant; $6 to $10 per week, not to canvass; send self-addressed, stamped envelope. BEEKMAN CO., perfumers, 65, Station A, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN OR GIRL for general housework, in a small family at Long Beach; must be a good, plain cook and willing; references required. Apply at 316 BULLARD BLDG., Monday morning, 10:30 o'clock. 7

WANTED — GOVERNMENT POSITIONS; don't prepare for any civil service or census examination without seeing our catalogue of information; sent free. COLUMBIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Washington, D. C. 7

WANTED — PRESS - FEEDER, NURSE, saleslady, underwear, good pay; hotel help, stewardess, lady collector, housekeeper, waitress, pantry girl, attendant, delicacy store. EDWARD NITTINGER, 221 S. Spring. 8

WANTED — A RELIABLE WOMAN OR girl, 14 years of age, to work in family of two for small wages and a good home. Call Monday from 11 till 2 p.m., at 824 S. HILL ST. 7

WANTED — SALESLADY, THOROUGHLY experienced in knit underwear and hosiery; city experience preferred; no other need apply. MAGNIN & CO., 251 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED—DELAMORTON DRESSCUTTing School; learn a perfect system; you'll never regret it. Call, investigate, lessons unlimited; terms reasonable. 313½ S. SPRING. 7

WANTED—WOMEN HOTEL COOKS, $25 and $40; housegirls, $20 and $25; two nurse girls, $20; girls to assist, $15; waitress, $7. REID'S AGENCY, 126 W. First st. 7

WANTED — YOUNG AUTHORS; ATTENtion; your manuscripts carefully edited and prepared for publication by an experienced writer. 321½ S. SPRING, room 21. 7

WANTED—A GIRL BETWEEN 20 AND 30 years old, general housework, no heavy washing; German or Swede preferred. Call Monday. 508 W. WASHINGTON. 7

WANTED—2 OR 3 LADIES WHO MAY BE physically unfit for hard work can find easy and profitable employment by calling at OOM 319 Henne building. 7

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework for family of 3 in the country; middle-aged woman preferred. Apply Monday morning, 349 S. OLIVE ST. 7

WANTED—GIRL TO ASSIST ABOUT THE house for good home with school privileges; small family; references required. Address C, box 84, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESLADY for cloaks and suits; only those thoroughly competent need apply. Address E, box 36, TIMES OFFICE. 9

WANTED—GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED LADY to exchange very light work for good home in the country. Inquire or address 902 BUENA VISTA ST. 7

WANTED — MISS DEERBORN'S EMPLOYment Agency; male and female help of all occupations furnished at 324½ S. SPRING ST. Tel. green 1393. 7

WANTED—WOMAN OR GIRL TO ASSIST with housework in family of two, for pleasant home and $8 a month. Apply 1221 W. 25TH ST. 7

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO MEET and converse with ladies who have had experience in canvassing. Address C, box 60, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — A PLEASANT, CHEERFUL young girl for light housework in exchange for good home. Address E, box 7, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—GIRL TO ASSIST IN LIGHT housework in exchange for home; can attend school if desired. W. E. BROWN, 1204 E. 27th st. 7

WANTED—LADY COOK IN A SHORT-ORder house; wages $25 per month, with board and lodging. Address P. SOUBERY, Santa Paula, Cal. 7

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CHOCOlate and bon-bon dipper; must have had experience. MERRIAM & SON, 127 S. Spring st. 7

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, GOOD wages, small family. Apply at No. 710 W. ADAMS ST., Sunday afternoon or Monday morning. 7

WANTED—OPERATORS ON GENTS' FURnishing goods; inexperienced hands taught. Apply at 341 N. LOS ANGELES ST., cor. Arcadia. 7

WANTED—AN ELDERLY COLORED WOMan to do general housework; small wages; good home. Apply cor. 22D and NORMANDY. 7

WANTED—WOMAN TO CARE FOR MAN (partly helpless) for room and board; no cooking. Address B, box 54, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY STENOGRApher and typewriter. Apply at 345 BRADBURY BLDG., Monday p.m. from 3 to 5 only. 7

WANTED — GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework in family of four; good wages to competent person. 1317 RICH ST. 7

WANTED — GOOD HOUSEGIRL, PHYSIcian's family, (2,) Westlake, good wage paid. Apply today, 312 STIMSON BLOCK. 7

WANTED—GOOD SMART SALES GIRLS for fancy goods and ribbon department; experienced. BROADWAY DEPT. STORE. 7

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL FOR SECond work; must do a little sewing; a good home. Apply at 60. 1151 S. HOPE ST. 7

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE LADY TO take two rooms and care for a vacant house. Address C, box 64, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — WOMAN, GOOD COOK AND neat, in family of 2 at beach, for home. Address C, box 89, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO cooking and downstairs work at 719 S. SPRING ST.; must be a good cook. 7

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED LADY SOLICItor, $10 a week assured to right party. Address D, box 84, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — APPRENTICE GIRLS FOR dressmaking. 330½ S. BROADWAY. 7

WANTED — A GOOD TAILORESS FOR tailoring. Apply 642 S. SPRING. 8

WANTED—
Help, Female.

TO LET—638 S. HILL, COMPLETELY furnished housekeeping and single front and side rooms; reasonable; adults. 7

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIenced corset saleslady, splendid position. THE UNIQUE, 245 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SLEEVEmaker; also skirt girl. Call before 10 a.m. at ROOM 6, 355 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED—LADIES CAN FIND PLEASant and profitable employment at home. 316½ S. SPRING ST., room 10. 7

WANTED — TWO LADIES TO LEARN shorthand and typewriting. PITMAN INSTITUTE, 103 Bryson Block. 7

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework at Downey; small family. Inquire at 405 TEMPLE ST. 7

WANTED — GIRL FOR COOKING AND general housework. Apply at 1982 BONSALLO, Monday morning. 7

WANTED — AN APPRENTICE GIRL TO learn dressmaking, tailor system. 107 N. Spring. MRS. MAXHAM. 7

WANTED — GIRLS; STEADY EMPLOYment, clean work. Apply Monday, 7 to 5, ROOM 77, Temple Block. 7

WANTED — STENOGRAPHERS TO SEE typewriters at less than half price. FOSTER, 221 Franklin st. 7

WANTED—A GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork, and to assist in caring for child. 228 WILCOX BLOCK. 7

WANTED—ARTIST MODEL, YOUNG; EXperience not necessary. Address C, box 16, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—GIRL TO HELP IN FAMILY OF 2 and baby; excellent home; wages small. 1044 OVERTON ST. 7

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire Monday, 9 to 12 m., at 1534 S. FIGUEROA ST. 7

WANTED — A GIRL TO DO COOKING and light housework. Inquire at 740 S. ALVARADO ST. 8

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family; to sleep at home. 148 W. 12TH ST. 7

WANTED—LADIES TO SOLICIT ORDERS for self-raising flour, Monday a.m. 222 E. FOURTH ST. 7

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TAILORESS to work on coats. Apply room 319, WILSON BLOCK. 7

WANTED— LADY TO DO PLAIN COOKing for 12 and wash dishes; $15 per month. 128 E. 10TH. 7

WANTED—WOMAN TO WORK FOR ROOM and board. Address E, box 10, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—3 OR 4 GIRLS; ALSO LARGE second-hand safe. Inquire 618 S. BROADWAY. 7

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; call Monday. 1524 S. MAIN ST. 7

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork.

Liners.

WANTED—
To Purchase.

WANTED—A LIGHT CART, MUST BE IN good condition and cheap. Address D, box 70, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD furniture. COLGAN'S, 316-318 S. Main. 'Phone brown 1084.

WANTED—BICYCLE REPAIR SHOP, GOOD location, cheap for cash. Address C, box 99, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—TO PURCHASE 1100 FEET SECOND-hand 6-inch iron pipe. Address D, box 81, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—IRON PIPE, 1500 FEET SECOND-hand 1-inch pipe, BOWEN & POWERS, 220½ S. Spring. 7

WANTED—TO PURCHASE YOUR EQUITY in cottage for cash. J. C. CRIBB & CO., 319 Wilcox Bldg. 7

WANTED—THE BEST LADY'S WHEEL that $25 cash will buy. Address D, box 99, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND LADY'S bicycle. See HUMMEL BROS. & CO., 30 W. Second st. 7

WANTED — DO YOU WANT A BUSINESS? No charge to investigate. "NEWELL," 208 Douglas Bldg. 7

WANTED — TO PURCHASE ANY GOOD stock of goods. Address D, box 23, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — TO BUY A GOOD BICYCLE; must be cheap. Address D, box 42, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—JEWELER'S BUFFING LATHE. W. W. SWEENEY, truss-maker, 213 W. Fourth. 7

WANTED—TO BUY, BERRINGER'S BOOK on Assaying; call room 440, 218 S. BROADWAY. 7

WANTED — STORE FIXTURES, SHOW cases, doors and windows. 216 E. FOURTH ST.

WANTED—LADY'S BICYCLE FOR CASH. Call at or address 527 W. SIXTH ST., room 20. 7

WANTED — OLD POSTAGE STAMPS FOR cash. Address T, box 74, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — FIRE-PROOF SAFE. B. F. GARDNER, bookstore, 305 S. Spring. 9

WANTED—
Agents and Solicitors.

WANTED—AGENTS; $100 WEEKLY AND expenses guaranteed good men to sell Arctic Refrigerating Machine for cooling refrigerators; guaranteed 75 per cent. cheaper than ice; indestructible, everlasting; every owner of a refrigerator buys them, as the saving of ice in one month more than pays for machine; have over 5000 in use; 1000 testimonials from leading merchants of the United States; greatest monopoly ever offered agents; no competition; exclusive territory assigned good salesmen; write today and secure your territory before it is taken. ARCTIC REFRIGERATING CO., Cincinnati, O. 7

WANTED—PROFITABLE WORK OFFERED agents in every town to secure subscriptions to the Ladies' Home Journal and the Saturday Evening Post; good pay for good work; we want agents to work thoroughly and with business system to cover each section with our illustrated little booklets and other advertising matter. How well some of our agents have succeeded is told in a little booklet we would like to send you—portraits of some of our best agents, with the story of how they made it pay. The CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—WE WANT IMMEDIATELY ANY man who is bright to work for us as agent for the largest, most reliable and best advertised portrait copying house in the United States, on a strictly salary basis; $100 per month and railroad expenses; position permanent. Address DEPT. 3, No. 281 Pleasant ave., N. Y. 7

WANTED—AGENTS ON SALARY OR COMmission; the greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in 6 days, another $32 in 2 hours. MONROE MFG. CO., X 9, Lacrosse, Wis. 7

WANTED—MUST HAVE AGENTS AT ONCE to sell Sash Locks and Door Holders; sample Sash Lock free for 2c stamp; immense; better than weights; burglar-proof; $10 a day; write quick. Address BROHARD & CO., Dept. 13, Philadelphia, Pa. 7

WANTED—AGENTS, $5 TO $10 PER DAY easily earned selling our novelties; indispensable to every household, office, store or person; territory assigned. Address PACIFIC NOVELTIES CO., 207 Battery st., San Francisco. 7

WANTED—AGENTS; BIG MONEY SELLing our fire-proof home and business safes; $73.40 cleared one day by new agent; capital or experience unnecessary; write for special terms and catalogue. ALPINE SAFE CO., Cincinnati. 7

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, GOOD ADdress, to travel and appoint agents; salary $75 month; expenses; rapid advancement; unusually brilliant opportunity. Address with reference, BUTLER & ALGER, New Haven, Ct.

WANTED—AGENTS TO REPRESENT US IN every locality; small capital required; 200 per cent. profit; we have 3000 agents working for us, who are making $50 weekly; if you are a live one, we want you; write us. F. W. WILLIAMS, 194 N. Union st., Chicago. 7

WANTED—THE NEW WHITE LIGHT GAS lamp. 90 candle-power, costs 25c per month; $100 to $300 per month to agents; Exclusive territory free. PATTERSON & PATTON, 108½ W. 3d. 7

WANTED — AGENTS IN THIS CITY AND all towns in the State; hustlers at once for Potter's Purifier, now used in all our public buildings. See our testimonials. Depot, 115 S. BROADWAY. 7

WANTED—AGENTS; "HAVANA AND VIcinity," just out, elegant single photographs of all prominent points of interest; they sell themselves; send 25 cents for samples. M. LEE, Canfield, O. 7

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND EDUcated canvasser for country work; commission basis; must have his own horse and buggy. Address E, box 16, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—AGENTS AND OTHERS MAKE your own goods; for plan and list of up-to-date trade wrinkles, and business secrets, write WHEATON & CO., New Bedford, Mass. 7

WANTED—GOOD AGENT IN PASADENA and Santa Monica to sell families Queen's Royal teas and English Club coffees. Apply 734 S. SPRING ST., at wholesale depot. 7

WANTED—AGENTS; WE WANT HUSTLING man in different territories for our newly-invented incandescent lamp arm; investigate! LEO CANDA CO., Cincinnati, O. 7

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL BEST SAloon article on market today; a ready seller; an immediate money-maker. 1112 MONADNOCK BLDG., Chicago. 7

WANTED—AGENTS TO HANDLE OUR high-grade perfumes; our plan wins large profits; terms reasonable. PURITAN PERFUMERY CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS; STATE AND LOCAL; patent frying pan covers; no greasy stoves; best frying; terms liberal. KITCHEN SPECIALTY CO., Reading, Pa. 7

WANTED—TO ESTABLISH AGENCY IN your city for Lekko, the only cleaner in the world that beats "Sapolio." LEKKO MFG. CO., Chicago. 7

WANTED — LADY AGENTS; LARGE profits; BENNO-HEIMANN MEDICINE CO., room 462 Parrott building, San Francisco. 7

WANTED — AGENTS TO SELL RAND-McNally's expansion atlas; easy to place; 20 a day. 401 HOMER LAUGHLIN BLK. 7

WANTED—LADY AGENTS, CITY AND country; good paying business; forenoons only. ROOM 322 Stowell Bldg. 7

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR THE city; compensation and commission. Apply at room 8, 316 S. BROADWAY.

WANTED—LADIES FOR LIGHT, PLEASaut work; call before 10 o'clock Monday a.m., 121 BOYLE AVE. 7

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, LADY SOLICItors on salary; permanent position. Apply 734 S. SPRING ST. 8

WANTED—$7 DAILY SELLING SPECIALTY soap; sample outfit free. LEASE SOAP CO., Cincinnati, O. 7

WANTED—A FEW GOOD BOOK AGENTS. R. J. BELFORD, 401 Homer Laughlin Blk. 7

WANTED—
Rooms and Board.

WANTED—ELDERLY LADY AND DAUGHter, board and room in private family where there are no children. Address 521 E. SIXTH ST.

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, ROOM AND board in refined family; state terms. Address C, box 10, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD IN A PRIvate family near Traction line. Address C, box 30, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—
Partners.

WANTED — A WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH actress touring almost immediately with the beautiful and powerful drama, The Ironmaster, is desirous of meeting a gentleman as partner, capable of leading business and willing to share financial interest; also vacancy for clever amateur lady. Address FORTUNIO, room 40, U. S. Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal. Letters only. 7

WANTED — A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and office ability to take half interest in an established business; too much work for one man to handle; an exceptionally fine opening; amount required, $350. LOS ANGELES BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 206 Wilcox Bldg. 7

WANTED—GENTLEMAN OR LADY WITH $300, for partner in a well-established business on Broadway; money to be used in extending business; big chance for right party. Address D, box 21, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME capital, speaking Spanish and having a knowledge of stenography, wants to engage with party in an established business. Address D, box 14, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — PARTNER IN WHOLESALE trade, established, first-class opportunity to active man; handle his own money; $150 to $200 required. For particulars, address C, box 87, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — PARTNER WITH $2500 IN manufacturing business established seven years, paying 30 per cent. on $10,000; best references. Address E, box 31, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—PARTNER; $1500 BUYS HALF interest factory plant; exclusive rights; goods sold by grocers and druggists. Address E, box 50, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN WITH small amount to invest, to take ½ interest in a big paying business. Call 423½ S. SPRING, room 20. 7

WANTED — GENTLEMAN PARTNER TO go camping on horseback; references required. Call at THE LINCOLN, 112 W. Third st. 7

WANTED—BY A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, opening for services and small capital; give particulars. Address C, box 26, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — PARTNER IN MEDICINE business. Inquire at OFFICE of Russ House, First and Los Angeles sts. 7

WANTED—OIL PARTNER, WITH CAPITAL of $2500. Address BOX 36, Encinitas, Cal., for full particulars. 7

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MAN AS AN office partner. Call on O. L. ALLEN, 404 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED—
To Rent.

WANTED — GOOD COTTAGE WITH ONE or two acres of land, shade and fruit, within 5 miles postoffice Los Angeles or south or north Pasadena; must be low rent to permanent tenant. Address D, box 58, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — TO RENT BY PERMANENT tenant, a 5-room cottage, lawn, flowers and must be near car line and not too far out; please address, stating price and full particulars. Address D, box 61, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—TO RENT 9-ROOM HOUSE IN Westlake vicinity by permanent tenant; if price is right will pay 6 months in advance, give location, Address C, box 61, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — FURNISHED OFFICE, CONsultation room where reception-room can be shared jointly with some other physician. Address DOCTOR, E, box 1, Times office. 7

WANTED — EASTERN COUPLE WANT small, well-furnished house or flat for 3 or 6 months; no children; must be cheap. Address B, box 43, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—TO RENT 5-ROOM COTTAGE, vicinity S. Hill, $12; take year or buy easy payments. Address giving exact location, D, box 84, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—SMALL HOUSE, WITHIN FOUR miles city, furnished or partly furnished, of 2 or 3 rooms; rent must be very low. Address B, box 49, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—TO RENT A GENTLE HORSE and low 2-seated rig for one month; may buy if suited. Address E, box 21, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF OLD AND NEW postage stamps bought, sold and exchanged. STORMER CYCLERY, 226 W. Fifth st.

WANTED — COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, 5 or 6 rooms, location central. Address D, box 63, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — TO RENT FURNISHED ROOM for housekeeping, near S. P. shops. JOHN NORTON, general delivery. 7

WANTED—TO RENT (OR BUY IF CHEAP) A 2-horse power. Address W. L. LOWDER, 211 W. First st. 7

WANTED—TO RENT A NEW 5 OR 6-ROOM cottage west of Main st. Address C, box 91, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—TO RENT COTTAGE CHEAPLY; would buy, or exchange. Address D, box 16, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—A 3 OR 4-ROOM FURNISHED house. Apply Sunday morning, 710 S. HILL ST. 7

WANTED—
Rooms.

WANTED—LADY WISHES ROOM IN PRIvate residence, southwestern part of city, in return for piano lessons; references exchanged. Address C, box 85, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—ONE OR TWO UNFURNISHED rooms with private family, 15 minutes' walk from Second and Spring. Address E, box 8, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — BY 2 YOUNG LADIES, 3 UNfurnished rooms on first floor, near Georgia and Pico. Call or address 816 W. TENTH. 7

WANTED—OLD LADY WANTS CHEAP house or rooms to live, close in, nice place. Address 557 W. SIXTH ST., room 5. 7

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS IN exchange for janitor work. Address E, box 45, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—
Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT we shall commence tomorrow at 2 o'clock and sell at auction all our stock of pianos, organs, sheet music and small instruments; a rare opportunity to buy anything you may want in this line at your own bid. HOLGATE'S MUSIC HOUSE, 213 N. Main st. 7

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE OLD GOLD AND silver or bullion in any form to dispose of, take it to JAMES IRVING & CO., gold refiners and assayers. The largest and most complete establishment in Southern California. Mint prices. 128 N. Main st.

WANTED—A LADY WITH SMALL FAMily and no children would like to care for a furnished house while parties are away, for the rent, or part rent; best of city references. Address D, box 29, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—PARTY OF 3 LADIES OR 3 gentlemen to join me in overland trip to Yosemite Valley or big-tree country; have house on wheels with complete outfit. Call 529 MAPLE AVE. 7

WANTED—FIFTY OFFICE MEN TO HAVE their clothes cleaned and pressed every week for $1.50 per month. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STEAM DYE WORKS, 646 S. Spring st. 7

WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF HOUSE for summer; would pay small rent or buy on installments; pay part cash, part in office work. Address C, box 86, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — HARNESS AT EASTERN prices; repairs at half price. WALLRAFF'S HARD TIMES HARNESS SHOP, 644 S. Spring st. Harness from $4.65 up. 7

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FROM OWNER, I have a party wanting to bond a good mining prospect, well situated. L. H. MITCHEL, 135 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED—ON COMMISSION, ALL KINDS country produce; satisfaction guaranteed; give us a trial. LOS ANGELES SUPPLY CO., Stall 6, City Market. 7

WANTED — EXPERIENCED WOMAN would care for one or two children, any age; careful training; terms reasonable. MRS. M., 510 E. Main st. 7

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PARTY GOing to the Orient will conduct a party; special rates. For particulars, address E, box 53, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—WATER WELLS TO SINK OR drill; parties wanting same can get prices and particulars by addressing C, box 96, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — WATCHES TO CLEAN. 50c; mainsprings, 25c; warranted for one year. M. O. DOLSON, 367 E. First st., one block west of Alameda. 7

WANTED—PARTY TO TAKE PART OF freight car to El Paso. Inquire at 217 N. SPRING ST. 7

WANTED—
Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY LADY; CHILD TO BOARD, under 10 years; good home, private family; terms reasonable. Address E, box 42, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—CARPENTER WORK, BUILD 4-room house; will give furniture, rifle, pump. Address E, box 46, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—BY A WOMAN WHO THOROughly understands children, to take charge of infant at her home. 409 W. SEVENTH ST. 7

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ONE-HORSE power; also a small driving horse; must be nice. D. SMART, 921 Dayton ave. 7

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, CARE OF furnished house, references satisfactory. Address C, box 21, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—A HOME WILL BE GIVEN A young lady in exchange for services. Address C, box 80, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — GOING EAST; PHYSICIAN would care for invalids or children en route. DR., 718 11th st., Oakland. 7

WANTED—CARPETS TO DISINFECT AND clean, by CITIZENS' STEAM CARPET WORKS, 'phone Macy 391. 7

WANTED—A LITTLE PAINTING DONE IN exchange for dentistry. SCHIFFMAN DENTAL CO., 107 N. Spring st. 7

WANTED—GOOD CAMERA OUTFIT, 4x5; give price and particulars. Address D, box 62, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — 2-YEAR-OLD POP CORN, 10-gal. soda tank. METROPOLITAN CANDY CO., 124 W. Fifth st. 7

WANTED—I WILL GIVE FREE STORAGE for nice household goods; care guaranteed. Call at 843 W. NINTH. 7

WANTED—CAST-OFF SUMMER OR WINter clothing. Address MRS. L. REED, P. O., city. 7

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SECOND-HAND brick. Address C, box 44, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—VIRGINIA NIGHTINGALE (RED bird) and other birds, at 412 W. EIGHTH ST. 7

WANTED — ASSAYER'S OUTFIT, SCALES, etc.; give full description. 417 S. HILL ST. 7

WANTED—A LETTER PRESS AND BOOK, Address C, box 62, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHDOG CHEAP. 922 DENVER AVE. 7

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Lands.

FOR SALE—
DON'T WANT THE EARTH.
Intend to invest in
PROMISING BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.
the proceeds expected to be realized from a sale thereof, as I
DON'T WANT TO BORROW MONEY.
A prompt investor
CAN BUY FOR CASH
for less money just now than at any future time. These are the different pieces of property to be disposed of:
First—Large lot in oil region, near Edgeware road, with neat cottage and large barn (always occupied.) If you do not care to go into the oil business yourself, you can lease to others that do, and some of the latter have offered me $25 per month for a five years' lease of only half the lot.
Second—Convenient double cottage and barn on Angeleño Heights; 50-foot lot; 8 rooms and bath. All street improvements made; sewer, cement walk, etc.; close to Temple street and Santa Monica street cars; all in good order; always occupied; desirable neighborhood in every respect.
Third—Neat 7-room cottage, with accessible attic all over house; all conveniences; barn, 50-foot corner lot, all fenced; best plumbing; sewer connection, cement walks, lawn, flowers, etc.; situated on Union ave., north of Pico st., within a few steps of several lines of electric cars. Neighborhood first-class and rapidly building up. If you are interested in the above will be pleased to talk matters over with you and arrange as to time of inspection. Address A, box 12, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—
NO INTEREST.
We are closing out the remaining lots in the Alexander Weill tract at very low figures, ranging from $325; this tract is close in, only 7 minutes from Spring and Second; terms decidedly advantageous; 10 per cent. down, balance $10 month.
REMEMBER, NO INTEREST.
HINTON & WHITAKER,
7 140 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE.
We have three choice lots (20-foot alley.) in the Florida tract, just west of Figueroa and Eighth sts., for $1200. These lots are owned by a non-resident, who is determined to sell; the improvements in the immediate vicinity are very fine; new substantial homes.
KEEP IN MIND
WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE.
HINTON & WHITAKER,
7 140 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—BONNIE BRAE LOTS—
$8000—Grand View, near 10th; 50x150.
$1050—Alvarado, near the park, 50x150.
$1200—Alvarado, near 10th, 50x150.
$1250—Beacon bet. 10th and 11th, 50x161.
$1150—Union near Ninth, 50x170.
$1500—Westlake near Eighth, 50x150.
$2200—Westlake near Ninth, 75x150.
FOR SALE—BARGAIN LOTS.
$100—Lots, Marathon tract.
$350—Lots, Juliet st., bet. 26th and 27th.
$425—22d st., Menlo Park tract.
$425—Pico west of Central.
$450—Ceres bet. Sixth and Seventh.
$850—Bush near 17th, 50x158.
$1050—Thompson near Adams.
RICHARDS & RICHARDS,
7 206 Laughlin building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—
$400—Pico st., just west of Central ave., easy payments.
$625—Girard st., between Sentous and Valencia, 50x125; $50 or $100 cash.
$675—Winfield st., near Sentous, very easy payments.
$900—Large corner; 1 block of Union ave. and 14th st.
5 lots, 50x174 each; east front, near beautiful park; only $850, for all, must be sold.
$700—East front, lot 18, block 3, Greenwell tract; Albany st., near 14th.
$950—Lot 60x118, on Ingram st., near Valencia. LOCKHART & SON,
7 203 Laughlin Bldg.

FOR SALE—$1150—
50x150 TO ALLEY, WEST SIDE ALVARADO NEAR 10TH.
$1250.
50x171, UNION AVE., WEST SIDE NEAR NINTH ST.
$1500.
50x150 TO ALLEY, EAST SIDE BURLINGTON NEAR NINTH ST.
$1250.
50x150 TO ALLEY, BEACON NEAR EIGHTH ST.
SEE ME FOR CORNERS ON NINTH ST. ALSO ON SIXTH ST.; I WILL SAVE YOU MONEY. D. C. MEEKINS,
7 406 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
$1800—Lot Grand ave., between 32d and 33d st. M. MACDONALD,
306 Byrne Block.
$250—Lot on Mimosa st., including $50 street improvements. M. MACDANOLD, 306 Byrne Block.
$800—5-room house and lot, 60x140; modern, clear, or $200 cash and balance $10 per month. M. MACDONALD,
7 306 Byrne Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP PROPERTY—
$70 a foot for 31 feet, E. Seventh near Maple.
$30 a foot, 40 or 80 feet, San Pedro near Seventh.
$90 a foot for 70 feet, San Pedro near First, with quite some improvements.
A valuable property, S. Broadway near Third.
The finest large corner on Figueroa north of Washington, at a big bargain.
7 G. C. EDWARDS, 250 W. First st.

FOR SALE—$4500; LOVELY HOME ON THE hills; 2-story modern house, 7 rooms, porcelain bath; 2 toilets, solar heater, furnace, cemented cellar, nice lawn, piped for gas, and wired for electricity; lovely view; ocean can be seen from this house. For further particulars see S. K. LINDLEY, 117 S. Broadway 7

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Lands.

FOR SALE — $275; BEAUTIFUL LOT ON New England st., half block of Washington.
$650—32d st., half block of Figueroa.
$900—Ingraham st., near Valencia.
$275—E. 24th, near San Pedro st., snap.
F. S. CALKINS & CO.,
7 304 Laughlin Bldg.

FOR SALE—LOT, S.W. COR. E. 22D AND Naomi sts., cheap.
Lot on Flower st., near First st., very choice and close in.
One acre on Pico Heights, choice and cheap.
2-acre tracts, Vernon district.
Money to loan.
W. B. SCARBOROUGH,
7 116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—
$900—Fine lot in Wilshire Boulevard tract.
$1360—Los Angeles st. nr. 14th; east front.
$1050—Thompson st. near Adams, 50x180.
$800—Valencia near Pico, 60x140.
$425—E. 22d, in Menlo Park tract.
$500—Large corner lot, Mathews and Gleason, Boyle Heights.
7 G. C. EDWARDS, 250 W. First st.

FOR SALE—SOME CHEAP LOTS—
Here's a snap; 2 good lots, W. Adams st., worth $700 each; our price for a few days only, $600 the two.
Very fine lot on Angelina Heights for $300.
Beautiful lot, 50x165, First and Flower sts., only $1650.
FOREMAN & GOULD,
7 205 Laughlin Bldg.

FOR SALE—
$250—Large lots, Santa Monica.
$75—Lots, Fifth st., Long Beach.
$12,000—Lots, Olive and 11th, Los Angeles.
Hundreds of other lots, but above are extra good bargains.
JOHN FLOURNOY,
7 241 Douglas Bldg.

FOR SALE—EVERY ONE A BARGAIN.
50-foot lot, southwest, $300.
48-foot lot, southwest, $250.
50-foot lot, Thompson st., $1100.
60-foot lot, Oak st., $900.
50-foot lot, Adams st., $650.
Fine lot, Pico st., $450.
Now move quick, can't hold them.
MILLER, 237 W. First st.
7 Downey, Cal.

FOR SALE — BIG CHANCE TO MAKE money, over 200 large lots in a body; must be sold at once in order to save anything from the mortgage for the owner; you can double your money in one year; the finest-located property in or around the city; see it and you will say so yourself. Address owner, D, box 97, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—
HILL STREET CORNER.
A fine corner on S. Hill st. at a bargain.
W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.,
8 343 Wilcox Bldg.

FOR SALE—LOTS—
$475—On 14th, near San Pedro.
$525—On 16th near Hoover.
$750—On 12th near Cherry.
$600—On 20th and Union ave.
$150—On Kent and Ida sts.
$200—Bellevue ave.
M. MACDONALD,
7 306 Byrne Block.

FOR SALE—
—$2250—
Harper tract, 100x165, in best part of tract; east front; nothing finer and no better bargain.
W. H. NEISWENDER,
7 106 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—70x165, ON WEST SIDE HILL st., between Fourth and Fifth; 448, with 10-room house, best buy on Hill st.; on completion of Broadway tunnel, this property will appreciate 50 per cent. in value. Terms and prices. See S. K. LINDLEY, Sole Agent, 117 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—
$400 and $450—Lots, 24th and 23d sts., Menlo Park.
$1500—Lot, Main and Washington.
EDWARD C. CRIBB,
7 218 Broadway.

FOR SALE—
—$10 DOWN AND $10 PER MONTH.—
A few choice lots near car lines.
W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.,
12 343 Wilcox Bldg.

FOR SALE—CITY LOTS, CLOSE IN; MAKE me an offer on my 65 lots in the "Rising Sun Tract," Seventh and Mateo; all street work done; a chance for speculators. SHAFER, 122 W. Third, room 309. 8

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO BUY THE cheapest lot in Menlo Park, I have it; must be sold at once; owner going away; part cash, balance easy payments. Address D, box 6, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LOT ON 23D st., bet. Grand ave. and Hope, south side; only vacant lot in that block; all ready to build on; 50x180; see it. SHAFER, 122 W. Third, room 309. 8

FOR SALE—$4500; 10 ACRES, GARDEN land; all sub drained; the finest in the state, 12 miles out, near R.R., fine buildings, easy terms. M. MACDONALD, 306 Byrne Block. 7

FOR SALE—LOT ON FLOWER ST., CLOSE to Ninth st., 50x150; if you will build, no money down, 2 years at 5 per cent. See OWNER, 1035 Santee, after 6 p.m. 7

FOR SALE—SNAP; 2 LOTS, ADAMS ST., $250 each; lots in same tract held at $1000; this is to close an estate; the cheapest lots in city. 221 WILCOX BLOCK. 7

FOR SALE — 5 LOTS WASHINGTON ST. and Central ave.; and 5-room nearly new house E. 14th st., or exchange. Address C, box 23, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—LOT ON GRAND AVE., EAST to Sixth, 30x165; if you will build, no money down, 2 years at 5 per cent. See OWNER, 1035 Santee, after 6 p.m. 7

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOT ON 38TH st., west of Vermont, $150; adjoining lots are held at $250. L. H. MITCHEL, 135 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — $450; BEST LOT IN MENLO Park, 50½x162 feet, to an alley, on 20th st., near Central ave. 723 E. 23D ST. 7

FOR SALE—$900; NICE LOT ON WEST SIDE Bush st., near 17th., 50x150, with 20-foot alley. Address 153 STATION C, city.

FOR SALE—$500; FINE CORNER LOT, southwest, worth $750, but must be sold. Address E, box 30, TIMES OFFICE. 10

FOR SALE—$100 BUYS A CHOICE RESIdent lot at the beach; see our list. M. M. DAVISON, 107 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—LOT 30x150, NEAR ARCADE depot, $400; $10 per month; no interest. L. H. MITCHEL, 135 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—FIGUEROA, CORNER 23D; 120 x150; good lot on Pico near Figueroa, and on W. Adams. 1011 S. HILL. 7

FOR SALE—NICE CORNER LOT, VERY cheap, Boyle Heights, between two car lines. 532 BYRNE BLDG. 7

FOR SALE—EQUITY IN NEW 5-ROOM COTtage in Monrovia, cheap. Address B, box 44, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—FINE LOT NEAR W. SEVenth, cheap, no agent. OWNER, D, box 82, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—LOT NEAR IN ON HOPE ST., cheap for cash. Address B, box 59, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT ON S. GRAND ave., cheap. Address B, box 38, TIMES OFFICE. 8

FOR SALE—A CHEAP LOT ON 32D ST., near Main. Address box 36, STATION E. 7

LOST, STRAYED—
And Found.

LOST — A LARGE BLACK AND WHITE spotted dog; answers to name "Don;" together with chain and collar. Return to No. 115 N. OLIVE ST. and receive reward.

FOUND—ONE WAY TO KEEP COOL, HAVE Shaffer put up an awning on your residence. You'll get your money's worth and the change back. SHAFFER, 254 S. Main st. 7

STRAYED—FROM MY RANCH, NEAR BURbank, one bay mare, weight 1200 lbs.; lip cut with bridle; had rope around neck. Address P. M'ANANY, University P. O. 30

LOST — ORDINARY DEPOSIT PASS BOOK No. 9482 of the Los Angeles Savings Bank, in name of Anna L. Benson. Finder will please return same to the BANK. 7

LOST—A BEAVER CAPE, BETWEEN SECond and Main and Fourth and Los Angeles sts. Leave at ELLINGTON'S DRUG STORE and get reward. 7

LOST — LOTS OF THE HEAT OF A HOT summer when you use Shaffer's window awnings, cheapest and best. 254 S. MAIN ST. 7

LOST — KNIGHT TEMPLAR CHARM, ENgraved "W. D. Madden." Finder please return to room 200, POTOMAC BLOCK. 7

LOST—WHITE AND BLACK FOX TERRIER pup from 245 S. Hill st., May 1. Return to 106 COURT ST. Very liberal reward. 7

FOUND — MEXICAN NEURALGIA AND Toothache Cure will sure in 1 minute; 25c. All druggists. 7

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—
1 acre in Downey, ½ acre to 9-year-old oranges; ½ acre to apples, pears, apricots, peaches and figs; 100 chickens, $200 income last year; 5-room house, barn, chicken-house; $1250.
10 acres, 2 miles from Downey; set to walnuts, oranges, deciduous fruits, alfalfa and all kinds of berries, all in bearing; 8-room, hard-finished house, barn and stable; this is the finest 10-acre ranch in this county; $4000.
40 acres fine walnut land, in the walnut belt; 30 acres in alfalfa; 5 acres in 17-year-old soft-shell walnuts; 4 acres to barley, 1 acre to fruits; 5-room house, large barn; 7-inch well and 40 shares water stock; the best ranch in this valley for sale; this ranch paid the owner $2300 last year, $250 per acre.
Here is the best bargain in Los Angeles county; 10½ acres, ½ mile from Downey; 10 acres to alfalfa and barley, fine crop; 1 harrow, 1 cultivator, 1 plow, 150 feet 2-inch hose, 1 bone cutter, 1 alfalfa cutter, hoes, shovels, rakes and all implements; $100 worth of hay now on the ranch; some fruits in bearing; 7-room, 2-story, hard-finished house, 2 closets, pantry and bathroom; 2 barns, windmill and tank, 8 shares water stock; buildings all new; grapevines, young prune and apricot trees around; this place; $2200 cash has been offered for the ranch; improvements, implements, crop and all, and it is going without a better bid; we ask $2500.
With hundreds and hundreds of tons of alfalfa, barley, beets, pumpkins, melons, citrons, and thousands of hogs and cows for sale, good schools and plenty of churches, only 12 miles from Los Angeles, do you wonder at our people for being prosperous and happy?
Alfalfa is king in this valley, and we cut it 7 to 9 times a year, 1 to 1½ tons to the acre for each cutting.
It's water, water everywhere, in all our ditches; we raise the produce whether it rains or not; Downey is the best all-round farming country on earth.
This is the best-watered valley in the State; 100 miner's inches goes free with each ranch, and costs 100 per hour while irrigating. The farmers of this valley will not exchange their ranches for other property.
The Downey cooperative creamery and the Downey cheese factory pay out $5000 a month to the dairymen of this valley. Our cannery will be running in a few days. Come and see us. B. M. BLYTHE,
7 Downey, Cal.

FOR SALE—BY WILDE & STRONG—

BUY ALFALFA LAND.

ALFALFA—ALFALFA—ALFALFA.

ALFALFA LAND AT HALF PRICE.
500 acres just on the market.
THE OFFER OF THE YEAR.
80 acres already in growing crop; balance ready to seed:
WATER—WATER—WATER,
One inch to each 5-acre tract;
WITH 150-INCH HEAD FOR FLOODING; land level as a floor.
Make your first payment and the land pay the rest. Remember, alfalfa and corn bring immediate returns.
LOCATED BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE SEA, 1 mile from Moneta Station, On the Redondo Railway, with 3 trains each way daily.
The Los Angeles Traction Company has already secured rights-of-way through this property, and is preparing to build the electric road to SAN PEDRO HARBOR.
The owners of this fine property were forced to take it under a foreclosure sale some little time ago, and in 3 hours developed a body of 150 inches of water on the property that belongs solely to this 500 acres. We are instructed by owners to put a price on it that will sell, and all we ask is for you to take a look at it; you can look the property over and return in 3 hours from time you leave the city; terms 1-3 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years,
With interest at 6 per cent.

Remember, alfalfa cuts 8 crops a year, and is now selling for $10 a ton, and will go much higher before the year is over.

SEE THE PROPERTY.

CALL AND GET A MAP.

7 WILDE & STRONG, 228 W. Second.

$1800 — FOR SALE — 2 ACRES ON VERmont ave, near the Agricultural Park; good 5-room house, barn, etc., well, windmill and tank and other improvements; price $1800; this is a great snap. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1500 — FOR SALE — 17½ ACRES INSIDE the city limits; reduced from $2500 to $1500, at which price it is a great snap; owner is obliged to leave the city on business and must sell. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$2500—FOR SALE—AT AZUSA, 10 ACRES; about ½ in navel oranges and peaches, just coming into bearing; good water-right, barn, etc.; price for a few days, only $2500. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 7

$6500—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL 10-ACRE navel orange grove at Monrovia, in bearing; price $6500. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$5000 — FOR SALE — ON MAIN ST., IN south part of the city, 7 acres, highly improved; good new 7-room house, barn, well, windmill and tank; price for a few days only, $5000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$2800 — FOR SALE — 10 ACRES AT SAN Fernando; good 5-room house, barn, etc.; ½ in navel oranges and balance peaches and other fruit; all trees 6 years old, in full bearing, and in fine condition; on account of sickness, owner cannot give the ranch his personal attention, and will sell at above sacrifice. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$3200 — FOR SALE — ABOUT 7 ACRES IN south part of city, corner of Jefferson and close to Central ave. car line; price only $3200. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 7

FOR SALE—WISEMAN'S LAND BUREAU, 237 W. First, headquarters California school and government lands; school lands are the cheapest and most secure lands in America; only $1.25 an acre, on long, easy terms; no compulsion to live on land or cultivate unless desired; they are constantly passing away; don't delay; stamp for illustrated book.
Bargains:
640 acres, ½ valley, balance timber, mountain grazing, ample water, 8 miles from San Luis Obispo; $2.50 acre.
640 acres on creek, valley and rolling, near San Lucas, Monterey county, $1.75 acre.
640 acres near Redding, Shasta county, choice hill and valley, $1.75 acre.
640 acres, Modoc county, 1 near Alturas, 1 near Goose Lake, 1 in Madaline Plains; finest grazing in California; plenty water, $1.75 acre.
Fine timber sections in

Liners.

FOR SALE—
Houses.

FOR SALE—ON INSTALLMENTS—
CRICHTON SMITH & CO.,
239 Currier Block.

We have now in shape one of the finest building sites ever offered the public.

This fine tract, situated Pico and Vermont, has natural advantages for home-seekers, unexcelled in the city; we offer these lots on easy terms.

$650—Cottage 6 rooms, on Pico Heights, plastered, etc.; fenced; porches; lot highly improved; easy terms.

$650—Cottage 4 rooms, hard finish, in good shape, Pico Heights, lot fenced; $100 cash, balance easy terms.

Pico Heights water supply is perfect.

$850—Lovely cottage, 4 rooms, mantel, etc., extensive porches, chicken house, stable, lot 60x170, highly improved, roses, climbing vines, a picture, cement sidewalks, ½ block from Pasadena car; 20 minutes from city; $125 cash, balance easy terms.

$900—Bright, cheerful cottage 5 rooms, cement walks, lawns, pantry, closets, screen porch, lot 40x150, fenced, 15 minutes from city, 1 block from car; $100 cash, balance easy terms.

Pico Heights a favorite resort for home-seekers.

$950—Cottage near Ninth, containing 5 large rooms, bathroom, etc., lot 50x150, stable, chicken house, barn, plastered and papered, will rent or sell to suitable party on easy terms.

$1400—Very attractive 5-room house, hard finished, bath, electricity, mantel, closets, pantry, etc., lawn, cement walks southwest, one block from Traction car; $100 cash, balance easy terms.

$1500—Lovely artistic home 5 rooms, toilet, mantel, 1½ acres, flowers, stable, outhouse, etc., 2 blocks car line, twenty minutes from city, fine location, in first-class shape; $100 cash, balance easy terms.

Pico Heights has double track in construction.

$1750—Attractive, well-built modern house just completed, on W. 10th st., delightful view and location, hot and cold water, porcelain bath, washstand, toilet, pantry, closets, hard finish, good stable, barn, lot 60x132; mortgage $1200, can remain indefinitely; owner going north in few days, offers equity for $550; rare opportunity.

$2500—Attractive 7-room house, most comfortable home, bath, toilet, lot highly improved, lawns, flowers, stable, cement walks, 25th, near Grand; cash $300, balance easy terms.

$2500—2-story 9-room house, Menlo Park, 1 minute from two car lines, electricity, 2 toilets, bathroom, etc., excellent stable, extensive verandas; $200 cash, balance terms to suit; lovely home.

$2500—Adams st., near San Pedro, 8-room, elegant, new, modern house; this fine home can be purchased for $300 cash, balance easy terms; exceptional opportunity.

Select your own house from a list of 300 or more; easy terms; good locations; all prices.

We are building modern, attractive cottages on Pico Heights, 1 block from car, will either sell or rent on easy terms, when completed; plans to be seen in office.

W have now in shape one of the finest building sites ever offered the public.

This fine tract, situated Pico and Vermont, has natural advantages for home-seekers, unexcelled in the city. We offer these lots on easy terms.

CRICHTON SMITH & CO.,
7 200 Currier Block. Tel. brown 398.

FOR SALE — NEW HOUSE, 1003 BEACON st., next to corner of 10th and Beacon; containing 10 rooms and large cellar; attractive throughout; interior selected white cedar; oak floors; plate glass, three large mantels; walls beautifully frescoed; extra plumbing, including laundry tubs on rear porch; 2 toilets, etc.; elevated grounds, fronting east, excellent neighborhood; 80-foot street, lined with large palms; size of lot 50x125, price $6000.

For Sale—New house, 1371 Winfield st., near Valencia; contains 7 rooms, modern and attractive; with many conveniences; polished floors, mantel, etc.; lot 50x125; price $2750.

For sale—New 2-story house, 1221 W. 12th st., near Sentous; just completed, with modern conveniences; contains 4 rooms on first floor, 3 bedrooms and bath on second floor; large closets; modern plumbing, beautiful location, in fine residence section; lot 50x125; price $2650.

For Sale—New, attractive cottage, 1338 W. 12th st., between Sentous and Valencia, south side of street; contains 5 large rooms, with spacious wardrobes; modern plumbing throughout; pantry; mantel and buffet; comfortable porch; large cellar, lot 50 x125; price $1000.

For Sale—A suburban home, 95 Columbia st., Pasadena, on the electric car line, near entrance to Raymond Hill grounds; elevated site, commanding an excellent view; convenient to the business centers of Los Angeles and Pasadena, has 3 mantels, polished floors; reception hall; 8 rooms and cellar, arranged for furnace; size of lot 69x300; this is a bargain that cannot be surpassed in Southern California; advantages considered.

GEO. W. STIMSON, Cal.
8 202-204 Laughlin Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

$1200—FOR SALE—A VERY FINE 6-ROOM new residence, southwest part of city, on 21st st. near electric line; large lot, highly improved, with flowers and fruit; price only $1200; a great bargain. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$900—FOR SALE—NICE LITTLE COTTAGE close in, valued at $90o—$300 cash, balance $12.50 per month. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$10,000—FOR SALE—THE PRETTIEST 10-room residence in the city, located on large corner lot, in the Bonnie Brae tract; great bargain at $10,000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1750—FOR SALE—A VERY PRETTY NEW 5-room cottage, close in; price only $1750. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$2600—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOME in south part of the city; 7 large rooms, all modern; lot 75x125, very highly improved; also barn, corrals, etc.; price only $2600, which is much less than it cost. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$6000—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW 10-room residence in Bonnie Brae tract; one of the finest in that section; price only $6000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$2000—FOR SALE—IN SOUTH PART OF the city, nice 2-story, 7-room residence, barn, etc., near electric line; price $2000—$300 cash, balance on time if desired. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 7

FOR SALE—BY WILDE & STRONG—
$1800—100x150, with good 6-room house, in good repair; house cost $2500 to build; within 7 blocks of Second and Broadway; this is the kind of snap you often read about, but seldom see.

$1650—Fine 2-story house on W. 25th, just off Hoover; 50-foot lot, fine yard, etc.; property in good order; mortgage for $1500; property worth $2250; offered at a sacrifice; mortgage can run.

$6000—Lovely home in Bonnie Brae st., corner lot; house trimmed with brown stone; a very handsome place.

If you are looking for a nice home we would be pleased to show you what we have to offer. We can sell you houses around Westlake Park from $3500 to $15,000.

$2250—Second-st. modern house, southwest, just off Traction car line; this property has been held at $3500; we can make you terms; installments if desired.

$1000—Modern 4-room house; large rooms, mantel, bath, etc.; 50-foot lot, good barn; sell on installments.

$1350—New, modern, 6-room cottage, in Menlo Park; very cheap at the price.

WILDE & STRONG,
7 228 W. Fourth st.

FOR SALE—

$20 MONTHLY (INCLUDING INTEREST.)

I can sell you a new high-class 5-room cottage in one of the best strictly residence localities of the city, 10 minutes by 3 car lines, lot 150 feet to an alley, all street improvements in.

The cottage is a beauty in style, yellow pine finish, tinted walls, fashionable hardware, porcelain bath and sink, large clothes closets, lot fenced, cement walks, everything light, tasteful and airy.

A few dollars a month, more than you are PAYING RENT TODAY, and you are buying your cosy home. Think well of this and address C, box 65, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—MODERN CLOSE IN, $4000, 7-room cottage, only $950; $200 down, balance at 2 per cent. 229 S. FREMONT AVE. 7

FOR SALE—
Houses.

FOR SALE—A NEAT 5-ROOM COTTAGE near Figueroa and Pico, with street improvements, including sewer; the lot is 50x125; a bargain at $1000.

Cottage of 5 rooms, ½ block of Union ave. and Temple; has mantel and grate; excellent barn, etc.; an exceptional buy at $850.

A well-built and convenient cottage of 6 large rooms, bath, pantry, closets, porches, gas, lawn, profusion of bearing fruits and flowers, barn, carriage-house, chicken-house, etc., lot 50x200, on graded and sewered street, a little west of Figueroa and 16th; very cheap at $2500.

JOHN S. SAMPSON, JR.,
7 422 Byrne Blk.

FOR SALE—$2500—
A BEAUTIFUL 10-ROOM NEW MODERN HOUSE WORTH $8000; FINEST VIEW OF VALLEY; LARGE LOT, NICELY SITUATED; NEAR WESTLAKE.

$3500.
TAKES A GOOD 8-ROOM HOUSE, TWO-STORY, WITH BARN; FINE LOT, BURLINGTON AVE., NEAR SEVENTH ST.

$3750.
FOR A NICE 9-ROOM HOUSE ON W. 23D ST.; THIS IS VERY CHEAP AND NICE. D. A. MEEKINS,
7 406 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$1050—5-ROOM COTTAGE, LOT 50x130, 28th st., 1 block of 2 car lines.
$1100—5-room new cottage, lot 40x120 to alley, 24th st., near San Pedro st.
$1250—5-room new cottage, lot 50x120, 10 minutes' walk from Courthouse.
$1850—5-room cottage, modern, a very neat place.
Will make terms to suit.
Either one of the aforesaid are very cheap places and it will pay you to look them up.
CORTELYOU & GIFFEN,
8 253 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON EASY INSTALLMENTS—
One 3-room cottage, $4.50 per month.
One 4-room cottage, $4.50 per month.
One 4-room cottage, $6 per month.
One 4-room cottage, $7 per month.
One 4-room cottage, $8 per month.
One 5-room cottage, $7.50 per month.
All located on electric car line, Mateo st.
7 C. A. SMITH, owner, 213 W. First st.

FOR SALE—

$3100—

New modern, 8-room house, Harper tract; this is worth $5000; will take other property in exchange.
W. H. NEISWENDER,
7 106 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
One of the most beautiful residences in the city of Los Angeles; everything in modern style; this is offered at a great sacrifice; don't miss this if you want a first-class home; easy terms; price $45,000.

A very choice residence on Grand ave.; cheap and on most favorable terms; $4000.
7 S. P. CREASINGER, 218 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST SNAP YET; on Park Grove ave.; neighborhood fine; lot 50x134, 7-room cottage, hard-wood finish, shrubbery, lawn, sidewalks, curb, street graded, fine china closet, sideboard built in house, plenty of other closets, bath, etc., only $2800; could not be replaced for $4000; terms reasonable. See NEUHART quick. Room 241 Douglas Bldg. 7

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL, NEW MODERN 8-room house, polished floors, porcelain bath; cove ceilings; combination gas and electric lighting; white pine finish, not decorated yet; you can decide decorations; street work all paid; choice locality, near Seventh and Union; price completed, $3750; easy terms. LEONARD MERRILL, 404 Bradbury Block. 7

FOR SALE—BY CHAS. M. STIMSON,
218 S. Broadway.
Snap bargain, sacrifice less than cost; new cottage, up-to-date conveniences; five minutes' walk from Courthouse, $1250.
$1100—New colonial cottage, No. 635 E. 24th st., close to San Pedro-st. car line.
$600—New cottage, Boyle Heights. 7

FOR SALE — $2500 WILL TAKE CORNER lot, 6-room house with electric light, storeroom, groceries, meat market and fixtures, household furniture, barn, oil house, 1 delivery wagon, 1 surrey, 1 express wagon, 1 horse, etc.; worth double the amount asked by owner; going east. 1644 W. JEFFERSON ST., Telephone west 87.

FOR SALE — IF YOU WOULD OWN A home, we can suit you; we have places as low as $350 and up to $28,000; have some bargains for cash and extra good buys on the installment plan; we can suit your requirements as to location, price and terms; come and see us. KLING & KLING, 202½ S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE, 13 acres, Pasadena; block 12, San Fernando; acreage and lots, Alosta; 20 acres full bearing navels, Ontario; 120 acres, Hesperia; house, 9 rooms, vacant lot, center of city; for small cash and improved city or Pasadena small houses. Address OWNER, box 300 South Pasadena. 7

FOR SALE — SPECIAL BARGAINS; WE have small houses at the following prices: $250, $350, $450, $800, $1250, $1350, close in, and some fine deals, if you are looking for a home or speculation; see our list; great bargain in lots and fruit, alfalfa and peat lands. M. M. DAVISON, 107 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — AN 8-ROOM, 1½-STORY house on the installment plan, small cash payment down, balance monthly like rent; on Pasadena car line, only 15 minutes from First st.; a cheap home for some worthy wage-earner; call soon; its bound to go quick. W. G. BLEWETT, 406 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—LARGE, NEW, MODERN, 2-story, 8-room house, southwest, porcelain bath, porcelain stationary washtubs, brick cellar, lawn, flowers, for $3200 (worth $4500.) on installments, if desired; schools, churches, popular neighborhood; 1½-story house and 6 lots, $1200. OWNER, 911 S. Hill st. 7

FOR SALE—$1000; $100 CASH, BALANCE $14 per month, buys a neat 5-room cottage, bath, mantel, flowers and fruit, on small lot, 1929 Pennsylvania ave., keys at 1927 Pennsylvania ave.; owner a non-resident and wishes to dispose of to good party; no agents. Address C, box 19, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—ONLY 2 LEFT—
$1250—$100 cash, $15 monthly, large 5-room cottage, near 11th and Georgia.
$1300—$300 cash, $15 monthly, new 7-room cottage, close in.
OWNER,
7 454 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
Houses.

FOR SALE—MODERN COTTAGE IN HIGHland Park, inside city, with lot, 200x200; fine location and view; lawn, flowers, fruit and shade trees; price $1500, easy terms; will take clear lot as part payment. Apply to E. T. WHEELER, on premises, Ash st., near Avenue 56, or 508 STIMSON BLOCK. 7

FOR SALE—SNAP; $750; A 2-STORY 8-room hard finished house, good repair, at Pasadena; good barn, fruit, flowers, ornamental trees, hedge, large corner lot; etc.; don't be without a home when you can get such a bargain; only $250 cash required. KLING & KLING, 202½ S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—THAT VERY SUBSTANTIAL and spacious home on Eighth street; furnished.
Also 9-room furnished house in Santa Monica.
M'GARRY & INNES,
7 216 W. First.

FOR SALE—
ELEGANT RESIDENCE.
Large lot, beautiful lawn, fronting the hotel grounds in
REDONDO,
for sale, $3500, easy terms; ideal home. JOHN FLOURNOY, 241 Douglas Bldg. 7

FOR SALE—WHY PAY RENT? WILL SELL a good 6-room house, bath, everything convenient; street graded, cement curb and sidewalk; all clear, $1100; $400 cash, balance easy payments; this house is close in. Address A, box 100, TIMES OFFICE. 10

FOR SALE—BY NON-RESIDENT, NEAT 5-room cottage, newly painted, sewer connections, street graded, fruits, flowers etc., on San Benito st., near Pennsylvania ave.; keys at 1927 Pennsylvania ave.; price $1250, $200 cash, balance $16 per month; no agents. Address C, box 18, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE — $2360; BUILT FOR HOME; modern 5-room cottage, finished in pine; cement basement; walks, bath, instantaneous heater, mantel, finely decorated; gas and electricity; fixtures, range, carpets; lawn, stable, snap; monthly payments; W. 25th st. TAYLOR, 104 Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — $2550 FOR A $3500 NEW 8-room modern house, 2-story, finished in pine; polished floors, mantel, porcelain bath; marble washstand, lawn, walks, fenced, street graded, close electric cars; W. 25th st., exclusive neighborhood; easy terms. TAYLOR, 104 Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—GREAT REDUCTION ON account, of foreclosure mortgage; handsome new modern house, lot 68x170, sunny side 30th st., west of Figueroa, trading price $6500; will sell this week for $4500; $1000 cash, balance easy terms. E. D. HOVEY, 117 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE ON Bonsallo ave., near 21st., both hot and cold water, pantry, closets, etc., large lot, beautiful lawn and flowers; east front; street work all paid; price for 10 days $2800; terms reasonable. LEONARD MERRILL, 404 Bradbury Block. 7

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN. A FIVE-ROOM house all plastered and lot 50x265 feet, all fenced, large chicken corral and good barn, all kinds of choicest fruits and flowers and lawn; water in house; price $600. Apply to owner, J. D. HARVEY, South Pasadena. 7

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOME OF 8 rooms and bath, finished in oak, pine and redwood; 3 mantels; lot 65x180; choice neighborhood, fine lawn and flowers; if you want something nice, investigate this. Apply on premises, 226 W. 23D ST., near Grand ave. 8

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE: LOT AND house of 11 rooms, Grand ave., close to Sixth; will make good rooming-house; will take cheap lot for first payment, 2 years at 6 per cent.; rented for $38 per month. See OWNER, 1035 Santee st., after 6 p.m. 7

FOR SALE — HOUSE 7 LARGE ROOMS, hard finished, with every convenience; well of fine water, windmill, nice lawn and shrubbery; will sell at 1½ price; on easy terms; cost you nothing to investigate. Call or address 1307 SANTA FE AVE. 7

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE SALE; 8-ROOM, modern house, nicely decorated, sewerage connections, electric light fixtures, all attached; property on Seventh st., near Westlake; price $2900; part cash, balance to suit. E. J. FERRELL, 358 S. rBoadway. 7

FOR SALE—ON INSTALLMENT PLAN; house and lot, southwest, $300, payments same as rent; also other big bargains; I have the best bargains in the city, both for cash and on easy terms. See my list. J. C. HOVIS, 136 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — A SNAP; $1800, SMALL amount cash, balance monthly payments if desired; 2-story 7-room house on New Hampshire near Pico st. THE HOME INVESTMENT, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, 121½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — A CONVENIENT 6-ROOM cottage on Pico Heights at a bargain; will take clear lots for an equity of $600; its a snap for someone that wants a home or good income property. W. G. BLEWETT, 406 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—A HOME FOR YOU; YOUR past record taken as part of first payment; your future rent receipt for balance; only one left; sold one this week; 5 rooms, $1125, S.E. Address E, box 23, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—$1400; BUT IT'S A $2000 PLACE, on new Brooklyn ave. electric line, 628 Tehama stt.; 2 large lots, fenced, 4-room house, large barn, fruits, flowers and alfalfa. See OWNER, room 445 Wilcox Block. 7

FOR SALE—$1750; AN EXCEPTIONALLY choice 5-room cottage, modern in every respect; 50x150 foot lot; worth $2250, but parties are determined to go East. RICHARDS & RICHARDS, 206 Laughlin bldg. 7

FOR SALE—10-ROOM HOUSE, IN FINE location, near Westlake Park; gas, electricity, pressed-brick mantels, etc.; nicely decorated; will sell cheap for cash. TYLER & JACKINS, 113 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—$1500; 6-ROOM MODERN COTtage, mantel, bath, sewer, on hills, close in; also lot on Court Circle, high, fine view, cheap; easy terms. See P. J. HUMMEL, 300 W. Second st. 7

FOR SALE—PASADENA, NO. 62 N. MOLINE ave., 7 rooms and bath, electric lights, Boynton furnace; 10 minutes' walk from center; nearly new; if taken before May 10, $3800 in easy terms. 9

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN 5, 6, 7 AND 8-room houses at Boyle Heights, at $1200, $1800, $2400 and $3000; also vacant lots at $175, 375, 450 and $500. F. A. HUTCHINSON, 116 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—PRICE $1700; ON YOUR OWN terms, modern 5-room cottage, on W. 28th st.; large lot, stable, lawn, flowers; don't miss this chance. Address C, box 45, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL 5 AND 6-room cottages in the vicinity of Adams and Central ave. at a bargain for cash or on easy terms. W. J. SCHERER CO., 108 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—EAST SIDERS, ATTENTION; with $400 cash you can have your home built to suit, on large lot, Altura st.; balance same as rent. Address E, box 54, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE OF 10 rooms on W. Adams st.; everything modern; will sell very cheap; $3000 on time balance cash. O. C. FOWBLE, Vernon and Adams st. 7

FOR SALE—I HAVE A SNAP ON S. HILL st., pays 6 per cent interest net on $7000; will sell for $6000; close in; will double in value in 5 years. J. R. RICHARDS & CO., 216 W. First.

FOR SALE — ON THE INSTALLMENT plan, a new 5-room cottage, everything complete, would take vacant lot as part or first payment. Z. D. MATHUSS, 345 Wilcox Bldg. 7

FOR SALE—MODERN 10-ROOM HOUSE ON electric car line, in best residence part of the city; half price; $300 cash, balance to suit purchaser. A. L. BEST, room 78, Temple Blk. 7

FOR SALE—$1900; 7-ROOM HOUSE AND lot, electric lights, cement walk, flowers, fruit trees, bath, and in best neighborhood southwest. Address OWNER, C, box 6, Times office. 7

FOR SALE—PICK-UP; $5000; HOUSE, 8 rooms, for $2850, if taken quick; see house, No. 817 W. 23d st.; fine and cheap; location No. 1. LEE A. M'CONNELL, 145 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—$1550, $2000; COTTAGE OF 5 rooms and one of 8 rooms; new, beautiful places, 22d st., between Central and Griffith. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 208 Wilcox Bldg. 7

FOR SALE—$750; COTTAGE ON 1½ ACRES, under irrigation system and near car line on Boyle Heights; good for rabbits or chicken ranch. W. M. RUDDY, 2110 E. First st. 7

FOR SALE—8-ROOM COTTAGE, LARGE barn, windmill, tank, and half acre ground on Central ave. car line, $1400; half acre lots, $325. T. H. O'NEIL, 103 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—$2600; 6-ROOM MODERN COTtage, newly furnished; all conveniences; Hoover st., corner Adams; now paying 12 per cent.; snap. TAYLOR, 104 Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LOS Angeles property; house and lot, East Oakland; house and lot, East Portland. Address owner, WALTER, 627 S. Spring. 7

FOR SALE—
Houses.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A BEAUTIful 8-room modern residence, barn and 60-ft. lot, near Westlake Park; hard to duplicate. J. C. OLIVER, 214 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—$3100; NEW MODERN HOUSE, corner Lucas and Fifth st., 54x150; fine view; if you want a bargain look this up. S. K. LINDLEY, Sole Agent, 117 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—A FINE THOROUGHLY MOdern 9-room house, S.W., this property must be sold; will make very low price and easy terms. BOWEN & POWERS, 2306 S. Spring. 7

FOR SALE—NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE IN BONnie Brae district; this is modern and a great bargain; easy terms; price way down; see me at once. MILLER, 237 W. FIRST. 7

FOR SALE—$3500 BUYS A $7000 RESIDENCE on W. Adams st.; the owner wants money and will sacrifice this property. O. A. VICKREY & CO., 110½ S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — EQUITY 5-ROOM HOUSE, southwest, near Traction cars, $350 cash, balance $15 per month, for 5 years. Address C, box 97, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—$5500; A BEAUTIFUL TEN-room home at Westlake; 2 pressed-brick mantels, polished floors, plate glass, etc. Inquire 520 CARONDELET ST. 7

FOR SALE — ON INSTALLMENTS, NEW modern 5-room house, near car line, Boyle Heights, $50 cash, $10 per month. Address D, box 85, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE — ALVARADO ST., HOUSE 9 rooms, basement, laundry, etc.; beautiful location, $3500; $100 to $700 payment. Apply 1309 S. ALVARADO. 7

FOR SALE—NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE, 1224 E. Eighth st., strictly modern in every particular; price $1600. Terms to suit. OWNER, on premises. 13

FOR SALE — SEVERAL BARGAINS IN modern residences, Wolfskill tract; no car fare; call early. H. P. ERNST, 105 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN 8-ROOM HOUSE ON BURlington ave., near Westlake Park; will sell on installments. TYLER & JACKINS, 113 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — A NEW SINGER SEWING machine, universal feed arm; snap for shoemaker. W. W. SWEENEY, 213 W. Fourth st. 7

FOR SALE—$4000; NEW 10-ROOM HOUSE, 25th st., between Grand ave. and Main st. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox Bldg. 7

FOR SALE—$850; MODERN 5-ROOM COTtage; near Ninth and Mateo, a bargain. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox Bldg. 7

FOR SALE—$1250; NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE, close in; near Santa Fé depot, easy terms. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox Bldg. 7

FOR SALE—$750; NICE MODERN 5-ROOM cottage; East Los Angeles; a bargain. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox Bldg. 7

FOR SALE—FINE NEW 5-ROOM COTtage on close-in corner; no cash payment to right party. Address E, box 38, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE — ELEGANT NEW 8-ROOM house, southwest, only $2750; nothing down to good party. Address E, box 41, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE — MODERN COTTAGE, ONLY $1350; small payment cash, balance installments. Address E, box 18, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—7-ROOM HOUSE, LARGE LOT, W. 26th st., at mortgage price; easy payments. Address D, box 79, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, FINELY finished and decorated new house; owner going East. Apply 923 S. BURLINGTON AVE. 7

FOR SALE—WILSHIRE TRACT; 8-ROOM new house, finely finished, $50 monthly, no cash bonus. TAYLOR, 104 Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, FINE 8-ROOM modern house, furnished or unfurnished, large lot, barn, attic, cellar. 1110 W. 29TH. 7

FOR SALE — WESTACRES, A VERY choice 5-room modern house, W. 25th st.; investigate. TAYLOR, 104 Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — 6-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, lot 50x150; 15 minutes' to Broadway, $1750; on terms. 152 N. BEAUDRY AVE. 7

FOR SALE—$1800; BEAUTIFUL NEW FIVE-room cottage and bath; southeast; easy terms. P. O. box 51, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE SUITABLE FOR SMALL business, located in a good business center. Apply at 840 E. FIFTH ST. 7

FOR SALE—NICE NEW 4-ROOM SMALL cottage; price $750, on installments of $6 per month. 406 S. SPRING ST. 7

FOR SALE — "NEWELL," REAL ESTATE and merchandise broker, solicits your business. 208 DOUGLAS BLDG. 7

FOR SALE — 5-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH bath, etc., Ocean Park; easy payments. L. B. OSBURY, Ocean Park. 7

FOR SALE—A 6-ROOM HOUSE, LOT 50x150 to a 20-foot alley; fine yard; take Central ave. car. 931 E. 12TH ST. 7

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR A FEW DAYS; first-class 8-room house, with barn; easy terms. 1641 ORANGE ST. 7

FOR SALE—ELEGANT PLACE, HOPE ST., near Eighth; 9 rooms, modern, $6000; a snap. OWNER, D, 44. 7

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON INSTALLMENTS, any size, price or location you wish. ROSS, 223 Byrne Bldg. 7

FOR SALE—LOT, SMALL HOUSE, ANN st., $350; installments. OWNER, 646 N. Hill st. 7

FOR SALE—SMALL 4-ROOM HOUSE AND barn, $450; easy terms. Inquire 1410 E. 23D. 7

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, 9-ROOM MODern house, large lot. 2903 HOOVER ST. 10

FOR SALE—7-ROOM HOUSE AND LOT, 717 WALL ST., price $1400; part on time. 7

FOR SALE—4-ROOM MODERN COTTAGE, cheap; easy terms. 1045 E. 22D ST. 7

FOR SALE—
Hotels, Lodging-houses.

FOR SALE—BUY THROUGH A RELIABLE AGENT AND YOU WON'T REGRET IT. I AM IN THE POSITION TO GET JUST WHAT YOU WANT AT THE VERY BEST TERMS POSSIBLE. IF YOU ARE SHORT IN CASH I WILL HELP YOU OUT, AND MY RENTAL DEPARTMENT WILL HELP FILL YOUR HOUSE; NO CHARGE FOR INVESTORS. HERE ARE A FEW BARGAINS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:
10 rooms on Spring st., $150.
14 rooms, cheap rent, $300.
15 rooms, nice furniture, $325.
20 rooms pays $110 per month, $500.
25 rooms, rent $60, Broadway, $550.
45 rooms, nets $150 per month, $750.
Hotel, Catalina Island, all furnished complete for business lot, building, furniture and all for $3000; this is a snap if taken at once. CREASINGER,
7 218 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—ROOMING-HOUSES—
45 rooms $800.
32 rooms, $600.
20 rooms, $550; part cash.
12 rooms, $350, half cash.
90 rooms, strictly first class, $5500, or would exchange for city and cash.
Also good city and eastern property and cash for good rooming-house; hotels and rooming-houses exclusively.
7 MRS. HEALD, 223 Byrne Bldg.

FOR SALE—
One of the leading family hotels in the city will be sold at a reasonable price or exchanged for unincumbered property; we expect to give and receive good value.
R. C. O'BRYAN,
7 440 Douglas Block.

FOR SALE—HOTEL DEL CAMPO, ANAheim; this fine 52-room hotel with 15 acres of land, offered at less than one-third of the actual cost of the building. H. P. WARNER, 317 N. Los Angeles st. 7

FOR SALE — CHOICE LODGING-HOUSE and hotel, 82 rooms, 45 furnished, all new, all light rooms, 5 bath rooms, fine location; best bargain in Los Angeles; price $4000; only ⅓ cash, balance 6 per cent. I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE AT A BARgain by owner; 11 rooms, nicely furnished, close to business center and cheap rent. Address E, box 20, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF large private mansion; well in, suitable for boarding-house or private hospital. Address E, box 37, TIMES OFFICE. 8

FOR SALE—A FINE TRANSIENT ROOMing-house, 40 rooms, cheap; good houses in all parts of city; lowest prices; will trade. See ED STAUTER, 439 S. Hill st. 7

FOR SALE—GOOD, CLEAN, TRANSIENT rooming-house, 15 rooms; part cash; best location; good money-maker. C. F. PARKER, 218 S. Broadway, room 237. 7

FOR SALE—BROADWAY, NICELY FURnished 40-room lodging-house, $2000; large discount for cash; rooms all full. C. F. PARKER, 218 S. BROADWAY. 7

FOR SALE—
Hotels, Lodging-houses.

$1200 — FOR SALE — FURNITURE AND lease of 40-room lodging-house, paying well, but owner is obliged to go East; price $1200. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$850—FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE OF 28 rooms, well furnished; rent only $70 per month; price $850. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1000—FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND lease of a 27-room lodging-house, very centrally located, and always full; rent only $55 per month; price $1000—$500 cash, balance $25 per month. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$700 — FOR SALE — FURNITURE OF 24-room lodging-house, close in; rent of place, $40 per month; price of furniture, $700. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$3500—FOR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty or acreage close to the city, the furniture and lease of the best-paying 40-room lodging-house in the city; the house is heated by steam and has private baths all through the house; price $3500; sickness only reason for making the exchange. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 7

FOR SALE—ROOMING AND BOARDING-house; 15 rooms; near all the business; low rent; price $125. W. KENDRICK, Sunrise House, San Pedro. 7

FOR SALE—$375; A ROOMING-HOUSE OF 29 rooms, furnished, close in, long lease, rent $30, good furniture. Address D, box 93, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—AT CATALINA ISLAND; 40-room house with lot; house furnished ready for business. ROOM 416, Bullard bldg. 7

FOR SALE — A SPRING-ST. SALOON; will take some real estate. R. C. O'BRYAN, 440 Douglas Block. 7

FOR SALE — LODGING-HOUSE OF 44 rooms, with restaurant in connection. MRS. O. E. GRUBB, 227 E. First st. 7

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ROOMING-house of 12 rooms at 347 S. HILL ST. 7

FOR SALE—
Business Property.

FOR SALE—

—BROADWAY—

A BARGAIN ON

BROADWAY!

WE HAVE A FINE BUILDING ON A LOT 50x165 IN THE VERY BEST BLOCK ON THIS, THE COMING BUSINESS STREET OF LOS ANGELES. WE WILL IMMEDIATELY PAY 5 PER CENT. NET. OWNER WANTS TO SELL, AND WE ARE SOLE AGENTS, HENCE ITS VIRTUES ARE VERY "PROBLEMATICAL" WITH OTHER AGENTS.

—W. M. GARLAND & CO.,—
SUITE 212-214, WILCOX BLDG.

WE ALSO HAVE A PIECE OF SPRING-ST. PROPERTY NEAR THIRD ST., PAYING NOW 7 PER CENT. NET. 7

FOR SALE—

HILL STREET,

RIGHT IN TOWN.

We are agents for 30-odd feet on this street between Second and Third sts., which we can deliver for $8500; the improvements alone cost over ½ this amount; will pay over 12 per cent. on the investment; we ask privilege of telling you more about this.

HINTON & WHITAKER,
7 140 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
SPRING-STREET BARGAIN.
WE HAVE IT UNTIL MONDAY NOON. THE CHEAPEST PIECE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY OFFERED ON SPRING ST., NEAR FIFTH, FOR YEARS. REQUIRES BUT LITTLE MONEY TO HANDLE IT AND THE LUCKY BUYER HAS AN ASSURED PROFIT TO BEGIN WITH. YOU CANNOT MAKE MONEY EASIER OR QUICKER THAN TO BUY THIS WONDERFUL BARGAIN. DO NOT DELAY BUT SEE US MONDAY MORNING.
CLARK & BRYAN,
8 127 W. THIRD.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FOR SALE A VERY choice piece of business property on S. Main st., at a positive sacrifice; this is close in property and with paved street, $250,000 additional expenditure on the post-office and the high-priced property on Spring and Broadway makes this an exceptionally good investment. Call for particulars. RICHARDS & RICHARDS, 206 Laughlin Bldg. 7

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY FRAME BLOCK, with 3 stores and 28 rooms above, renting for $720 per year; lot 50x150; we can sell you this property at a price that will net you 15 per cent. on your money; besides the increase in the value of the ground. RICHARDS & RICHARDS, 206 Laughlin Bldg. 7

FOR SALE — $30,000; A PROMINENT CORner close in; large frontage and covered with brick buildings, paying 6 per cent., under lease to one of the largest firms on the Coast; this is a growing investment; better than loaning your money. O. A. VICKREY & CO., 110½ S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—84 FEET ON SAN PEDRO ST. running through to San Julian; will sell it at a bargain to a speculator or parties wanting fine sized-lot for business; it's 260 feet south of Seventh, west side. See OWNER, 445 Wilcox Bldg. 7

FOR SALE—N.W. COR. NINTH AND LOS Angeles sts., 140x160; opposite corner has just been sold for $150 per front foot. For prices and terms see S. K. LINDLEY, sole agent, 117 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE; 40x100 FT. on E. Fifth st., with 12-room house; incumbrance, $2500; want house and lot, clear, for equity. S. K. LINDLEY, 117 S. Broadway. 8

FOR SALE—$12,000; LOT 50 FT. FRONT, large house, now renting for $500 a year; located on Broadway; for further particulars see S. K. LINDLEY, 117 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CITY BUSINESS PROPERTY for sale; income, pays 10 per cent. net; price $5560; would take cottage as part payment. WILLIAM E. ALLEN, 2038 W. Pico st. 7

FOR SALE—$10,000; LOT 50 FT. FRONT, large house, now renting for $500 a year; located on Broadway; for further particulars see S. K. LIND

Liners

FOR SALE—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FIRST-CLASS spring wagon for which I will trade for a good driving horse. 214½ W. FOURTH ST. 7

FOR SALE — 500 VIM CACTUS-PROOF tires, $5 and $6 a pair. Call and examine them at BURKE BROS., 432 S. Spring st. 8

FOR SALE—CHEAP; SHOWCASES, COUNTERS, shelving, doors and windows; we buy and sell. 216 E. FOURTH ST. Tel. green 973

FOR SALE—CHEAP; 10 HIGH-GRADE Bicycles; ladies' and gent's. COLUMBIA CYCLERY, 87 E. Colorado st., Pasadena. 7

FOR SALE—LIGHT DOUBLE HARNESS, 16. 4x5 Eastman camera, $5; choice 3½-gallon Holstein cow. PARK, 1435 Pleasant ave. 7

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SHOWCASES, COUNTERS, shelving, doors and windows. We buy and sell. 231 E. SECOND. Tel. black 1487.

FOR SALE—CHICKERING PIANO IN EXcellent condition; cost $600; will take $120, $5 monthly payments. 608½ W. SIXTH. 7

FOR SALE—NO. 1 EDISON MIMEOGRAPH, new, $8; also No. 12, same price. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 319 Wilcox Bldg. 7

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, HIGH GRADE, of 7-room modern house, 420 W. SEVENTH ST., house for rent, easy terms. 7

FOR SALE—FINE DOMESTIC SEWING MAchine, with attachments; cost $50; will sell for $14, $2 per month. 608½ W. SIXTH. 7

FOR SALE — FRENCH VALLE VON MAchine, ¾ value, can make $10 per night, clear. Apply 529 DOUGLAS BLDG. 7

FOR SALE—"GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK;" rare, antique; on exhibition at BLANCHARD'S ART GALLERY ANNEX. 7

FOR SALE — ALL KINDS OF SECOND-hand band instruments, very reasonable. Address B, box 61, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND COLUMBIA, $10; Rambler, $6; March, $6; all bargains. Call and see them, 432 S. SPRING. 7

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; BILLIARD and pool tables, supplies, cards and chips, for what have you? 515 S. MAIN. 7

FOR SALE—SOMETHING CHEAP; 500 GALlon galvanized iron tank, pipe and fixtures. E. J. FERRELL, 358 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — COVERED DELIVERY wagon, $50; business buggy, $25; mare and harness, $50. Tel. green 1195. 7

FOR SALE — BICYCLE, CHEAP; NEW gent's Thistle; used 3 weeks; make an offer, must sell. Call 735 E. 12TH. 7

FOR SALE—GOOD WHEELER AND WILson sewing machine, $10; also good buggy, $12. 2112 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 7

FOR SALE—COAL, WOOD, HAY, GRAIN, etc.; also stalls to let, $1 per month. T. D. HOLLADAY, 322 E. First st. 7

FOR SALE—$1 FOR 1000 NICELY PRINTED business cards; other printing in proportion FOX, 121½ S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—FINE BANJO, 1 OPEN-TOP buggy, 1 top buggy, all sold cheap. O'BRYAN, 440 Douglas Blk. 7

FOR SALE — UP-TO-DATE PRINTING. Business cards, $1 per 1000. COOK, 101½ S. Broadway, Tel. brown 991. 7

FOR SALE — WINDMILL, TANK AND tank house, in perfect condition. Address D, box 78, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD SECOND-hand bicycles at snap prices. W. K. COWAN, 207 W. Fifth st. 7

FOR SALE—JUMP-SEAT, CANOPY-TOP surrey, good as new; perfect repair. Room 416 WILCOX BLDG. 7

FOR SALE—A COMBINATION BILLIARD and pool table in good condition and very cheap. 307 S. SPRING ST. 7

FOR SALE—SMALL HALLET AND DAVIS square piano in good order, $50, $4 monthly payments. 608½ W. SIXTH. 7

FOR SALE—FOR BEST OFFER; GOOD laundry or delivery wagon. Address E, box 27, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—GERMAN CANARIES, $3; Java sparrows and best mocking bird in city. 1022 S. HILL ST. 7

FOR SALE — CHEAP, STEEL WINDMILL and tank, tower-house and pipe. 1219½ W. WASHINGTON ST. 7

FOR SALE—BEDROOM SUITE, FOLDING-beds, chairs, carpet, tables, bedding, etc., etc. 520½ S. MAIN ST. 7

FOR SALE — GOOD PHAETON; NEW, price $70. CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENT CO., 217 N. Los Angeles st. 7

FOR SALE—12-FOOT WINDMILL TOWER and 2000-gallon tank. B. F. CRUTCHFIELD, Garvanza. 7

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, FOR CASH and on time. LOUDEN & OVERELL, 538-540 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, NEARLY NEW, END-spring open single buggy and harness. 1036 W. 22D ST. 7

FOR SALE — BRAND-NEW EXTENSION top cut-under surrey at half its value. 712 S. BROADWAY. 7

FOR SALE—ORDER ON DEALER FOR new $35 bicycle, $32.50. Address E, box 2, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—CLOSING OUT, ENGLISH AND Mexican riding saddles at cost. BEEBE'S, 154 W. Fifth st. 7

FOR SALE—TYPEWRITER, CHEAP, IN good order. CARSON'S CURIO STORE, 544 S. Main st. 7

FOR SALE—HEAVY PLATFORM, SPRING wagon; also platform scales. 312 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 7

FOR SALE—THE ONLY PLACE FOR THE best screen doors, from 75c up, at 231 E. SECOND ST.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA WHEEL, MODEL 40, in good condition, cheap. 361 N. MAIN ST., room 27. 7

FOR SALE—CARLOAD OF 1899 RAMBLER bicycles at $40 each. W. K. COWAN, 207 W. Fifth st. 7

FOR SALE—MEXICAN NEURALGIA AND Toothache Cure will cure in 1 minute; 25c. All druggists. 7

FOR SALE—LADY'S WHEEL, $16; MISSES' wheel, $10; first-class condition. 1321 S. MAIN ST. 7

FOR SALE—CHEAP; GOOD SINGLE COLlar and hame harness. Call today 1393 W. 30TH ST. 7

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS BUGGY, cheap for cash. Address E, box 47, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—A NEW BABY BUGGY, OR will exchange for a go-cart. 1112 ALVARADO. 7

FOR SALE—A GOOD PHAETON AND HARness. Can be seen at 1017 E. 14TH, after 7th inst. 7

FOR SALE—NEW PIANO; $100 SAVED; cash or time, without interest. 526 W. EIGHTH. 7

FOR SALE — AT LESS THAN HALF ITS worth, a new piano. 612 S. BROADWAY, room 18. 7

FOR SALE—4 FINE GAS CHANDELIERS, less than half of cost. 333 S. BUNKER HILL. 7

FOR SALE—6 H.-P. GASOLINE ENGINE, cheap. AXELSON MACHINE CO., 1103 N. Main. 7

FOR SALE—BICYCLE; THE ENTIRE stock at 216 S. BROADWAY, regardless of cost. 7

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DELIVERY wagon with top. Inquire at 1603 GRAND AVE. 8

FOR SALE — A BEAUTIFUL NICKEL-plated lady's bicycle. 517 S. FREEMONT ST. 7

FOR SALE—GOOD PIANO AT LESS THAN half price; come and see it. 132 S. HILL ST. 7

FOR SALE—GOOD ALMOST NEW MARCH bicycle for $15. See OWNER at 307 Court st. 7

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF WOOD AND coal at RICHMONDS, 112 W. Washington st. 7

FOR SALE—¾ SPINDLE-BACK RUBBER-tired buggy, new, $115. U. S. STABLE. 7

FOR SALE—$80; BRAND-NEW SIDE-BAR buggy. Address box 36, STATION E. 7

FOR SALE—1899 RAMBLER BICYCLES AT $40. W. K. COWAN, 207 W. Fifth st. 7

FOR SALE—GOOD SEWING MACHINE, 2 ingrain carpets. 612 CROCKER ST. 7

FOR SALE—1899 RAMBLER BICYCLES AT $40. W. K. COWAN, 207 W. Fifth st. 7

FOR SALE—LARGE BAND SAW, NEW, hand power. Call 645 S. SPRING. 7

FOR SALE—PHAETON, $20. CALL GROcery store, 2115 SAN PEDRO ST. 7

FOR SALE — GOOD PHAETON FOR $18. Call Monday, 758 W. SIXTH ST. 7

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SINGER SHOE PATCHing machine, 507 S. SPRING. 7

FOR SALE—CHEAP; A GOOD BUGGY. 2607 PENN AVE., Boyle Heights. 7

FOR SALE — BICYCLES; CLOSING-OUT sale. 216 S. BROADWAY. 7

FOR SALE—FIRE-PROOF SAFE. 228 WILCOX BLK. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—CHICAGO—

We have, among other properties, the following in Chicago for Los Angeles; CHICAGO FOR LOS ANGELES.

$18,500—Mortgage $3500; handsome 3-story stone front residence, on south side boulevard; want income here.

$8000—Clear; two 9-room flats, rent $50 west, want city or Pasadent.

$7300—Clear, 2-story brick flats, Hyde Park; want Los Angeles or San Francisco.

$1500—Clear; cottage, south; want Los Angeles.

$12,000—Clear, 14-room residence, large grounds, suburbs; want Los Angeles or Pasadena.

$6000—Clear; 3-story flat building; west; rents $40; want Los Angeles or San Francisco.

$10,000—Lot, Evanston, near Sheridan drive; want Los Angeles.

$22,000—Mortgage $10,000; 4-story brick and stone flats, near Lincoln Park, want Los Angeles.

$2000—Clear; 2-story residence, southwest; want clear Los Angeles.

CHICAGO FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

$125,000—Mortgage $25,000; choice piece of income property, yields $7200 yearly; want fruit ranch.

$6000—Clear; 2-story brick residence, southwest; want clear, here.

$3500—Clear; 2-story store and flats; west; want city or country.

$4000—Mortgage $1000; frame dwelling; want fruit ranch.

$2500—Mortgage $500; corner lot, boulevard, north; want city or country.

$650—Clear lot; Norwood Park.

$1400—2 lots, southwest; want city or country.

$6000—Clear; 2 buildings, 9 and 12 rooms; northwest; want city or country.

$6000—Mortgage $1500; 2-story residence; want fruit ranch.

$10,000—Mortgage $4500; 3-story brick store and flats; worthwest; good income; want city or country.

$2000—Clear lots; Mt. Forest; want city or country.

$4500—Mortgage $1500; double flat building Normal Park; want Los Angeles, Pomona, Ontario or ranch.

$3000—Mortgage $1000; 2-story residence, southwest; want city or country.

$16,000—Mortgage $4000; 3 residences, adjoining; want assorted fruit ranch.

$33,000—Mortgage $12,500; 9 houses; west; want Southern California.

$3100—Equity; flat building, south; net income $200 over expenses; want Southern California.

$35,000—Mortgage $15,000; two 3-story brick buildings, store and flats; income $1956; want ranch.

Many other Chicago exchanges, all sizes and locations.

A twenty-five year's residence in Chicago, several years' experience in the real estate business there, a knowledge of values, and first-class connections afford us unusual facilities in making Chicago exchanges.

Exchanges exclusively; agents everywhere.

CALIFORNIA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
7 234 Douglas building, Third and Spring.

FOR EXCHANGE—BY

BEN WHITE, 235 W. First St.
BEN WHITE, 235 W. First St.

A new list every day; great bargains in improved and unimproved property; all prices and locations.

Brick block, this city, price $25,000; mortgage $12,500; want city or country or good eastern; will assume.

$2500—20 acres alfalfa ranch, Norwalk, for Chicago. BEN WHITE.

$500 cash, good $750 lot and $1600 wheat ranch for improved city or country. BEN WHITE, 235 W. First st.

$2000—10 acres near San Gabriel, with water, very nice soil; want city. BEN WHITE, 235 W. First.

Go to BEN WHITE to exchange property.

$1500—Stone business building, good mining camp, for eastern property. BEN WHITE.

$1000—10 acres fine land at Vineland, for city.

Nice lot, southwest, price $750; mortgage $300; want cheap lot for equity. BEN WHITE, 235 W. First.

Go to BEN WHITE to buy property.

$1500—10 acres, Downey, 4-room house, barn, 7 acres alfalfa, plenty water, etc.; mortgage $400; want clear home for equity. BEN WHITE, 235 W. First st.

Clear acreage and cash for city.

$1000—10 acres, Selma, with water, for property here.

$3000—10-acre prune ranch, mortgage $1200; want clear property for equity.

$1000—25 acres excellent land in Perris Valley, clear of debt, for city.

For exchange 200 houses and lots.

For exchange 200 ranches.

Hundreds of properties to choose from, city and country. Apply to
BEN WHITE,
7 235 W. First st.

FOR EXCHANGE—BY WILDE & STRONG.

$6000—10 acres in full-bearing lemons; $2500 house; property fronts the ocean; most magnificent place to live; want nice residence, and will pay $4000 to $5000 difference.

$5000—8-year-old walnut orchard at Tustin; good house, family orchard, etc.; want residence in Los Angeles.

$2600—Large 6-room cottage; lot 100x150, right close in; mortgaged for $1250; will take property further out; this property is within 6 minutes' walk of Spring st.

$56,000—One of the best pieces of income property in the city, on Second st., close to Broadway; desire to exchange for good stock or alfalfa ranch. Arizona preferred.

$30,000 in good equities, city property; want a ranch, either stock or fruit; the property is all good income property, and will stand the closest investigation.

$8500—One of the nicest homes in the city; large house; corner; walnut orchard.

$2200—6-room, 2-story house on W. 25th, close to Hoover; equity for small acreage.

$10,000—23 acres in bearing oranges, all budded fruits; to exchange for city property; in best orange district.

$30,000—Walnut orchard, 10 years old; 60 acres; splendid location; for good city property.

$9000—A fine, improved income property on Grand ave.; will take a good orchard property for the equity of $5000.

$10,000—Beautiful 17-acre orange and olive orchard, full bearing; less than one hour's drive from city; want a good residence, southwest.

$10,000—Two new modern houses, 9 rooms each, southwest, close to Figueroa; want ranch property for equity.

$3000—8-room house on Traction car line; want a piece of acreage for equity.

$1000—40 acres of level land, 9 miles from San Diego, for Los Angeles house; will assume $1000 or $1500.

$6000—20 acres in olives, good location, in A1 condition; trade for city property and pay difference.

We have several nice properties in San Diego to exchange for Los Angeles property.
7 WILDE & STRONG, 228 W. Second.

FOR EXCHANGE—
By O. A. VICKREY & CO.,
110½ S. Broadway.

$20,000—Hill st. frontage, close in, part for city or country.

$10,000—2 new, modern houses, southwest, for orange grove.

$17,000—Income Broadway, part for other city or country.

$10,000—Income Broadway, part for vacant building lots.

$15,000—35-acre walnut ranch, Rivera, for city.

$7500—Handsome new residence, Westlake park, for country or eastern.

$15,000—Highly improved ranch of 50 acres, good buildings, water right, etc., for city income and assume.

$65,000—Large business block, favorably located, paying good monthly income, for country or other city.

$10,000—Highly improved fruit ranch of 35 acres, good condition, for good eastern farm or city property.

$60,000—Desirable improved city property, consisting of 6 houses and 1000 acres of land, for eastern or country.

$35,000—Choice improved eastern city with cash, for Los Angels city, in any amount to suit.

$100,000—640 acres highly improved, part in oranges and lemons, balance suitable for citrus fruits, with abundance of water; want eastern, Chicago, New York City or vicinity.

$7500—Handsome new modern residence on W. Adams st.; must be sold; make us an offer.

$2400—Cottage, house and 2 lots, for property on Upper Main st., and pay difference.

$18,000—Figueroa st. residence, large grounds, part for city or country.

$11,000—2 new residences, southwest, one or both for city or country or Eastern Kansas, or Kansas City, Mo.

Good holdings all over the Eastern or Central States or anywhere in California for exchange; we can suit you if you want to do business.

O. A. VICKREY & CO.,
7 110½ S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN CITY LOT for rent of furnished house. Address D, box 39, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

$2500—FOR EXCHANGE—NEW AND MODern 5-room residence, with lot 75x200, near Pasadena electric line at Highland Park; value $2500, clear; will trade for house and lot southwest in city, and pay cash difference. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$2000—FOR EXCHANGE—100 ACRES GOOD land, facing the ocean at Del Mar, valued at $2000, clear; will trade for property in the city, and assume up to $1000 if necessary. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$12,000—FOR EXCHANGE—A PIECE OF improved business property on Main st.; price $12,000, with mortgage of $4000, at 6 per cent.; will trade for other good property, clear, and will give good trade. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$2500—FOR EXCHANGE—NICE, MODERN 7-room, 2-story residence, barn, etc., near electric line, in southpart of the city; price $2500; mortgage $1760; will take vacant lot for the equity. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$6500—FOR EXCHANGE—10 ACRES NEAR Azusa; good 8-room modern residence; barn and outbuildings; excellent water-right; ½ in navels in bearing, balance in choice varieties of other fruit; a beautiful location; price $6500, clear; will exchange for good city property. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$8000 — FOR EXCHANGE — 20 ACRES UP next to the foothills, in fine orange section; only about 20 miles from the city; 13 acres in very fine navel orange trees, in bearing; balance in other fruit; fine soil and good water-right; no buildings; never damaged by frost; price $8000, clear; will trade for good city property. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$6000—FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE 2-STORY 12-room residence, with 3¼ acres grounds, nicely located, in this city; value $6000; mortgage $3000; will trade the equity for ranch in this county or land up north. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$12,000 — FOR EXCHANGE — 20 ACRES above Redlands, all in oranges and lemons, 6 years old, and in very fine condition; price $12,000, clear; will trade for good city property. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$6000—FOR EXCHANGE—BUSINESS LOT on Fifth st. near Main, partially improved; price $6000; mortgage $2500; will trade for other clear property in the city. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$5700—FOR EXCHANGE—NEW, MODERN 8-room house in southwest part of city, on electric line; value $5700; mortgage $2200; will trade for small cottage, clear. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$4000 — FOR EXCHANGE — 20 ACRES UP next the foothills, about 1 hour's drive from the city; nice new cottage and other buildings; all in apricots, 4 years old; 40 tons fine fruit now on the trees, worth at least $1000; price of place, $4000; mortgage $1250; will trade for residence in the city; might assume some. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$7000—FOR EXCHANGE — A VERY FINE 10-room residence on Ninth st., in direction of Westlake, with 2 large lots; price $7000, clear; will trade for good fruit ranch. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—

$50,000—A choice piece of business property, well located and paying good interest; all above price for good orange grove.

$10,000—For exchange, a good 2-story brick block, mortgage $3500; equity for good ranch or city property.

$20,0000 worth of good, clear city property and cash for good orange grove at Redlands, Riverside or Highland.

$8000—For exchange, a choice residence, southwest, clear, for a good orange grove.

$20,000—For exchange—A nice 6-room cottage, southwest, clear, for a nice alfalfa ranch.

$5000—For exchange—2 nice cottages, southwest, for orange or alfalfa ranch.

$6000—For exchange—A choice corner, southwest, to exchange for good orange grove or alfalfa ranch.

$2000—For exchange—A choice lot, southwest, and some cash for small ranch.

$1000 worth of choice diamonds and $1000 to $1500 cash for cottage, south or west.

$10,000—For exchange—A highly improved 250-acre farm in Illinois for Southern California property; will assume.

$3500—For exchange—7-acre orange grove to exchange for city property.

$2500—For exchange—5 lots, southwest, and $1000 to $2500 cash, for house and lot, south or west.

$10,000—For exchange—A choice 20-acre orange grove at Ontario, with good buildings, for good eastern property.

NORTON & UNGER.
7 144 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—

If you are looking for a bargain and really mean business, you can do no better than investigate this; a fine 100-acre alfalfa ranch, all under fence, 12 miles from Los Angeles, at $75 per acre, all clear; this means more than an independent thing for the lucky one; would consider Long Beach, San Pedro or Los Angeles property.

$3500—An A1 improved 10-acre fruit and berry farm adjoining the city; fine 6-room house and outbuildings; want a larger place, Eagle Rock or Pasadena preferred; will pay in the difference.

$7500—Talk about your snaps! N. B. Will exchange a fine 50-acre fruit farm in full bearing, 12 miles from Los Angeles, with a big fat income; will accept ½ trade in Long Beach, San Pedro or good city property; don't overlook this.

One of the finest mountain ranches in Los Angeles county; this ranch has a bona fide income of $300 per month; irrespective of the season, all under fence, and division fences; over 400 acres under cultivation; an abundance of water, finest pasture in the State; this is without question one of the greatest opportunities ever offered, and must absolutely be sold at once, price $8000, or would accept a good trade with part cash.

The grandest bargain ever offered; yet think of this, and then act accordingly; a fine business lot, situated at the corner of Alameda and Second sts., improved, for $2500; the adjoining inside lot held at $5000. This must absolutely be sold at once at this sacrifical amount; will accept in part exchange a 5-room cottage, not to exceed $1500; balance cash; now what do you think? L. M. GRIDER & CO., 103 S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—
EASTERN CITY.

$9000, Pittsburgh; $11,000, Decatur, Ill.; $4200, Decatur; $5000, Peoria; $4500, Chicago; $2000, Denver; $4500, Colorado Springs; $1200, Atlantic City, Iowa; $2000, Clarinda, Iowa; $8000, Des Moines; $5000, Brooklyn; $3000, Lawrence, Kan.; $2000, Wichita; $1500, Kearney, Neb.; many others.

EASTERN FARMS.

Illinois, $9300, $5000, $2800; Iowa, $8000, $8000; Kansas, $4000, $2500, $4500, $2000, $1000; Missouri, $7500; Texas, $3000; Utah, $4000; many others; improved farms in almost every State.

NORTHERN.

$3000—160 acres, Washington timber, 8 to 10 million; want city property.

Most of the above properties are clear; owners want property here, and in most cases would assume.

LOS ANGELES.

$1600—2 lots for house and lot.

$3000—9-room house near in, clear; want 8 rooms or more, southwest, clear.

$10,000—Hill st., rents $100; want lot or house and lot to ½ value, balance terms.

10 rooms, W. 25th st.; 12 rooms, Flower st.; 9 rooms, Hope st.; all clear, either or all with good cash for lot from Second to Eighth, Broadway to Grand.

RANCHES.

Fine fruit and alfalfa ranches to exchange for city or eastern; we have a big list of properties for sale and exchange; come and see us. KLING & KLING,
7 202½ S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—

12 acres in prunes in full bearing; trees are now full of fruit, this year's crop; will make liberal payment on price asked; will exchange for city property; owner is too old to care for it.

$3500—Eagle Rock Valley; 10 acres sold to fruit, full bearing, for home in the city.

10-room house and large lot on Grand ave., for a smaller place; time on difference.

Orange grove from 10 to 20 acres in full bearing for something in the city.

6-room cottage on W. 11th st., near Figueroa st., at a bargain; terms to suit.

$2400—6-room cottage, large barn, on W. 17th st.; will take vacant lots for part payment; look at this.

6-room house, suitable for a railroad man, within call of the shops; will sell to a good man on monthly installments (same as rent,) without any cash down.

$1600—10 acres with 6-room house, barn, well, etc.; clear, at Gardena, for a cottage in the city.

$3500—10 acres improved, S. Figueroa st.; easy terms.

Modern 6-room cottage, cheap; easy terms, southwest, close in.

W. Adams st., choice corner; must be sold at once.

This is only a small list of the property we have for sale and exchange. Call and see us. J. A. MORLAN & CO.,
7 316 Laughlin building.

FOR EXCHANGE—HUNDREDS OF PROPerties. BEN WHITE, 235 W. First st.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—

1200 acres fine timber land, Arkansas, clear, $12,000; want improved city, country, or would take stock of general merchandise.

320 acres, Kansas, unimproved; plenty of wood and water, clear; will exchange for California and assume $2000.

240 acres, Minnesota, unimproved; want Southern California; $3000.

10 acres well improved, in good town in Ohio; 5000 population; want Los Angeles; $5000.

169 acres in Eastern Colorado; want Los Angeles, city or ranch, not too far out; $1500.

House of 7 rooms, (2-story,) modern; equity $2000; want small ranch, improved.

Fine residence lot in Louisville, Ky.; want good house close in, west of Main st.; will assume or pay cash; $1500.

92 acres in Ventura, well improved; 10 acres in apples; good buildings; will take stock of groceries in part or full payment, or house and good lot. CREASINGER, 218 S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—BY THE BARR REALTY COMPANY—

FINE RESIDENCES.

$20,000—What have you, to offer for a $15,000 equity in one of the FINEST OF RESIDENCES, with large, beautiful grounds and COMMANDING LOCATION, in the HILL SECTION?

$18,000—Will obtain one of the NICEST HOMES on Figueroa, large corner lot, on west side of street, and the house is "a poem in modern architecture."

$8500—Will take one of the MOST COMPLETE RESIDENCES AT WESTLAKE; let us show it to you.

$3000, $4000, $5000—We have a LARGE VARIETY of NEAT, MODERN HOMES at those prices, both at WESTLAKE and in the SOUTHWEST. All of them can be PURCHASED ON EASY TERMS for less than they cost.

Remember that we exchange "what you've got and don't want" for "what you want and don't got."

BARR REALTY CO.,
7 228-30 Wilcox Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—240 ACRES IMPROVED Eldorado county, clear, for small ranch near here.

60 acres near Artesia; finest kind of land; alfalfa, tomatoes, vegetables and fruit, for good Kansas farm.

40 acres, this county; good buildings; all fruit and alfalfa; $8000; for Kansas, Missouri, Western Kentucky, Tennessee or Mississippi farm.

An elegant home in Anaheim, quarter block, beautiful flowers and shrubbery, for alfalfa land or Pasadena or city.

160 acres, Miama county, Kan., improved.

320 acres, Barber county, Kan., clear; 240, Crawford county, Kan., clear; 240, Phelps county, Mo.; 80, St. Genevieve county, Mo.; want Southern California.

A fine modern house in Des Moines, Iowa, for property here; come and see us.
A. A. IRISH & CO.,
7 62 Bryson Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—

Chance of lifetime; farm lot 13, Rialto; 10 acres set to French prunes and peaches; fruit will almost pay for it; then there are 10 shares water worth $500; no better orange land on earth; part cash, balance time.

Rialto got the highest price for oranges in California; can sell you 10 acres little way out, unimproved, for $500; $100 cash, balance time; will exchange.

South Dakota, 320 acres stock and grain farm, near town; price $1500, clear; want California or cash.

Arkansas, 315 acres cotton or corn farm, rich land, no sickness; $1950 clear; want house and lot or ranch. F. C. PLATT,
7 Pasadena.

FOR EXCHANGE—BY THE BARR REALTY COMPANY—

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

$10,000—A CLOSE-IN BUSINESS BLOCK, with four stores and basement and forty dodging-rooms. GOOD INCOME PROPERTY; will exchange for business lot or good ranch.

$12,000—2-STORY FRAME BLOCK, with large lot, in excellent condition, and clear of incumbrance; this party is a farmer and he wants a good grain farm.

$8500 — 3-STORY FRAME BLOCK, together with STOCK OF GROCERIES and 40 furnished lodging-rooms; this property HAS ALWAYS PAID. 2 minutes' walk from Spring and Second sts.

Will exchange $6000 equity for good ranch in alfalfa.

BARR REALTY CO.,
7 228 Wilcox Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—

We Sell the Earth,
BASSETT & SMITH,
And Exchange Occasionally.
BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, S.W.,

Modern, 6 rooms, newly decorated and painted; lawn, cement walks; lot fenced, price $2000; mortgage $1000; exchange equity for vacant lots.

$1650.

Modern 5-room cottage on Pico st., well rented, steady tenants; mortgage $600; 6½ per cent.; exchange equity for good lot.

GOOD BUSINESS OPENING.

One more chance to get fine business opening, price $1500; clear, exchange for city property.

There are others, come and see us.
BASSETT & SMITH,
7 209 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—$8500 CLEAR, 137 ACRES Calabasas, 13 acres in bearing fruit, 3 good wells, good buildings, fine place; for city or vicinity, assume or pay cash difference.

20-acre bearing apricot ranch, West Glendale; also several houses, Decatur, Ill.; for city and assume.

5-room cottage, E. 27th st., for Denver.

640 acres fine improved land. San Diego county, for Illinois, Iowa, New York or Virginia.

6-room house, E. 25th st., clear, for lots, southwest, and lot, Chicago, clear, well located, for city.

Improved fruit ranches in Los Angeles and Kern counties, clear, for eastern or northern.

For Sale—House, E.L.A., on installment plan. GEORGE VAN DERWERKER,
7 601 Laughlin Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE—

A fine country home of 26 acres, in fruits of different varieties, plenty of water, fine house; just six miles from city; a money-maker, but parties are too old to attend to it; will trade all, or half or city property.

Sierra Madre Villa, a beautiful country home, 2¼ acres in choice flowers and fruit, for something in the city.

A nice small home at Lamanda Park; will exchange for something in the city.

Must be sold at once; just outside of the city; 10 acres of alfalfa.

9-room residence in Bonnie Brae for orange grove or an alfalfa ranch; good trade.

Improved farm in Ohio for city property.
J. A. MORLAN & CO.,
7 316 Laughlin Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES, KERN county, Cal.; 160 acres in Los Angeles county; 5 acres in fruit in El Modena, Orange county; 5 large houses and lots, Oneida county, N. Y.; 12 beautiful residence lots in Denver; 2 farms in Kansas; 80 acres in Florida; 160 acres in Virginia; 9 lots in San Antonio, Tex.; 6 ranches in Texas; 2 business lots in Hobart, Ind., and 1 lot in Sauger, Cal. The advertiser owns all of the above; will trade any or all of the above for property or lots in Los Angeles, or will trade for a stock of any kind of merchandise of equal value, and will put in $1000 cash if necessary. Address Y, box 33, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—

200 acres well improved land for Los Angeles; price $20,000.

20 acres improved at Azusa; price $2000.

10 acres near Perris, set to almonds; want good equity.

Good 4-room house on corner lot in Illinois; price $1000; to exchange for good equity in Los Angeles.

Farm in Nebraska for California property.

W. J. SCHERER.
7 108 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—PRESSED BRICK RESIdence, 14 rooms, modern, in St. Louis, $15,000; inc. $6000; to exchange for good orange and lemon orchard in Southern California, Pomona preferred; also we have some other city of St. Louis, Kansas City, Income property, and farm lands in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, farms to exchange for Southern California property if good; we also have some very nice cottages in Pomona to exchange for Los Angeles cottages; we have a fine 10-acre well-improved orchard in Pasadena to exchange for a good property in or about Pomona, $7000; clear. Call on or address GUASER & WALCOTT, 321 W. Second st., Pomona, Cal. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—8-ROOM BRICK RESIdence and 3 lots in Perris, and 40 acres grain or alfalfa land 2 miles east of Perris. No bonds; mortgage on land $500; mortgage on house $600. House cost to build $2400; insured for $1550. Will take house and lot in Los Angeles, clear, worth $1500 for my equity worth $2000. Even swap, no agents. OWNER, box 13, Covina, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—BY THE BARR REALTY COMPANY—

COTTAGES ON CENTRAL AVE.

$750 each—Two 4-room cottages NEAR 19TH.

$800 each—Two 4-room cottages NEAR NINTH.

$1250—A neat close-in cottage ON CENTRAL, NEAR FIFTH.

$3500—A beautiful 9-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, with 2 lots, covered with fruit and flowers, on 21st.

We can make TERMS TO SUIT on any of above. BARR REALTY CO.,
7 228 Wilcox Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—5-ACRE, 7-YEAR-OLD navel orange orchard, fine buildings. 3 miles of this city; ideal home. $1200. New 7-room, 2-story house, here. 100-acre, fine improved farm, Vernon county, Mo. A fine alfalfa ranch at Artesia. 20-acre and 10-acre, well-improved, bearing fruit ranches at Vineland. Two 6-room cottages here, and 15 acres alfalfa at Burbank; want Nebraska farm. 160 acres Tulare county, same in Kern county, Cal. 320 acres South Dakota, 40 acres Port Angeles, Wash.; 10 head Jerseys. All clear; will pay cash difference; what have you?
EDWARD C. CRIBB, 218 Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY, 8-ROOM, hard-finished residence, 2 mantels, front and rear stairs, cellar, near Central ave. and 21st st.; for vacant lots; value $2500.

18 acres near Burbank, partly to fruits, good water right; for residence in city; will pay cash difference or assume $1000 to $2000.

12-room modern residence, built 2 years, near Figueroa and Washington, value $5000; mortgage $2500, at 7 per cent. net; will exchange equity for cottage, vacant lots or a good ranch.

SHERWOOD & KOYER,
7 144 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—$9000; RANCH, CLEAR, for Los Angeles or Philadelphia; $45,000, fruit ranch, clear, for Los Angeles; $50,000, Phoenix alfalfa ranch, clear, for Los Angeles; $6500, Los Angeles property, clear, for Indianapolis; $7000, 7 acres on Washington, near Central ave., clear, for ranch; $29,000, Atlanta, Ga., property, clear, for Southern California; $8500, Phoenix ranch and $8500 cash for Los Angeles; $20,000, alfalfa ranch, mortgage $8000, for eastern; $120,000, Waco, Tex., property for California. L. R. KURTZ & CO., room 228, Byrne Bldg. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—A DAIRY RANCH OF 47 acres, 2 miles from Downey; 14 acres to alfalfa, 12 to barley, 21 in pasture; have also 40 acres in pasture which I rent by the year; it goes with the ranch; 7-room house, barn, crib and corrals, family orchard of 700 trees; I want acreage property between the city and Soldiers' Home at cash price; my cash price is $100 per acre; if you mean business here is your chance, and the only ranch for exchange on my list. B. M. BLYTHE, Downey, Cal. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—ALL OR PART OF $100,000 worth of orange groves, in the best orange belt in Southern California, abundance of water, clear of incumbrance, all in full bearing; to exchange for eastern farms or Chicago or Minneapolis property. W. J. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO., 343 Wilcox Bldg. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — FOR CLEAR UNIMproved land in California; a 4-story brick hotel in Kansas City, Mo.; 72 rooms, 65 furnished; also 5 stores, all rented; hotel full of guests; a money-maker, finely located; income about $2750 per annum; death of owner reason for exchanging on the following terms: $8000 cash, $17,000 good clear real estate, $26,000 in yearly payments of $1000 per year; this entire block would be cheap at $100,000. M. MACDONALD, 306 Byrne Block. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY HOUSE AND lot, orange grove at Colton, in the frostless belt; no scale nor smut, 1000 boxes of oranges sold last year; good water right and plenty of it; trees 13 and 18 years old; 3 acres in alfalfa; part in assorted fruits; good well and windmill, 7-room house, barn, chicken-house and corral; 2 horses, 2 cows, chickens, etc.; 11½ acres of land. For further particulars call on S. K. LINDLEY, Sole Agent, 117 S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — $2500; A CHOICE 3-acre ranch, with a new 6-room, modern cottage, located in the best portion of Monrovia; 320 choice orange trees; balance in assorted fruits in bearing; when the proposed electric line is built to Monrovia this will be one of the choicest suburban resident sections of the city; buy now while it is cheap. S. K. LINDLEY, 117 S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—SOUTHERN OREGON; 1200 acres, all under cultivation, ½ mile from county seat; want Los Angeles or country. Also 5 acres good level land adjoining city of Port Townsend, Wash.; will assume. Also 60 acres adjoining town of Encinitas, San Diego county; want house and lot, this city. Also 113 acres in Missouri, old farm with fine houses; want small ranch. M'NAMARA

Liners.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME 8-ROOM cottage, modern, Pleasant ave., Boyle Heights. TAYLOR, 104 Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — ROOM RENT FOR electric work; fine location; rent reasonable. HAMILTON, 521 S. Olive. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE RESIDENCE IN Lawrence, Kan., for California farm. See HILLIKER, near High School. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—ST. LOUIS IMPROVED property; $1500; for Los Angeles. T. H. O'NEIL, 103 S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — $2000; 5-ROOM COTtage, clear, for small ranch near Azusa. CARVER, 217 New High. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—2 LOTS, WESTLAKE, for house, lot, or lot and cash. Address B, box 60, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—$1500; 6-ROOM HOUSE, Port Huron, Mich., for city. Address D, box 75, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—28-ACRE LEMON GROVE for good Chicago or Detroit property. ROSS, 223 Byrne Bldg. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—6½-ACRES, HIGHLAND Park; want cottage as part payment. TAYLOR, 104 Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — CENTRAL ONTARIO, large lot and cash for city lot. ROOM 336 Douglas Bldg. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—NEW WALL TENT, 12 x24, for light delivery wagon and harness. 631 N. HILL. 7

SWAPS—
All Sorts. Big and Little.

FOR EXCHANGE — IF YOU HAVE OLD gold and silver or bullion in any form to dispose of, take it to JAMES IRVING & CO., gold refiners and assayers. The largest and most complete establishment in Southern California. Mint prices. 128 N. Main st.

FOR EXCHANGE—WANTED, SIGN WORK and kalsomining for ingrain tints with borders, cheap and more desirable than cheap wallpaper, and no poisonous odors; first-class painting done. Call at 208 W. FOURTH ST., or ring up Main 937. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—HIGH-CLASS AOELIAN organ-piano case, cost $200, with $75 worth of music, for rugs, furniture, lumber with carpenter work or what have you? See description in last Review of Reviews. Address C, box 11, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—QUARTERED OAK HAT rack, parlor furniture, handsome lamp, with onyx and brass stand, refrigerator, for carpenter work, carriage painting, chickens, new baled hay; what have you? 907 W. 28TH ST.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE; WILL TRADE for cattle; first-class stock of general merchandise, mostly staples; good established business; good bargain given. JOHN JUNGERMANN, Tempe, Ariz. 16

FOR EXCHANGE—EXTRA-FINE ENGLISH setter dog pups, one year old, with full pedigree; will exchange for Belgian does or good wheel. Address PETER LUX, Encinitas, Cal. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — TWO LOW-WHEEL farm wagons with 3-inch tire; 2-seated carriage; 1 good Walter A. Wood mower; has cut but 20 acres, $35, cost $60. 749 SAN PEDRO ST. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — PIANO, ORGAN, GUItar and harmony lessons, best German method, for gold watch, cabinet organ or mandolin. Address C, box 1, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—HARNESS AT EASTERN prices; repairs at half price. WALLRAFF'S HARD TIMES HARNESS SHOP, 644 S. Spring st. Harness from $4.65 up. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — UPHOLSTERING AND furniture repairing for second-hand furniture, or what have you? At the IDEAL UPHOLSTERY, 550 S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — A BEAUTIFUL ENglish saddle and outfit for standard typewriter, or what have you? W. E. SANDERSON, 120 N. Main st. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—$500; MORTGAGE $150; 3 good building lots; want piano; sofa, or what have you for equity? Address D, box 35, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — GOOD 7-YEAR-OLD horse, chestnut-sorrel; weight 1200 lbs., for new bicycle. For particulars address E, box 43, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS LAUNdry or delivery wagon for a good 1100-lb. horse or what have you? Address E, box 29, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE CORNER LOT, close in, for carpenter work, painting, laying hens, or Jersey cows (a square deal.) 500 TEMPLE ST. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — PAINTING, DECOrating, kalsomining, for hay, family supply; what have you? MAZY, P. O. General Delivery. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—A LARGE FAMILY medical battery and a set encyclopedia dictionarys, new; what have you? EARLEY, 635 S. Hill st. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — EXTRA FINE PEDIgreed Belgian hares for a very good single buggy harness. Address D, box 90, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—SET DISHES, KITCHen table and cooking utensils, worth $15; for dressmaking. Address D, box 55, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — OR SALE; STRONG set of double work harness for a good bicycle. Address D, box 45, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — FIRST-CLASS WARranted dental work for good horse or order on tailor. Address D, box 56, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — TO EXCHANGE SUITS OF clothes made to measure; describe what you have. Address E, box 17, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — WANTED, BOY'S wheel in exchange for good 4x5 Eastman camera. Address C, box 55, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—8 OR 10 HEAD THOROughbred young Jersey heifers; what have you. EDWARD C. CRIBB, 218 Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—CARPENTERS! WILL give city lot for 3-room addition to my house. Address D, box 65, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—ELECTRIC WORK OR window fixtures for ladies' or gents' tailoring. Address E, box 55, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — GOLD WATCH AND typewriter for what have you? TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 319 Wilcox Bldg. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—$1 FOR 1000 NICELY printed business cards; other printing in proportion. FOX, 121½ South Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — WILL EXCHANGE first-class canopy top phaeton for cow or typewriter. D, box 87, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — WANTED, A GOLD watch, Waltham movement, for a bicycle. Address C, box 71, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — 6 ACRES, BEARING trees, with water; want cigars or something else. No. 219 W. FIRST ST. 7

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE—A FINE square piano; for cows, or what have you? Address D, box 29, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—WATCH, JEWELRY OR musical instrument for lady's or girl's wheel. Apply 217 N. SPRING ST. 7

WANTED — SMALL ELECTRIC MOTOR in exchange for something else. Call at 256 S. Broadway, OTIS WILSON. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — 3-TON DODGE ORE crusher; also a blower, almost new. WILLIAM E. ALLEN, 2638 W. Pico st. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — A GOOD LIGHTNING hay press for hay or what have you? W. H. GILBERT, 217 W. Second st. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—HORSE, WAGON AND harness for boat. Address L. O. MERRILL, Terminal Island, Cal. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — CARPENTER WORK for alfalfa hay. Address JOHN MURRAY, 2208 Bird st., Boyle Heights. 7

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE; GOOD BICYcle for driving horse or buggy; stall 6, CITY MARKET, forenoons. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—A SMALL ROOMING-house for house and lot; will assume small amount. 446 S. HILL ST. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD FAMILY HORSE, drive anywhere; want lady's wheel, $35. H. GRIFFITH, Inglewood. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—BOILER AND STEAM pump; what have you for exchange? Inquire 1200 BALDWIN ST. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—3-BURNER GAS STOVE almost new Imperial banjo for lady's wheel. Apply 228 E. SEVENTH. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—REGINA MUSIC BOX and 20 pieces of music for buggy, trap or phaeton. 1112 W. 18TH. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD LOT, 60x165, FOR lady's and gent's wheels. Address D, box 99, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — GENTLEMAN'S GOLD watch for bicycle or refrigerator. BAYLIE, 203½ S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—CITY LOT FOR FURNIture. GAVIN, 655 S. Hill st. 7

SWAPS—
All Sorts. Big and Little.

FOR EXCHANGE—THE RENT OF 5-ROOM house for paint and paper, including work. 436 TOWNE AVE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE LADY'S WHEEL, for papering at beach. Address C, box 89, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—NICE LOT FOR REGINA music box or piano. Address C, box 13, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — REMINGTON RIFLE, 50-70, for a wheel. Address J. W. COOPER, Station A, city. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — VALUABLE MINING stock for diamonds. Address E, box 2, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE GENT'S GOLD watch for roller-top desk. Call at 208 N. MAIN, room 12. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—A NEW THISTLE BICYcle to swap; what have you? Call 432 S. SPRING ST. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD TOP BUGGY FOR lady's wheel. Address D, box 37, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—NEW FURNITURE FOR bicycle. Address E, box 58, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—SPRING WAGON FOR bicycle, lady's or gentleman's. 1227 IVY ST. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF JEWelry. MRS. O. E. GRUBB, 227 E. First st. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—BUGGY FOR CHICKENS or cow. 1240 E. 38TH ST., Vernon car. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—RANCH HARNESS FOR anything I can use. 141 E. 36TH ST. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — TABLE BOARD FOR household furniture. 454 S. HILL. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—PAINTING FOR HORSE and harness. 617 GLADYS AVE. 7

BUSINESS CHANCES—
Miscellaneous.

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS EXCHANGE,
206 WILCOX BUILDING.

Business is transacted promptly and satisfactorily through out EXCHANGE because we have the proper facilities for securing and disposing of MERITORIOUS propositions; we devote out entire time and effort exclusively to this line of business—pursue it intelligently and vigorously—as a natural consequence we are posted and speak advisedly. It is to our interest to ascertain and furnish to prospective buyers FACTS, not distorted information; we do not deal in FICTION. Our method of conducting a BUSINESS EXCHANGE on a reliable basis has produced most gratifying and successful results; investors will do well to consult us before purchasing.

$12,000—A half-interest in one of the leading retail estblishments in this city; will pay a handsome profit on amount invested; money to be used in expanding the business; no bonus asked.

$7500—Well established machinery business controlling valuable agencies for Southern California; shows a wonderful growth; owner has larger interests demanding immediate attention; will sell at actual invoice; terms $3500 cash; balance easy time.

$7000—General merchandise store located in a thriving city, within 80 miles of Los Angeles; doing large and lucrative business; capable of increase.

$4200—Book and stationery store, paying above all expenses $1800 per annum; splendid location, reasonable rent; desirable trade; would consider good lot as part payment.

$3500—Thoroughly equipped milling plant; has been successfully conducted for many years; will continue to bring good returns under proper management; would exchange for good property.

$2500—Will procure an agreeable and highly profitable outdoor business; well established trade.

$1250—¼ interest in a well-known firm, office business; an attractive and safe investment.

$1000—½ interest in a business about to be established in this city; will bring immediate and large returns; will be comparatively free from competition.

We have many other good openings, ranging from $500 to $2000.

Inclose stamp for reply.

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS EXCHANGE,
7 206 Wilcox Bldg.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE ME IF YOU ARE SEEKING LUCRATIVE BUSINESS INVESTMENTS. HUNDREDS OF MEN AND WOMEN I HAVE LAUNCHED IN PROFITABLE ENTERPRISES IN THIS CITY WILL TESTIFY TO MY RELIABILITY. I AM IN THE POSITION TO GET YOU ANYTHING YOU WANT. BEST TERMS. MY LIST RUNS FROM $100 TO $22,000. JUST AS PLEASED TO SHOW THE SMAL AS THE LARGE.

HERE ARE A FEW BARGAINS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:

Small businesses, suitable for lady, clearing $25 per week, $500; another $135.

Grocery, close in, clearing $85 monthly; invoice $475.

Drug store, nice, new stock, doing good business, $1600.

Laundry doing $250 per week, including building, lot, horse, wagons, etc., $2200.

Laundry route, guarantee $50 per week, fine wagon, harness, etc., $250.

Lodging-house, 51 rooms, all full, furniture, carpets and bedding, extra fine, $3000.

Restaurant and grocery at beach, $400.

Hotel, Catalina Island, a snap, $3500.

Planing mill, orders ahead, $4000.

Cigar store, one of the best, $1000.

And others.

CREASINGER,
7 218 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE— —A— DELIGHTFUL OUTDOOR BUSINESS. PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE.

Better than medicine to restore health, and a sure cure for dyspepsia.

The most completely-equipped nursery and greenhouse establishment in this city is offered at half its value, if taken immediately.

Best location outside center of city, on Pasadena ave., inside city limits, 5-cent fare, and best car service in the city.

Owner's time needed elsewhere; this is a snap; don't let it get away.

See the owner, PACKARD, with Nauerth & Cass Hardware Co., 412 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—

Monarch brick yard, Boyle Heights, first-class plant, ready for business, 22 acres of land, fine clay and sand.

50 acres in Ventura county, all in deciduous fruit, under fine cultivation, $100 per acre, on easy terms.

175 acres at Mentone, with 200 shares Mentone water stock.

Mentone Hotel (24 rooms,) very desirable for sanitarium purposes, 5 acres in oranges adjoining.

See S. C. WHITE, 1201 S. Olive st., or COOK & PEARSONS, 244 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PAYING DEpartment store business in the city of Riverside, Cal.; stock and fixtures for sale for cash or secured payments; closest investigation to parties who mean business; none others need write or call; inspection will show it one of the best paying businesses in Southern California; stock clean, well assorted, comprising dry goods, notions, ladies' and gents' furnishings, boots, shoes, clothing, hats, caps, trunks, valises, stationery and toys. Address W. SANDERCOOK, proprietor, box 965, Riverside, Cal. 7

WE HAVE A WELL-LOCATED BAKERY, complete in every respect, doing a good and profitable business, valued at $500, to exchange for a good building lot. Here is a chance to trade your lot for a business that will make you a living. THE O'BRIEN INVESTMENT CO., 218 S. Broadway. 7

$1200—

$1200 will buy one of the best-paying saloons in the city; low rent; no competition; will clear over $150 per month. Address E, box 25, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—A DELICACY STORE AND restaurant, furnished rooms connected; will be sold separate or together, on account of leaving the city. Inquire 632 STEVENSON Ave. 7

FOR SALE—20 HEAD FINE DAIRY COWS, 20 head young stock, thoroughbred Jersey bull, horses, wagons, cans, route, lease on alfalfa ranch. Address BOX 429, city. 7

BUSINESS CHANCES—
Miscellaneous.

MAGNIFICENT QUARRY OF BRIGHT RED sandstone, easily cut; hardens by exposure; stands pressure of 50 tons per inch; can be quarried for 50c and placed on cars for $1.25 per ton; property (30 acres) offered at one-tenth its value; inclose stamp or call, when full particulars will be given to every inquirer. PARKER & WEBSTER, 111 E. Second st., Los Angeles. 7

$350—½ INTEREST IN A PROFIT-PAYING and long-established office business; too much work for one man to handle; in putting your money into this proposition you are not dealing with an experiment; it is certain and tangible. LOS ANGELES BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 206 Wilcox Bldg. 7

A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY FOR AN EXchange. We have a paying general merchandise business in a thriving community, less than 100 miles from Los Angeles; stock, building, etc., invoices at $6000; will exchange for an orange or lemon grove, situated near Los Angeles, Hollywood preferred. Address C, box 32, TIMES OFFICE.

I HAVE A WELL-EQUIPPED MANUFACturing plant and an established trade for the output, with a constant and growing demand. The goods yield a large profit, but more capital is needed, and I will offer big inducements to a good business man who can command from $2500 to $5000. Address E, box 15, TIMES OFFICE. 7

GOOD CHANCE FOR HONORABLE BUSIness man with capital to start wine manufacturing; advertiser is the best Hungarian wine-maker in existence; can produce the highest-grade wines at very small cost; large profits and sure success guaranteed. Address LOUIS GOLDSTEIN, 62 E. 105th st., New York City.

FOR SALE—A FINE MANUFACTURING plant, with large established trade, machinery all complete and first-class condition, well located in the city, long lease, low rent; if you want a good business you can secure this one at a bargain; good reasons for selling. Address C, box 93, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—½ INTEREST IN NEW INvention of small household necessity, $20; millions sold every year; enthusiastically approved by housewives; sells for 10c; partner wanted to push it; if you want a sure thing investigate. Call evenings, 1160 W. EIGHTH ST.

$8500 WILL BUY A FINE STOCK OF goods; lease rent; the owner cleared $4000 net last year; is obliged to sell on account of leaving this part of the State; will take part real estate in exchange; this store does a cash business; no trust. ROBINSON & CO., 233 W. First st. 7

WEEKLY PROFITS — DON'T LOSE THE chance; money can be doubled every month in wheat, stocks and cotton. We pay profits every 15 days to clients. Our plan of safety is unequaled. Write for full particulars, free to any address. C. E. MACKEY & CO., 29 Broadway, N. Y.

A CHANCE TO MAKE A FORTUNE—A $100,000 property for only $10,000; a 10-acre rock quarry in the best red sand and red granite quarries that ever have been found; big money to be made from them. Address owners, A. J. SPENCER & CO., Redlands, Cal. 7

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN A FARMing locality, a blacksmith shop, tools and stock; house, orchard, windmill and tanks and barn, etc.; business paying from $1800 to $2000 per year; terms easy. Address R. H. CLARK, box 57, Gonzales, Monterey county, Cal. 7

FOR SALE — $4000; HOTEL IN GROWING city, 12 regular boarders, small, paying livery in connection; building and real estate included; 23 rooms, rates $1 per day; good proposition to enlarge both hotel and livery. Address M, box 29, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING restaurants in the city; elegantly fitted up, located in one of the leading hotels; will sell cheap, as owner wants to go east; rent merely nothing; it's a snap; investigate at once. J. R. RICHARDS, 216 W. First.

BLACKSMITH SHOP IN ONE OF THE very best towns in Southern California; has cleared the past year $1500; owner sick and compelled to sell; these are facts; will sell by invoice at a positive bargain.
7 I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

$6000 WILL BUY A GENERAL STOCK OF merchandise, doing a large business; fine customers and good pay; no bad accounts; sickness the cause of selling; this is a rare opportunity to get hold of a fine business. ROBINSON & CO., 233 W. First st.

FOR SALE — ON ACCOUNT OF SERIOUS illness in family, one of the best-paying restaurants (with lodgings) in San Diego county; the only restaurant in the place. For particulars address "RESTAURANT," Escondido, San Diego Co., Cal. 8

AUTOMOBILE—MONEY WANTED TO ESTablish a manufacturing plant in Los Angeles; this is a coming industry; it is in good hands and will bear investigation. Address, naming time and place for interview, P. O. BOX 346, Los Angeles. 7

FOR SALE—A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND furnishings; fine location, well established paying business; invoices $350; will accept $300 and introduce and recommend worthy successor. Address L., P.O. box 591, PASADENA, Cal. 7

FOR SALE — AT INVOICE, GROCERY stock with good business; fine corner location; clean stock and long lease; will stand investigation; stock about $2200; no agents, no trade. Address D, box 88, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $1000 TO ENgage in a strictly legitimate merchandise business; pays a handsome profit; all cash trade; business already established and doing splendid. Address B, box 33, TIMES OFFICE.

$10,000 WILL BUY ONE OF THE BEST money-making business chances in the city; the proprietor clear $800 net the month of March and $1100 last month; will sell all or half interest. ROBINSON & CO., 233 W. First st. 7

I HAVE FROM $1000 TO $10,000 TO INVEST in some good, substantial business in this city; am not looking for a snap or scheme, but rather a safe investment that will show a fair profit. Address D, box 15, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS; NO COMpetition; dry goods and notions, gents' furnishing goods, etc., etc.; fine location, good trade; present owner able and desires to retire from business. O. C. HINMAN, Redondo. 7

BEST MEAT MARKET IN THE SOUTHwest for ½ its value; $500 buys it, including the building; trade first-class; over $50 per day; going away; positive sacrifice.
7 I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

THE NEW WHITE LIGHT GAS LAMP, 90 candle-power, costs 25c per month. $100 to $200 per month to agents; Exclusive territory free. PATTERSON & PATTON, 108½ W. 3d. 7

PATENT RIGHT, STATE OF OREGON, FOR sale; a grand invention; will sell at sight to every merchant or storekeeper in the State; agents are making big wages everywhere. I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT IN A GROWing town with oil wells near by; reason for selling have other business interests to look after; bargain for a man and wife. Apply to E. A. CARR, Fullerton, Cal. 7

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS CAN BE bought Monday cheap; ranch, delicacy, soda, cigars, etc.; rent only $5; good location. Call mornings, northeast corner 17TH and S. MAIN STS. 7

WANTED—PARTNER; FINE OPPORTUnity for young man with $500 capital to go into a paying business and make money from the start. Address PARTNER, Times branch office, Pasadena. 7

FOR SALE—$700; AT A SACRIFICE; REAson sickness; corner grocery, fruit, cigar and tobacco; well established and paying cash trade; living-rooms. Address OWNER, care Carrier No. 51. 7

FOR SALE—A GOOD-PAYING CURIO store, best location; established 3 years; is doing a good business; must sell; good reason for selling. Call and investigate at 403 S. SPRING ST. 7

WANTED—A LADY WITH $1000 AS PARTner with old physician in specialty practice; honorable, profitable, permanent; experience unnecessary. Address D, box 88, TIMES OFFICE. 7

IF YOU ARE STARTING IN BUSINESS, GET our prices on printing your office stationery; largest stock; lowest prices. PRINTING DEPARTMENT, JONES BOOK STORE, 226 W. First st.

BOATING BUSINESS FOR SALE AT A snap; the best-paying on Catalina Island, including a gasoline launch. EMERSON BROS., Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, Cal.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $2000 CASH TO investigate a business proposition that can be made the best-paying investment in the city. Address B, box 70, TIMES OFFICE. 8

FOR SALE — ESTABLISHED JEWELRY and stationery business; in healthy foothill town, or would exchange for Michigan farm. Address B, box 46, TIMES OFFICE. 7

INVEST $200, SECURING LARGE WEEKLY income; safe, conservative proposition; second successful year; statistics free. H. GRIFFIN, 1180 Broadway, New York. 4

FEED AND FUEL BUSINESS, OLD CORner stand, making money, $750.
7 I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES—
Miscellaneous.

YOUNG, COMPETENT BUSINESS MAN DEgires business opening for services and small amount of capital; state particulars fully. Address C, box 25, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND FRUIT STORE, close in; must be sold at once; invoice $1500; will sell for $1200; a bargain. Address B, box 81, TIMES OFFICE. 9

WANTED—PARTY WITH $200 OR $300 TO join me in raising Belgian hares; pleasant, healthful, profitable. Call today or any evening at 700 SUMMIT AVE. 7

HAVE YOU A CHATTEL MORTGAGE TO pay off? If so, we will furnish you the means of paying it off so you won't feel it. Address C, box 96, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND FRUIT STORE, close in; must be sold at once; invoice $1500; will sell for $1200; a bargain. Address B, box 81, TIMES OFFICE. 7

DAILY NEWSPAPER—HALF INTEREST for sale cheap; working partner preferred; paying paper, 4 years old; splendid plant. Address box 855, REDONDO, Cal. 7

A WELL-ESTABLISHED PHOTOGRAPHIC view business in the best location in city; low rent; price from $100 to $200. Address E, box 56, TIMES OFFICE. 7

HARNESS FROM $4.65 UP — REPAIRS AT half price. WALLRAFF'S HARD TIMES HARNESS SHOP, 644 S. Spring st. All goods at eastern prices. 7

FOR SALE—COAL AND WOOD STOVE, kitchen table, center table and bookcase; will sell at a very low price. Call today only at 544½ S. HOPE. 7

FOR SALE—FRUIT AND CONFECTIONery store on Broadway; owner going away; must sell; make offer Monday. BLACK, 353 S. Spring. 7

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES AND fixtures, doing good business, good location; owner wishes to leave town; no brokers. 612 E. FIFTH ST. 7

FOR SALE—$450; NEWLY EQUIPPED, BIG paying delicacy and restaurant, furnished living-rooms combined. H. F. ERNST, 105 S. Broadway. 7

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE IN GOOD TOWN; fine outfit; good bargain for a quick sale; will bear investigation. Address C, box 11 TIMES OFFICE.

$1500 SECURES HALF INTEREST, WELLknown business; goods used by every family. Address for particulars, E, box 51, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE — HALF INTEREST IN GOOD paying business, $100 per month in it for purchaser; price $1000. REID'S AGENCY, 126 W. First st. 7

$300—ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, PAYING $100 per month; no experience necessary; material on hand, $1500. Apply 128 N. MAIN ST., room 4. 7

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES AND fixtures, doing good business; good location; owner wishes to leave town. 334½ E. FIRST ST. 7

FOR SALE—DAIRY WITH MILK ROUTE, household goods, lease with barley and alfalfa crop. BITTOORF, cor. 39th and Main sts. 7

THE FINEST-LOCATED 24-ROOM LODGing-house in Redondo for sale; long lease; cheap rent. Call at R. C. BARES'S, over postoffice.

PERMANENT INCOME ASSURED TO A party with $500, who will join me in profitable enterprise. Address C, box 58, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—LADY TO PURCHASE $350 INterest and manage retail department, cereal health foods. Address E, box 52, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—GROCERY, FRUIT AND CIgar store, good location; good reason for selling. Address E, box 39, TIMES OFFICE. 7

TO RENT — A FURNISHED RESTAURANT at Barstow; a good opening for man and wife. Apply at room 8, 316 S. BROADWAY. 29

FOR SALE—A FINE $200 SODA FOUNtain with fixtures complete; very reasonable. Address D, box 19, TIMES OFFICE. 7

NO FANCY PRICES FOR BORDERS; 7½c and 10c papers, borders free; ingrain 12½c borders, 3c a foot. WALTER, 627 S. Spring. 7

WANTED — A PARTY IN THE AMUSEment business who can invest $300 to $500. Address D, box 12, TIMES OFFICE. 7

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN? I HAVE A neat stationery store on Spring st. for $35.
7 I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE AT A bargain; all new house-furnishing goods. Address E. B. MERRITT, Anaheim, Cal. 7

WANTED — GENTLEMEN WITH SMALL capital to call and investigate business proposition. 313½ S. SPRING, room 4. 7

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NICE LITTLE BUSIness opportunities $300 to $500; worth investigating. REID & CO., 126 W. First st. 7

FOR SALE—SMALL CLEAN GROCERY stock and lease of building; good locality. Address D, box 67, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—CHEAP; SMALL DELICACY and lunchroom, candy business taught. Address D, box 92, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—GROCERY BUSINESS, SOFT drinks and cigars, for $20; rent, $6.50. Address NINTH AND GRAND AVE. 7

FOR SALE—3-CHAIR BARBER SHOP, central; doing good business; $100 cash. HOPPERSTEAD'S 110 W. 3rd st. 7

FOR SALE—$2500; HAY AND GRAIN YARD, S. Main st., fully equipped; a snap. M. MACDONALD, 306 Byrne Block. 7

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A BUSIness of any kind, call on FREEMAN & GOULD, 205 Laughlin Bldg. 7

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD-paying, old-established business, $350. D, box 52, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—PARTNER TO INVEST $550 IN established, paying business. Address C, box 78, TIMES OFFICE. 7

$250—NOTICE TO PRINTERS; COMPLETE job and newspaper plant, 2 job presses. 128 N. MAIN ST., room 4. 7

FOR SALE—A BRAND-NEW JOB-PRINTing office, doing good business, at a bargain. 717 W. FIRST. 7

$1 FOR 1000 NICELY PRINTED BUSINESS cards; other printing in proportion. FOX, 121½ South Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—CORNER SALOON, CENTRAL locality; at a bargain. Address C, box 88, TIMES OFFICE. 7

$300 WILL BUY THE FINEST LITTLE restaurant in town, close in. H. P. ERNST, 105 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — FUEL AND FEED YARD, cheap; now is your opportunity. 322 E. First st. 7

CIGAR STAND; GREAT CHANCE FOR A rustler. 112 W. SECOND ST. Call afternoons. 7

WILL PURCHASE A BUSINESS THAT will give reasonable return. 407 W. FIFTH, city. 7

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTing office. Address B, box 55, TIMES OFFICE. 12

"NEWELL" WILL GET YOU IN—OR OUT of business. Room 208, DOUGLAS BLDG. 7

$60 WILL BUY A NICE DELICACY STORE.
7 I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

$1600—CASH GROCERY; TRADE $60 DAY.
7 I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

JERSEY DAIRY, FIRST-CLASS STOCK.
7 I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

ROBINSON & CO., 233 W. FIRST ST., CAN sell your business at once for cash. 23

EVERY PACKAGE OF G. S. YEAST CAKES guaranteed. 7

TO SELL OUT, SEE I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. 7

TO LET—
Rooms.

TO LET—HOPE VILLA, 759 S. HOPE ST.; gentleman wanted for handsomely furnished corner room; southern exposure; $8 per month; references required. 7

TO LET—BRIGHT, CHEERFUL FRONT suite, also single rooms, all elegantly furnished; very reasonable rates. THE SHREWSBURY, 632 S. Hill st. 7

TO LET—NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms; use of piano and warm baths free; come and see. RIO GRANDE HOUSE, 425 W. Second. 7

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single and en suites, complete for housekeeping; summer rates. THE SAN JULIAN, 402½ E. Fifth st. 7

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, BEST DINing-room, best location in the city. Inquire or address G. C. SMITH, Terminal Railroad Bldg., Long Beach, Cal. 7

TO LET — 2 OR 3 NICE UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping, to permanent tenants, 2 for $10, or 3 for $13 a month. 301½ W. SEVENTH ST. 7

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms in private house; use of kitchen if desired. 316½ CALIFORNIA ST., between Broadway and Hill. 7

TO LET—SEVERAL FURNISHED AND UNfurnished cottages, in Long Beach. Inquire of C. V. WHEDEN, Palace Market, Third and Spring. 7

TO LET—
Rooms.

TO LET—AT THE NAHANT, 727 S. Broadway, large rooms, cool in summer, warm in winter, everything in the house new and clean, large closets, community kitchen and dining-room, parlor for ladies, office for gentlemen, bicycle rack, piano for use of guests, most comfortable house in the city. Phone green 764.

TO LET — IN A PRIVATE FAMILY (NO children,) whose home is surrounded by lawn and flowers, on west side of Hill, between Ninth and Tenth sts., newly furnished front rooms, use of parlors, within walking distance of business center; summer rates; references. Address B, box 40, TIMES OFFICE. 7

TO LET — ROOMS IN THE RAWSON Block; this "HIVE OF INDUSTRY" is in the BUSINESS CENTER, southwest corner of Main and Second sts., and has stairways opening on both streets. LOCATION IS EVERYTHING. BARR REALTY CO., agents, 228 Wilcox Block. 7

TO LET—3 NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, with large pantry and use of bath, for $13 per month; front room has mantel and grate; pleasant and sunny; also 2 large, furnished sleeping-rooms for $5 and $6. Call 234 N. OLIVE ST., near Temple. 7

TO LET—IF YOU HAVE OLD GOLD AND silver or bullion in any form to dispose of, take it to JAMES IRVING & CO., gold refiners and assayers. The largest and most complete establishment in Southern California. Mint prices. 128 N. Main st.

TO LET—2-STORY, 8-ROOM, HARD-FINish residence, 2 mantels and grates, front and rear stairs, cellar, near Central ave. and 21st, $10 month, water paid. SHERWOOD & ROYER, 144 S. Broadway. 7

TO LET—2 SUITES OF UNFURNISHED rooms, closets, pantry, separate entrances, bay windows, bath, east front, close in, nice neighborhood, $6 and $8; will furnish if desired. 119 N. BUNKER HILL. 7

TO LET—ROOMS FOR LODGING; ALSO rooms en suites for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. THE NEW ENGLAND, 621 Central ave., convenient Arcade depot. 7

TO LET—GO TO THE VILLA ROSA FOR the best rooms at summer rates; front suites with free bath, nicely furnished and sunny. 331-333 N. HILL ST., Tel. red 2291. 7

TO LET — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, first or second floor, use of community kitchen; nice lawn; porches, flowers, barn, etc., at 1022 S. HILL; summer rates. 7

TO LET—ROOMS; LADY HAVING PRETTY cottage at Long Beach, near depot and park, will rent room for two reasonably. Address C, box 81, TIMES OFFICE. 7

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT front room in private family on S. Broadway; rent reasonable; gentlemen only. Address C, box 53, TIMES OFFICE. 7

TO LET — AT "THE WATAUGA," 123 N. Broadway; new management, central, quiet, first-class; large, sunny rooms, with or without baths. 'Phone green 1892.

TO LET—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, furnished or unfurnished; beautiful grounds; central location; private house. Apply 528 N. MARENGO AVE., Pasadena. 7

TO LET—ROOMS; HOTEL VERA, S.W. COR. Broadway and Fourth sts., finely furnished room, single or en suite, rates low; no city transients. 13

TO LET — SUNNY, FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, $4 to $6 per month; gas and bath; housekeeping allowed. 629 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 7

TO LET—SUITE OF TWO OR THREE furnished rooms with private bath, board optional; gentlemen preferred. 941 S. FIGUEROA. 7

TO LET—$10; 3 CONNECTING WELL furnished rooms, complete for housekeeping; porch, closets, yard. 323 S. HOPE, near Fourth. 7

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single; private bath and electric lights; housekeeping allowed. 625½ S. SPRING ST. 7

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR HOUSEkeeping; 3 sunny rooms; electric light, bath, telephone, gas for cooking. 949 S. BROADWAY. 7

TO LET—SUITE OF THREE ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, gentlemen preferred. 11 COLONIAL FLATS, corner Eighth and Broadway. 7

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, overlooking ocean, $1.25, $1.50 and $2 per week, during May. HILLSIDE HOTEL, Redondo. 7

TO LET—HOTEL ARGYLE, CORNER SECOND and OLIVE STS., under new management, newly furnished rooms, with board. 7

TO LET—CLOSE IN, PLEASANT, WELL furnished front room, housekeeping privileges if

Liners

TO LET—
Houses.

TO LET—LOS ANGELES VAN, TRUCK AND STORAGE CO., 427 S. Broadway. Furniture moving, packing and storing done by expert workmen; padded vans and prompt work. Tel. main 872.

TO LET—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, modern conveniences; barn, lawn, fenced; snap for right parties, $12; fine neighborhood; high, healthy, southwest. Inquire 417 W. FIFTH ST. 7

TO LET—$10 A MONTH. LARGE 5-ROOM cottage, near 11th and Georgia Bell; $4 a month, California, 5-room house; Avenue 57, south of Pasadena ave.. OWNER, 354 S. BROADWAY. 7

TO LET—FOR 5 MONTHS, A PRETTY COTTAGE at South Beach, Santa Monica, 2 doors south of Ocean Park bath-house. Inquire today at cottage. Afterwards 808 S. HILL ST., Los Angeles. 7

TO LET—WILL RENT MY 5-ROOM COTTAGE at 1328 E. 27TH ST,. either furnished or unfurnished. Apply at premises or owner. TRUSTEN P. DYER, 529 Douglas Building. 7

TO LET—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, BATH, pantry, closets; 120 Carr st., between Main and Hill close in; rent $12, with water; house open today. O. E. TYLER, Hotel Baltimore. 7

TO LET—MODERN 5-ROOM COTTAGE; $14; 7-room 2-story, 912 S. Broadway, $20; beautiful large place on Adams st., with 5-room cottage, $18. BRANDIS, 152 N. Spring. Room 4. 7

TO LET—5-ROOM MODERN COTTAGE, barn, etc., sewer connected, etc., $12, water free; 784 Kohler st., between Sixth and Seventh st. J. C. CRIBB & CO., 319 Wilcox Bldg. 7

TO LET — 9-ROOM HOUSE, ELEgantly furnished, billiard table; piano; electric lights, lawn, barn, etc.; overlooking Westlake Park. OWNER, 314 W. Fifth st. 7

TO LET — SEVERAL UNFURNISHED 5-room cottages; newly decorated; Santee st. near Eighth; rent $10; water free. EDWARD D. SILENT & CO., 212 W. Second. 7

TO LET — VERY REASONABLE, NEW, modern 9-room house, near Westlake, electricity, shades throughout; all conveniences. ROSENSTEEL, 218 S. Broadway. 7

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE ON S.E. CORner Maple ave. and 29th st., convenient to 3 car lines; price $12, water paid. CHAS. S. MANN, 405 Laughlin Bldg. 8

TO LET—$10; WATER FREE, 5-ROOM COTtage, 135 Hewitt st., between First and Second sts., very desirable, newly painted and papered. OWNER, 516 W. Third st. 7

TO LET—MODERN 5-ROOM COTTAGE, partly furnished; lawn, flowers, etc.; pure water, fine view; $13.50. 1135 JASMINE ST., Pico Heights; key next door north. 7

TO LET—4-ROOM COTTAGE; 2 MINUTES to electric cars; fine, large porch, pretty yard; fine home for small family; $7, water paid. 124 E. 36TH ST., Woodlawn. 7

TO LET—SEVERAL NEW 8-ROOM HOUSES near the University, 1 block from Traction cars; $18. to good tenants. W. N. HOLWAY, 308 Henne Bldg. 12

TO LET—COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, BATH, ETC., barn, lawn, flowers, 1840 S. Hope, near St. Vincent's Church. Key at STORE, cor. Hope and Washington sts. 7

TO LET — UNFURNISHED, SEPARATE half of cottage, 4 rooms, newly painted and papered; closet, bath, hot and cold water, gas. 708 GRAND AVE. 7

TO LET—COTTAGE, 3 LARGE ROOMS, bath room, hot and cold water through house, stable and large barn; rent $9. Apply 228 E. SEVENTH. 7

TO LET — 10-ROOM HOUSE AT 2415 S. Flower st., best location in city, and in first-class condition. Apply owner, C. PLANT, 326 N. Main. 7

TO LET—3-ROOM COTTAGE; HALL, BATH, 1 block west of Central ave (Vernon,) bet. 14th and 16th. Apply 1429 COR. CLANTON and ESSEX. 7

TO LET—MODERN 6-ROOM COTTAGE, IN perfect order, No. 1038 W. 24th st.; rent $17, including water. O. POOLEY, owner, 349 Wilcox Bldg. 7

TO LET—4-ROOM FLAT. EVERY CONVENIenece, electric light, gas, porcelain tub; rent very low to family without children. Call 543 HOPE. 7

TO LET — NO FANCY PRICES FOR BORders; 7½c and 10c papers, borders free; ingrain 12½c borders, 3c a foot. WALTER, 627 S. Spring. 7

TO LET—3-ROOM HOUSE, ALL NEWLY papered, very large lot, on a hill in E. L. A; $4 a month, water free. Inquire 744 S. SPRING ST. 8

TO LET—HIGHLAND PARK, AVENUE 54, lovely 5-room cottage, barn, trees, fenced; key at office, Avenue 53. OWNER, 403 N. Broadway. 7

TO LET—A 6-ROOM MODERN NEWLY PApered house, 1 block from car line, $16, water paid. Inquire GROCER, 1500 W. Pico st. 7

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL NEW 6-ROOM COTtage, lawn and flowers; everything convenient; rent $16, water free. 518 E. 21ST ST. 7

TO LET — TWO HOUSES, COR. 24TH AND Trinity; 4 rooms, bath, etc.; $8 and $9 per month; with water. Apply 2321 TRINITY. 7

TO LET—THAT FINE 5-ROOM FLAT, 736½ S. Spring, $15; also ½ house, 4 rooms, on S. Broadway, $9. Apply 734 SPRING ST. 7

TO LET—$8, 4-ROOM COTTAGE, BATH, gas, lawn and flowers; 941 ALBANY ST., 5 blocks west of Figueroa, near Ninth. 7

TO LET—6-ROOM HOUSE, 741 SAN JULIAN st., large yard, $12, including water. F. G. CALKINS & CO., 304 Laughlin Bldg. 7

TO LET — COSY COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, fully furnished, lawn, flowers, shade, water paid, rent $16; adults. 1341 S. HILL ST. 7

TO LET—LOVELY 5-ROOM COTTAGE, 1348 Georgia st., barn, bath, lawn, fruit; cheap. BOWEN, 320 Potomac Block. 7

TO LET—NICE, MODERN FLATS, 5 AND 3 rooms, $9 and $6 each, close in, gas, shades, etc. 303 E. EIGHTH. 7

TO LET—7-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH ALL modern improvements. Inquire corner SEVENTH and ALVARADO ST.

TO LET — UNFURNISHED TEN-ROOM house, modern, beautiful yard; fruit trees; rent $20. 2508 E. FIRST. 7

TO LET—2-STORY 6-ROOM HOUSE, WITH all modern improvements, at 1110 Santee st. Key at 1037 SANTEE ST. 7

TO LET—$12 MONTH, WATER FREE; NEW 5-room modern cottage. See J. J. HUMMEL, 300 W. Second st. 7

TO LET—NEAT AND HOME-LIKE 3-ROOM cottage, Temple st., only $4.50. ROSENSTEEL, 218 Broadway. 7

TO LET — CHEAP AND VERY NICE 5-room house, with bath, near Broadway. 820 CALIFORNIA ST. 7

TO LET — MODERN HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, bath, lawn, stable, close in. 1240 S. LOS ANGELES ST., $16. 7

TO LET—2 COTTAGES, E. 25TH ST. AND Gladys ave., $7 and $10 per month. Apply 732 GLADYS AVE. 7

TO LET—8 ROOMS AND BATH, PRETTILY papered throughout. Inquire of OWNER, 1402 W. Seventh st. 7

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, FURNISHed for housekeeping; rent $10. Inquire 808 GARLAND AVE. 7

TO LET—TWO 6-ROOM COTTAGES, $14 with water, barn; modern. 1008 and 1010 SAN PEDRO ST. 7

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, 440 E. 27TH st., large lot, cheap to right party. Apply 202 S. MAIN ST. 7

TO LET—4-ROOM HOUSE, CLOSE IN, $12; Fifth and Figueroa. DELL MARCHER, 355 S. Spring. 9

TO LET—MODERN COTTAGE, CLOSE IN, only short walk, 337 OGIER ST., near Macy and Date sts. 7

TO LET—10-ROOM HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR 2 families; modern, desirable, close in. 927 S. HILL ST. 7

TO LET—MODERN 5-ROOM HOUSE, BATH; stable, etc., 717 E. Tenth. Inquire 721 SAN PEDRO ST. 8

TO LET—$8, WITH WATER, 5-ROOM COTtage, barn, etc. 1691 CORDOVA ST., key next door. 7

TO LET — ½ HOUSE; 6 ROOMS, UNFURnished, desirable; references required. 417 S. HILL. 7

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, UNIVERSITY, cheap to the right party. Inquire 530 S. GRAND. 7

TO LET — A 5-ROOM COTTAGE, 516 W. EIGHTH ST., between Olive and Grand ave. 7

TO LET—HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, BARN, CHICKen corral, $15 per month. 1547 GIRARD ST. 7

TO LET—MODERN UPPER 7-ROOM FLAT, 2 blocks from Times office. 115 N. OLIVE ST. 7

TO LET—CHEAP; COTTAGE AND STORE. Inquire M'GARRY & INNES, 216 W. First. 7

TO LET—6-ROOM COTTAGE WITH GAS, bath and lawn. Inquire 135 S. OLIVE ST. 4

TO LET—
Houses.

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, GAS AND bath, $10 a month. 121 W. 21ST ST. 7

TO LET—6-ROOM COTTAGE AND 2 5-ROOM flats. 230 N. OLIVE, near Temple. 7

TO LET — FURNISHED ROOMS IN NEW house, $4 and $5. 1409 S. HILL ST. 7

TO LET — $10; 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 355 S. FLOWER ST. 8

TO LET—
Furnished Houses.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES.

WE ARE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING HOUSES. FOR KEYS AND FULL PARTICULARS SEE ONLY WRIGHT & CALLENDER. TEL. MAIN 808.

$8—880 E. 33d st., 5-room cottage.
$15—1514 W. 20th st., 5-room cottage.
$18—632 Maple ave., 5-room flat.
$25—216 W. 22d st., 5-room cottage.
$40—645 Rampart st., 8-room house.
$60—Cor. Fifth, State, and Cummings, 11-room house.

LONG LIST OF OTHERS, $25 TO $150.

WRIGHT & CALLENDER, TEL. MAIN 808. 360 S. BROADWAY.

MAP OF THE CITY WITHOUT CHARGE. 7

TO LET—
$25—New 7-room, completely furnished house, modern and elegant; 23d st.
$12—New, modern, 2-story, 8-room house, never been occupied; will furnish if desired; E. 23d st.
E. A. HOULTON, 7 Tel. M. 1164. 121½ S. Broadway.

TO LET—OR FOR SALE—COTTAGE AT S. Santa Monica; 6 rooms, all plastered, conveniently furnished, carriage-house and barn; large lot, with big trees and palms; has a beautiful, extensive ocean view; only 200 feet from cars; rent very reasonable. Aply to J. G. DONAVAN, 245 S. Spring st.

TO LET — NEWLY-FURNISHED 5-ROOM house, $20; 4-room furnished flat, close in, $14; large 2-story, new, unfurnished, modern, 8-room house, southwest, $20, worth $30; popular neighborhood, corner store, $15. OWNER, 911 S. Hill st. 7

TO LET—DESIRING TO GO EAST FOR THE summer I offer for rent to right parties my nicely furnished modern cottage of 6 rooms, large, lighted with gas. Inquire on premises, 1827 WINFIELD ST., half-block west of south end of Burlington st. 7

TO LET—FURNISHED, A 7-ROOM HOUSE on the hill, overlooking Westlake Park; grand view of ocean and mountains; electric lights, gas range, bath, piano, barn, ½ block from Second-st. cars. No. 411 S. BONNIE BRAE. $35. 7

TO LET—A LOVELY 9-ROOM DWELLING, fully and completely furnished; located southwest, convenient to car lines; adults only; references required; rental $50. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 102 S. Broadway. 5-7

TO LET—NEW HOUSE, NEW FURNITURE throughout, finest neighborhood in city, to right party, without children, 7 rooms and all modern improvements. Inquire ROOM 21, California Bank Bldg.

TO LET—3-ROOM FURNISHED COTTAGE; South Wagons Monica, 2 blocks from beach; 5 months for $60; water free, accommodate 5 people; our own property. J. C. CRIBB & CO., 319 Wilcox Bldg. 7

TO LET—4-ROOM COTTAGE AT SOUTH Santa Monica, completely furnished, to let for the season, $50. Call or address MRS. S. J. SMITH, corner Second and Strand sts., Santa Monica. 7

TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED 5-ROOM house, coal and gas range, bath, hot and cold water; everything complete for housekeeping, $25, including water. 1944 NORWOOD ST. 7

TO LET—8 ROOMS; COMPLETELY FURnished, Grand ave., 34 rooms, unfurnished, Main and Ninth, five rooms, S.W., $6, unfurnished. EDWARD C. CRIBB, 218 Broadway. 7

TO LET—COTTAGE AT LONG BEACH, $100 a year; handsome 9-room house, large grounds; 4-room cottage with barn; 8-acre ranch; all on cars; other acreage. 408 E. 23D ST. 7

TO LET — FOR $25, FROM MAY 15 TO June 15, a furnished 5-room cottage, South Santa Monica, one door south of Ocean Park bath-house. Inquire 233 W. 28TH, city. 7

TO LET—FURNISHED, 9-ROOM, MODERN house, southwest; three adults will board, or on co-operated plan, if agreeable. Address D, box 66, TIMES OFFICE. 7

TO LET — WELL FURNISHED, SUNNY residence, centrally located, pleasant grounds, telephone, surrey; rates reasonable. Address D, box 28, TIMES OFFICE. 7

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT SANTA MONICA, 3-room cottage, 20; 5-room cottage, $25; these are complete, and very desirable. W. H. GRIFFIN, 136 S. Broadway. 7

TO LET—SOUTH SANTA MONICA; FOR the summer, nice cottage, 6 rooms furnished; near electric cars; good location; fine view. Inquire 804 W. 23D ST., city. 7

TO LET—HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, 616 S. FIGueroa st., close in, completely furnished; everything almost new; for terms, call at NATICK PHARMACY 106 W. First st. 7

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, WHOLE OR part, to family of adults; modern improvements; desirable neighborhood, close in. Address E, box 34, TIMES OFFICE. 7

TO LET — NEWLY FURNISHED 6-ROOM cottage, fruit and flowers; electric lights; hot and cold water. Call and see quick. 3017 KEY WEST ST., corner of 30th. 8

TO LET—A MODERN 6-ROOM COTTAGE, furnished; cement finish; all conveniences. 1115 E. 22D ST., Menlo Park tract. Call any afternoon between 1 and 3. 7

TO LET—3½ ACRES NEAR GRIFFITH Park; large house, hot, cold water, bath; large alfalfa patch; abundance of water. 513 S. SPRING ST., room 22.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED 7-room cottage, modern conveniences, 6 minutes' walk from Courthouse; rent reasonable. 234 N. FLOWER ST. 7

TO LET — FURNISHED, SALE OR EXchange, modern 6-room house, North Santa Monica, near electric line. GIRDLESTONE, Currier Bldg., Los Angeles. 7

TO LET—AM OBLIGED TO LEAVE THE city; will rent completely-furnished, clean, 10-room house, $22 a month, water free. 1438 CARROLL AVE. 7

FOR LET—$45; FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 rooms, ½ acre grounds, Adams st., near Main. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox Bldg. 7

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED 5-ROOM house; altitude 2000 feet; on electric line; nice yard. Ontario; rent only $10. 532 BYRNE BLDG. 7

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE, 4 rooms, piano, bath, for housekeeping, on car line. 1029 BELLEVUE AVE. Key next door, 1031. 7

TO LET—FURNISHED 5-ROOM COTTAGE, barn, lawn, flowers, two car lines, nice home place, $16. E. W. LEWIS, 219 W. First st.

TO LET — FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 3 rooms and pantry; rent $12, including water; no children. Inquire at 611 TEMPLE ST. 7

TO LET—FURNISHED 7-ROOM HOUSE, bath, gas, walking distance, low rent, references. 540 RUTH AVE. Apply Sunday and Monday. 7

TO LET—AT SANTA MONICA, COTTAGE 6 rooms, furnished, on Ocean ave., beautiful location. W. S. DE VAN, 233 W. First st. 7

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, modern 5-room cottage; stable, 503 W. 21st st. W. H. HAY & CO., 212 S. Broadway. 7

TO LET — $35; FURNISHED HOUSE WITH piano, 331 W. 31st st., 8 rooms. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox Bldg. 9

TO LET — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house of 10 rooms, to rent for a few months, or by the year. 1011 S. HILL. 8

TO LET—FURNISHED 6-ROOM COTTAGE, beautiful, large grounds; barn, southwest. Address B, box 42, TIMES OFFICE. 7

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 508 W. 22d st., near Figueroa; rent $21, including water. FOSTER, 221 Franklin st. 7

TO LET—9-ROOM HOUSE, COMPLETELY furnished, piano, barn, nice yard, flowers, cheap. Inquire 136 S. SPRING ST.

TO LET—6 ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURnished, two floors, everything complete, neat and clean, $25. 1826 HOPE.

TO LET—$20; FURNISHED HOUSE OF 7 rooms, close in. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox Bldg. 7

TO LET — FURNISHED, FIRST FLOOR, newly papered, very clean, modern, lovely location. 926 HILL ST. 7

TO LET — 8-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, all modern conveniences; lawn, flowers. 807 BURLINGTON AVE. 7

TO LET—FOR SUMMER, FURNISHED 8-room, modern house, southwest. Room 333 DOUGLAS BLDG. 7

TO LET—
Furnished Houses.

TO LET—FURNISHED 5-ROOM, MODERN cottage, 215 W. 27TH ST. Apply Sunday or any evening. 7

TO LET—FURNISHED 4-ROOM, MODERN cottage, $11; water included. 2928 AUBREY ST. 7

TO LET — FINE 8-ROOM HOUSE, COMpletely furnished, 1110 W. 29TH ST., University cars. 7

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED 9-room house, 1216 S. Hill. Inquire 946 W. SEVENTH. 7

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED 8-room house, whole or part. Address 761 W. 16TH. 7

TO LET—11 ROOMS PARTLY FURNISHED, suitable for rooms or boarding. 338 S. GRAND. 7

TO LET — COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, 8 rooms. Key at 1296 ORANGE ST. 8

TO LET—3-ROOM COTTAGE, FURNISHED for housekeeping. 301 E. SIXTH. 8

TO LET—FURNISHED, 8-ROOM MODERN house, cheap. 2903 HOOVER ST. 10

TO LET—8-ROOM HOUSE, FURNISHED. 800 WESTLAKE AVE. 7

TO LET—
Rooms and Board.

TO LET—GOOD BOARD AND NICE ROOM, lady or gent, $4, or 2 persons, $7 per week; private family; lovely house and grounds; near Hollenbeck Park, ½ block from green Traction car; 12 minutes to Spring st. 435 S. MATHEWS ST. 7

TO LET—LADY GOING MOUNTAIN ranch Wednesday will take family or ladies; health, economy, rest, $5 weekly; also 2 ranches for sale, $600; lovely home and 100 acres, $2000. 553 S. OLIVE, on park. 7

TO LET—BOARD, ROOM AND CARE FOR invalid or elderly person; large sunny room, private family; home comforts; central location; modern; references. Address D, box 83, TIMES OFFICE. 7

TO LET—FOR FURNISHED OR UNFURnished cottages or furnished rooms, with or without board, call on or address O. C. HINMAN, Redondo. Office opposite Santa Fé depot. 7

TO LET—LARGE BEAUTIFUL ROOM IN elegant home, with board for 1 or 2; spacious grounds; private family; no other boarders. Address D, box 24, TIMES OFFICE. 7

TO LET—IN A REFINED HOME, SUNNY rooms with board; pleasant grounds, central location, piano, occasional use of surrey. Address D, box 74, TIMES OFFICE. 7

TO LET—HALF STORE, 353 S. SPRING; reasonable rent to proper party; summer months; suitable for millinery, photo, jeweler or curio. BLACK, 353 S. Spring. 7

TO LET—BOARD, 2 ROOMS FOR LADY IN suburbs, southwest, a quiet home; one recuperating can have every attention; bath, etc. Address D, box 59, TIMES OFFICE. 7

TO LET—WILL TAKE PATIENT TO board and give nurse's attendance; house on Ocean ave.; lovely garden. Address M. FRANCIS Santa Monica, Cal. 8

TO LET—WILL BE VACATED SOON, AN exceptionally large, desirable southeast front room, first-class table board, all homt cooking. 138 N. HILL ST. 7

TO LET—ROOMS WITH BOARD, LARGE sunny rooms, south and east exposure, suitable for two; one small room very reasonable. 1031 S. HILL. 7

TO LET—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, BEAUtiful location, large gardens, a pleasant home for ladies; no objection to children. 1922 S. GRAND AVE. 7

TO LET—FRONT FURNISHED ROOMS and board, private home; large grounds; close in; summer rates. 941 S. FIGUEROA; vine veranda.

TO LET — PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board, reasonable rates, single rooms for young men; attractive grounds. 648 S. OLIVE. 8

TO LET—HOTEL ARGYLE, CORNER SECOND and OLIVE STS., newly furnished rooms, with or without board, at summer rates. 7

TO LET — PLEASANT, SUNNY ROOMS with excellent board; home cooking; very centrally located. THE ABBEY, 232 S. Hill st. 7

TO LET — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED sunny front rooms, close in, with or without board. Apply at 641 S. HOPE ST. 4-7

TO LET — LARGE, BEAUTIFUL ROOM with clothes closet, private bath; 1 other room, large grounds. 950 S. OLIVE ST. 7

TO LET—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FIRST-class board, at summer rates. THE LIVINGSTON—633 S. Hill st. 7

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, FINE view, porch, cheap; lady to board. 217 S. BUNKER HILL AVE. 7

TO LET—PLEASANT ROOM WITH BOARD; is cool summer home; low rates. 209 S. BUNKER HILL AVE. 7

TO LET—ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board, in private Spanish family. 1206 S. HILL ST. 7

TO LET—824 W. TENTH, NICELY FURnished rooms and board; all modern conveniences. 7

TO LET — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms with first-class board. 927 S. GRAND AVE. 7

TO LET—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR 4 LAdies in private family. 821 S. BROADWAY. 7

TO LET—WITH BOARD, LARGE, HANDsome suite. 1501 S. GRAND AVE., city. 7

TO LET—PLEASANT ROOMS, EXCELLENT table, fine grounds. 627 S. GRAND. 10

TO LET—BOARD AND ROOM; SMALL family. 940 S. BROADWAY. 8

TO LET—
Flats.

TO LET—FOUR MODERN FLATS, JUST completed, 312 E. Fourth st.; all modern conveniences, including electric lights, porcelain bath and laundry tubs; 2 minutes' walk from Spring st.; $16, including water. F. G. CALKINS & CO., 304 Laughlin building. 7

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL FLAT OF FOUR bright rooms, all conveniences; also two rooms furnished for housekeeping; very pleasantly located; rent very reasonable. 224 S. OLIVE. 7

TO LET—ONE 5-ROOM FLAT, WITH BATH, gas and electricity; rent $20 per month, including care of lawn; No. 865 S. Hill st. Inquire at private office, HOTEL VAN NUYS.

TO LET—1226 AND 1228 S. HIL LST.; UPper flat of 5 rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping; lower flat of 5 unfurnished rooms; new and modern. 7

TO LET—3 AND 4-ROOM MODERN FLATS in walking distance; $9 to $14; 5-room flat, 824 S. Flower st., $16. BRANDIS, 152 N. SPRING, room 4. 7

TO LET—6-ROOM FLAT, CLOSE IN; FINest flat in Los Angeles; cars pass door; 3 minutes' walk from library. 124 S. OLIVE. 7

TO LET—824½ W. PICO ST., TWO 3-ROOM flatts, gas, bath and all conveniences; cheap rent.; newly papered and varnished. 7

TO LET — SUNNY, MODERN FLAT FOR rent, 6 rooms, $12.50 per month. Key at 121 BOYLE AVE. 7

TO LET—VERY CHOICE LOWER FLAT, 7 rooms; nothing finer in city; adults only. 835B S. OLIVE. 8

TO LET—NEW 6-ROOM FLAT, CLOSE IN, electric lights and gas. DELL MARCHER, 355 S. Spring.

TO LET—5-ROOM MODERN FLAT, 137 N. Olive st., $25. T. H. O'NEIL, 103 S. Broadway. 7

TO LET—VERY CLOSE IN, NEW MODern flat, $14. 120 N. HOPE ST., near First st. 7

TO LET—FLAT OF 5 ROOMS, CONVENIent and reasonable price at 446 S. HILL ST. 7

TO LET—10-ROOM FLAT, 754 MAPLE ave. Inquire at REAR HOUSE. 7

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL FLATS, 5 ROOMS. 1234 S. FLOWER ST. 7

TO LET—THREE-ROOM FLAT, FIRST floor. 118 S. OLIVE. 7

TO LET—
Stores, Offices, Lodging-houses.

TO LET—OR FOR SALE AFTER MAY 1, 3-story brick warehouse, 769 Upper Main st., suitable for manufacturing or storage. Apply to D. WHITING, 727 S. Broadway.

TO LET—SHOP SUITABLE FOR SHOE REpairing or bicycle renting, 333 W. Washington st.; rent only $5 per month. Key at CORNER GROCERY. 7

TO LET—BY CHAS. M. STIMSON, 218 S. Broadway; good business stand, store and 3 living rooms, all $15; corner Rose and Stephenson ave. 7

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM AND WINDOW, 138 S. Broadway, with or without furniture. Apply at office BLUMYE & JAY. 7

TO LET—TWO DAYS OF THE WEEK TO piano teacher in Music and Art building. Address D, box 35, TIMES OFFICE. 7

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TO LET—HANDSOME LARGE LODGE OR BILLIARD HALL WITH ROOMS ADJOINING; BROADWAY NEAR THIRD ST.; long lease at low rental to right party. WRIGHT & CALLENDER, 360 S. BROADWAY. TEL. MAIN 808. 7

TO LET—
Storeroom, 404 S. Main st.
Storeroom, 655 S. Broadway.
Storeroom, 2522 S. Main st.
Storeroom, 2804 S. Main st.
Storeroom, 2806 S. Main st.
Storeroom, 617 Central ave.
FRED A. WALTON, Agent. 517 Lankershim Bldg., cor Third and Spring sts. 7

TO LET—TWO UNFURNISHED LODGINGhouses in first-rate condition; one of 35 rooms and one of 30 rooms; also a brick store with basement. Apply to A. A. BAILEY, 300 S. Los Angeles st. 7

TO LET — STOREROOM WITH FIRSTclass bake oven in rear; located in a thickly-settled neighborhood; reasonable rent. Inquire LOS ANGELES SOAP CO., 633 E. First st. 7

TO LET—FINE BUTCHERSHOP WITH OR without fixtures, $16; and $20; Address C, box 89, TIMES OFFICE. 7

TO LET—LARGE CORNER, STOREROOM, 600 E. Fifth st., $18. Address C, box 89, TIMES OFFICE. 7

TO LET—STORE WITH FIXTURES AT Avalon, Catalina. Address 325 W. FIFTH, Los Angeles. 7

TO LET—610 S. SPRING ST.; LARGE, roomy light store room, $20. F. H. PIEPER & CO. 7

TO LET—3 DESIRABLE STORE ROOMS ON Broadway near Fifth. W. S. BOYD, 534 S. Broadway. 7

TO LET — SMALL STORE, $10 MONTH; good location. 124 E. SECOND ST. 20

TO LET—CHEAP; SMALL STORE AT 215 W. Fourth st. 417 S. HILL. 7

TO LET—LARGE STORE, 616 S. SPRING, $25. Owner on premises. 8

TO LET—
Pasturage.

TO LET — FINE FOOTHILL PASTURAGE at Hollenbeck ranch, for all kinds of stock, from $1 to $1.50 per month; good 5-wire fence and plenty of good water; stock received at owners' risk; collections made quarterly, but will request 5 months' pasturage in advance. Address G. O. SHOUSE, Prop., box 54, Covina, Cal.

TO LET—PASTURAGE FOR 500 HEAD OF stock, on coast, within 15 miles of Ellwood, Santa Barbara county, on reasonable terms. Apply to H. C. MORE, P. O. Naples, Cal. 8

TO LET—
Miscellaneous.

TO LET — RANCH OF 10 ACRES, NAVEL oranges; good house; reasonable. MRS. TITLEY, 749 S. Moline ave., Pasadena. 7

TO LET—FINE CHICKEN RANCH, EIGHT acres; plenty fruit, alfalfa, etc. A. W. ROSS, 223 Byrne Bldg. 7

TO LET—2 WAGONS, ALMOST NEW; RENT cheap. Call Sunday or Monday morning, 523 W. SIXTH ST. 7

TO LET — 2-SEATED CARRIAGE, WITH gentle horse, $1 half day, any day. 951 ORANGE ST. 7

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE—
And Pastures to Let.

FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARES; WE DON'T advertise for fun; it takes money; we want to get our stock, and our way of doing business before the people; we sell Belgian hares that are Belgian hares; we are not satisfied with an occasional buyer; we have lots of them and we want more; honest stock at an honest profit, and we will cheerfully refund your money back if our rabbits are not just as represented to you; they are all thoroughbred, well marked, fine cherry red, stock all ages; we have secured that beautiful buck, "Prince," out of champion "Yukon;" he is a beauty; fee $2.50; reduction to our customers; visitors always welcome; correspondence solicited; give us a call. ORANGEDALE RABBITRY 916 E. 25th st. 7

FOR SALE — BELGIAN HARES; WE have ordered very heavy in thoroughbred Belgian hares, and they are beauties; now to make room for a recent purchase we are going to give especially good bargains for a few days in 2 to 4 months-old stock; there are about 25 of them beautiful color and marking; come early; they will go fast. I give pedigree with each animal and guarantee satisfaction or money refunded; correspondence solicited; visitors always welcome. ORANGEDALE RABBITRY, 916 E. 25th st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE, 1 FINE DRIVER, one large driver, one good plug driver, one fine surrey horse, black, 16 hands, weight 1150, with or without surrey or phaeton; also one Shetland pony, safe for children to ride or drive; one team with covered spring wagon; wagon been used 6 months; also two sets single harness, one set fine double harness, one side-saddle; will sell Shetland pony with or without cart and harness. F. WITHROW, 356 New High, formerly 343. Call any day but Sunday. 7

FOR SALE—MEADOW BROOK RANCH IS now headquarters for English standard and heavyweight Belgian hares; if you doubt it, come and see for yourselves; a magnificent lot of "Yukon" beauties now here, and the highest scored and highest priced buck and doe in America, "Lord Britain" and "Beauty of England," on the way; take Westlake Traction car to Wilshire boulevard and Commonwealth ave.; walk 6 blocks west. 7

FOR SALE—OR TRADE; 1 BAY HORSE, 7 years old; sound, city broke; good looker; 1 pair of white ponies, gentle for any one to drive or ride; 2 bay drivers, 5 and 6 years old; 1 pair of blue roan horses, 1200 lbs.; and will work any place; 4 head of cheap horses, buggies, spring wagons and deseret and heavy wagon; carts, harness.; Al forge and anvil. 343 New High st. FRANK RHOADES. 7

FOR SALE—FINEST SURREY MARE IN city; standard bred, 7 years old, 16¼ hands high, dark, rich brown; can be driven by women or children; strictly sound and gentle; also one team of matched bay mares, 6 years old, just broken, weight, 1190 lbs.; gentle in city, fine for ranch and road work, one is fine single driver; dealers need not apply. 542 S. FIGUEROA. 7

FOR SALE — EGGS FOR HATCHING OF Black Langshans, Black and White Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, Brown and White Leghorn and White Plymouth Rocks; from prize-winning stock, $1.50 per 13; $5 per 100. Yards on Glendale ave. J. J. LINDGREN, Tropico P. O., Cal. 7

FOR SALE — BELGIAN HARES, PEDIgreed does, bred, $7; pedigreed does, 4 months, $5; bucks, $1.50 each; come and see the famous buck "Sir Styles," imported from Banbury, Eng.; service $5; visitors always welcome. BROWN'S Belgian Hare Rabbitry, 900 W. Jefferson st. 12

FOR SALE—COAL BLACK GELDING, 4 years old, sired by Black Pilot, single and double, in family use since February 15 last, sound and stylish, no road too long for him, $75. Seen at COURTHOUSE STABLE, 131 Temple st., opposite northeast corner of Courthouse. 7

FOR SALE—DOUBLE TEAM AND HARness, also nice trap if you want it; this outfit can be had at a bargain; will trade for something if you have not got the cash. Call at TALLY'S Phonograph Parlor, 359 S. SPRING ST. 7

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED BELGIAN hares; have the choicest lot of young stock in town; call and see us before purchasing elsewhere; some breeding does. 1555 W. 21ST ST., west of Vermont. 7

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED WHITE LEGhorn hens, $2 each, for choice, in small lots. Also eggs for hatching, $3.50 per hundred. W. M. TALBOT, 4140 S. Western Ave. P. O., University Station. 30-7-14-21

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED SILVERlaced Wyandottes, black Langshans and light Brahmas; eggs, $1 for 13; $5 per 100. MRS. JENNIE R. WILKINSON, P.O. box 151, Lamanda Park, first house north of San Pascual st., in Rose ave. 7

FOR SALE — BELGIAN DOES, THOROUGHBREDS, due to litter soon; and others not bred; also some 3 months old; first prize Chicago buck and Flemish giants. W. A. GALER, 939 W. 18th. 7

FOR SALE—HANDSOME SOUND, YOUNG black Pilot mare, gentle, good driver; single or double, and a thoroughbred Jersey yearling heifer, a beauty. MRS. J. R. CUTTING, Monrovia. 7

WANTED — BLACK OR BAY, 15 TO 16 hands, good looker and traveler; must be sound and gentle, not afraid of cars, mare preferred. 12TH and CENTRAL AVE., drug store.

FOR SALE—FAMILY COWS, GOOD COWS; large milkers, pets, cheap; also mare colt, fine bred; Belgian hares, does, $1.50 each. A. C. TEDFORD, Dayton st., near Ave. 26, East Los Angeles. 7

FOR SALE—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S driving horses. E. L. Mayberry, 103 S. Bdwy.

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FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF PEDIGREE Belgian does, imported buck Red Rover at stud, $2 fee; also a quantity of White Leghorn chickens. PIONEER RABBITRY, 413 Lakeshore ave. 7

FOR SALE—FIVE GRAND PEDIGREED Belgian bucks, 8 different and distinct strains of Belgians at BONANZA RIBBITRY, 930 Grand View ave., city; take Ninth-st. car. 7

FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARES, JUST IMported from Denver; 20 extra fine does, all pedigreed stock; an extra fine buck for sale. JACK KELSEY, 2432 S. Figueroa. 7

FOR SALE—THE STANDARD AND REGistered stallion, Gov. Thorndale, 2979, seal brown in color, very kind and can be handled by a child. 113 N. BROADWAY. 7

FOR SALE — BELGIAN HARES; FIRSTclass, imported stock; a bargain; am going away; call today or Monday after 4 p.m. at 1112 JASMINE ST., Pico Heights. 7

FOR SALE — THOROUGHBRED BELGIAN hares from imported stock; all ages; I am headquarters; write we your wants. C. R. ROOT, 3250 Hayward place, Denver, Colo. 7

FOR SALE—HERE IS A POT SHOT; FINE up-head, gentle driving horse; top buggy and harness; owner going to Arizona; must sell at 1-3 value. 200 S. AVENUE 19. 7

FOR SALE — BUFF ROCK EGGS, FROM choice birds; noted for size and laying; $2 per setting; express prepaid on 3 settings. F. GILMAN TAYLOR, Glendale, Cal. 7

FOR SALE—NICEST MATCHED TRAP team in Los Angeles for sale cheap; thoroughly city broke; drive single or double; afraid of nothing. PONY STABLES. 9

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PERSONAL — MRS. PARKER, PALMIST, Life reading, business, lawsuits, removals, travels, mineral locations described, property, speculations, love, health and all affairs of life. 416½ S. SPRING ST., room 3. Fees, 50c and $1.

PERSONAL — DEAR LILLIE: PLEASE TO return to the place you left. I am awful sorry, and know that you should not be treated as you have been. L. feels bad, crying all the time. For her sake, come.

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PERSONAL—IF YOU CAN'T UNLOAD YOUR mortgage wholly, come and trade and divide it. KNOLES & YOUNG, 226 S. Spring, rooms 316-317. 7

PERSONAL — WE HAVE A NUMBER OF snaps in the city and in country property. Call KNOLES & YOUNG, 226 S. Spring, rooms 316-317. 7

PERSONAL — HYPNOTISM TAUGHT; TUition, $10; suggestopathy complete in 15 lessons, $25; classes, $10. PROF. EARLEY, 423½ Spring. 7

PERSONAL—LADIES' MISFIT STORE PAYS cash for all kinds of ladies' new and second-hand clothing. 622 S. SPRING. Send postal. 7

PERSONAL—MRS FAIRBANKS JUST ARrived; inspirational card reader and palmist; Rooms 16-17, 420 S. MAIN. 9c and $1.

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WANTED—$2000 AT 8 PER CENT. ON A nice place near Pasadena avenue, inside city limits; worth $4000; over one acre of ground, with first-class improvements; good safe loan. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox Block. 7

WANTED—$8500, 1 OR 2 YEARS; 10 PER cent. net; will deed property in trust; this is about 50 per cent. value on well located unimproved property; investigate this if you have the money to loan; no agents. Address C, box 83, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—MONEY BY THE BARR REALTY Co.; we want several small loans, ranging from $300 to $4000; also $40,000 at 5½ per cent. BARR REALTY CO., 228 Wilcox Block. 7

WANTED — MONEY; $2200; NEW 8-ROOM house, over 6 acres of land, near Pasadena car line; 8 per cent. net. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox Bldg. 9

WANTED—TO BORROW $750 ON 16 ACRES of fine land near Gardena; principal and interest will be paid promptly when due. Address E, box 11, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — $1000 ON MODERN 5-ROOM house and two lots, close in, and well rented, for 2 years, 7 per cent. LOCKHART & SON, 203 Laughlin Bldg. 7

WANTED—TO BORROW $2000 AT 7 PER cent. net on 160 acres improved, near Burbank. Address B, box 88, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — A LOAN OF $7000 ON CITY property, close in, at 7 per cent. net. KELSEY & FOSTER, No. 220 Wilcox Bldg.

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WANTED—$400 TO $5000 ON CITY AND country; private money. G. H. WHEELER, 354 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED—$8000, 3 YEARS, 6 PER CENT., city security. JOHN FLOURNOY, 241 Douglas Bldg. 7

WANTED—$1100; GOOD CITY PROPERTY; good security. Address E, box 6, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—PRIVATE MONEY; $2500, $5000. J. A. MORLAN, room 316 Laughlin bldg.

WANTED — $700, $1600 AND $2500, CITY Improved. TAYLOR, 104 Broadway. 7

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DR. ELIZABETH J. PALMER—SPECIALTY all diseases of women; consultation free and confidential. 322 S. SPRING ST., over Owl Drug Store. Tel. red 2042. 10

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FOR SALE—CAN OFFER 2000 L.A. & P. R.R., 85 c, and 2000 stock in Merchants' National, $3000 to $10,000; California National, member L. A. Stock and Bond Exchange; want stock in L. A. and First National. LEE A. MCONNELL & CO., 145 S. Broadway; established 1886. 7

STOCKS AND BONDS; WE OFFER GILT-edge 6 per cent. bonds as pay best securities in the market; list your stocks and bonds with us; we are members of the Los Angeles Stock and Bond Exchange. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox Bldg. 7

STOCKS OF ALL THE LEADING BANKS OF Los Angeles, also bonds of all kinds, bought and sold by S. D. HOVEY, member Los Angeles Stock and Bond Exchange, 117 S. Broadway.

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Weekly Circulation Statement.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS:

Personally appeared before me, Harry Chandler, general manager of the Times-Mirror Company, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the daily bona-fide editions of The Times for each day of the week ended May 6, 1899, were as follows:

Sunday,	April 30	35,500
Monday,	May 1	24,850
Tuesday,	" 2	24,750
Wednesday,	" 3	24,600
Thursday,	" 4	24,850
Friday,	" 5	24,350
Saturday,	" 6	24,560
Total for the week		182,960
Daily average for the week		26,137

[Signed] HARRY CHANDLER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of May, 1899.

[Seal] THOMAS L. CHAPIN, Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

NOTE—THE TIMES is a seven-day paper. The above aggregate, viz, 182,960 copies, issued by us during the seven days of the past week, would, if apportioned on the basis of a six-day evening paper, give a daily average circulation for each week-day of 30,493 copies.

THE TIMES is the only Los Angeles paper which has regularly published sworn statements of its circulation, both gross and net, weekly, monthly and yearly, during the past several years. Advertisers have the right to know the NET CIRCULATION of the medium which seeks their business, and this THE TIMES gives them correctly, from time to time; and it furthermore guarantees that the circulation of THE TIMES regularly exceeds the combined circulation of all other Los Angeles daily newspapers.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

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BRUTALLY RUTHLESS

WHAT GERMANY THINKS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Berlin Press Grows Violent Regarding Treatment of Her Interests in Samoa.

GOVERNMENT PAPERS SILENT.

AGRARIAN SHEETS JUMP ON BUELOW'S "SUPINE DISREGARD."

Poor King Otto Still Crazy—Crown Prince and Brother Learn a Trade—White Starts for The Hague.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BERLIN, May 6.—[Special Cable Letter. Copyrighted, 1899.] The belief has taken complete possession of the public mind in Germany that German interests in Samoa have been brutally and ruthlessly disregarded by both England and the United States. It seems this view is steadily gaining strength with nearly all classes. The press certainly reflects the sentiment with increasing violence. The government has done nothing the past week, either to fortify or dispel this trend of public opinion. The government press has been strangely silent upon the subject. The Agrarian newspapers and many other journals have seized the occasion of the birthday anniversary of the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, to severely attack him for what they style his supine disregard of Germany's legitimate interests in Samoa, and his alleged obsequiousness toward the United States and Great Britain. The matter of claims for damages, both in Samoa and the Philippine Islands for German property destroyed in recent engagements, has also been injected into the press discussion with singular growing excitement, the assertion being made that the United States intended to disregard these "just claims."

The North German Gazette mentioning reports that English and American merchants in Samoa express a desire to see Germany annex the whole of the group, bitterly attacks the Imperial Foreign Office for suppressing this statement and keeping it out of the press. The Agrarian Deutsche Tagszeitung, in the course of a severe review of Germany's attitude toward the United States during the past year, blames the Imperial Foreign Office with "knuckling down to the Americans" in every case, even recalling the instance of Admiral von Diedrichs at Manila, "so as not to hurt the feelings of Messieurs, the Americans." The article concludes as follows: "Only now by showing a bold and unyielding front can the prestige of the empire, which has suffered so seriously latterly, be re-established."

A commission which has visited King Otto on behalf of the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, found His Majesty as crazy as ever, although in robust health physically. He passes entire days in fine weather in the garden and park of his palace. His hallucinations mostly consist in imagining himself a dog, when he crawls on all fours and carries flowers in his mouth.

The Crown Prince of Germany and his brother, Eitel Fritz, following the Hohenzollern tradition, are learning the trade of joiner and wood worker.

The United States Ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White, will start for The Hague Tuesday, May 16, to attend the peace conference, at which he will be one of the representatives of the United States. Mrs. White will not accompany the Ambassador, but will go to The Hague later. Mr. White estimated that the duration of the conference would be from one month to five weeks, and says it is likely that after adjourning for a time, in order that the delegates may have time to report to their respective governments and receive new instructions, the conference will reconvene for a final session. The American delegates will be housed together in a fine and suitable building that has been rented for the purpose.

The Jamaican Tariff.

KINGSTON (Jamaica,) May 6.—The Tariff Bill has passed in committee, with an additional clause providing that the duration of the treaty shall be ten years, instead of the proposed reservation of the legislative right of amendment whenever expedient for obtaining American reciprocity equivalent to that conceded to Cuba and Porto Rico. This proposal was not even discussed, the supposed intention being to throw the onus of possible American retaliation upon the British Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, who refused to acquaint the council of Washington's representations on the subject.

Dr. Lochead Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Dr. John H. Lochead, one of the best-known physicians in the Orient, who had lived in this city for the past ten years, is dead at the age of 87. He was born in Petersburg, Va. For thirty years he was a leader of his profession in Hongkong. He leaves two daughters, one residing in Philadelphia, the other in London.

Pope Signed a Bull.

LONDON, May 7.—A special dispatch from Rome announces the Pope signed a bull proclaiming a sacred year of universal jubilee, beginning December 25 next. His Holiness accords plenary indulgence to pilgrims to Rome and other recognized shrines of the church throughout the world during 1900.

Clog up a River and it's bound to overflow and make trouble.

Clog up the blood—and the kidneys, the liver, the nerves—every organ in the body will suffer—it's only natural. If you want to be well—try purifying the blood, and you'll find your long-named diseases departing. For a blood purifier and stomach tonic, there's nothing to equal—

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THE BLUEFIELDS MATTER.
Settlement of American Citizens' Claims Agreed Upon.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

MANAGUA (Nicaragua,) May 6, via Galveston, Tex.—The Bluefields correspondent of El Commercio telegraphs to that paper today that Capt. William I. Merry, the United States Minister to Nicaragua, has agreed to a settlement of the claims of the United States citizens there against the Nicaraguan government. The settlement, according to El Commercio's correspondent, is favorable to Nicaragua and is in the nature of a triumph for the Minister of Foreign Relations.

MINISTER MERRY'S REPORT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The United States Minister to Nicaragua, Mr. Merry, has advised the State Department from Port Limon of the nature of the temporary arrangement he has reached with the Nicaraguan government respecting the demand of that government upon American merchants at Bluefields for another payment of the duties upon imports which they had already paid to the revolutionary government. Under this arrangement the additional sums collected are to be turned over to the British Consul at Bluefields, who is to be the custodian of the funds, pending diplomatic negotiations between this country and Nicaragua as to the permanent settlement of the question.

DETROIT AT PORT LIMON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from Dayton of the cruiser Detroit:

"PORT LIMON (Costa Rica,) May 6.—Detroit with Minister proceed immediately Colon. Coal. DAYTON."

This is the first report the Navy Department has had from the commander of the Detroit, with one exception, since she arrived at Bluefields. Port Limon is about a day's run from Bluefields. The Detroit probably will reach Colon by Monday, and return to her station at Bluefields by the end of next week.

The Minister referred to as being aboard is Minister Merry, who came to adjust the dispute between the American merchants and Gen. Correo, and the fact that he feels able to leave Bluefields at this time is taken here as an indication that no crisis exists there.

MEXICO HAS NO DESIGNS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

CITY OF MEXICO, May 6.—The report telegraphed from Nicaragua that Mexico was aiming to extend southward and take the Central American republics under her protection is utterly unfounded. Mexico has no policy of aggression, and its administration solely desires to give its attention to the development of the resources of this country.

GEN. M'AULEY'S BODY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

MANAGUA (Nic.,) May 6.—Col. Weison, has started for the United States with the remains of Gen. Daniel McAuley. Col. Weison is acting for Lafayette Post, No. 140, G.A.R., of New York.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.
Parliamentary Paper Contains Notes Exchanged in Re China.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, May 6.—A parliamentary paper has been issued containing the identical notes exchanged between England and Russia, with reference to "Spheres of insolence" in China. The preamble declares that Great Britain and Russia, animated by a sincere desire to avoid in China all cause of conflict on the question where interests meet, and taking into consideration ecooomic and geographical gravitation to certain parts of that empire, have agreed as follows:

"Clause 1—Great Britain engages not to seek either for herself or in behalf of others, railway concessions north of the Great Wall, and not to obstruct Russian applications for concessions in that region.

"In clause 2, Russia makes a similar agreement toward Great Britain relative to the basin of the Yang-Tse.

"Clause 3 says that the contract from the parties having in no wise in view to infringe in any way the sovereign rights of China or existing treaties will not fail to communicate to the Chinese government the present arrangement, whereby averting all cause of complications, being of a nature to consolidate peace in the Far East and serve the primordial interests of China herself.

"A second note, forming an addendum to the first, commences: 'In order to complete the notes exchanged respecting partition of spheres for consessions for railways in China,' and then proceeds to record an agreement regarding the Shanghai, Kuan and New Chwang Railway, protecting rights accrued and the loan contract, and providing that the railway must remain a Chinese line, subject to the central government, and must not be mortgaged or alienated to a non-Chinese company.

NOTHING NEW.
State Department Has Received No Further Samoan Advices.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—No further advices have been received at the State Department from Samoa, and it is probable that none will be had until the eastern mail arrives, about five days from now. The commission is due at Apia next Wednesday, and the department's information is that there is no danger of further outbreak meanwhile.

There is nothing in the reports to the department tending to sustain the statement that the United States Consul, Mr. Osborn, has antagonized the British and Americans in Apia.

Respecting the reported refusal of the Consul to pay the salary of King Tanu, although nothing is known of the details, the disposition is to approve of his action in the matter. It is not known here officially that Mr. Osborn is acting in such a capacity, as president of the municipal council, but in view of the withdrawal of the German official, Dr. Raffel, who occupied the position until recently, it is not improbable that the duties of the place may have devolved upon the American Consul. In view of the questionable legality of the provisional government, it is believed that Mr. Osborn would scarcely be justified in assuming the risk of making payments on the salary of the King, whose title is called into question by Germany.

Riotous Strike Sympathizers.

DULUTH (Minn.,) May 6.—A mob of 2000 strike sympathizers made it practically impossible to operate street cars with safety in West Duluth tonight, and they were abandoned. Considerable glass was broken, and two arrests were made. The crowd threw stones and eggs and placed obstructions on the tracks. The company had more cars running today than at any time since the strike began. The busses operated by the strikers are patronized liberally.

The Venetian Rialto.

The Rialto at Venice is said to have been built from designs of Michael Angelo. It consists of a single marble arch ninety-eight feet long, and was completed about 1592.

EVOLUTION OF THE STEEL SHIP.

THE EXPERIMENT WHICH MADE POSSIBLE THE FLOATING FORTRESSES OF TODAY.

By a Special Contributor.

IN THE trenty-seven years I've been shipbuilding on the Delaware, the first steel warship, the first iron sailing ship, and the first steel steamship in the United States have been built in our yards, and the first compound marine engine ever erected in this country was also constructed here. It seems hard to realize that such a thing as a steel ship was unknown a quarter of a century ago; whereas wooden ships plated with iron were attempted as long ago as 1585, by the Dutch, when they built the Fnis Beli in the River Scheldt, hoping to annihilate the Spaniards.

The Dolphin, the first steel warship the United States ever owned, was also the first steel propeller built in this country. Yet the Dolphin—now in admirable trim—although she made a single voyage of 53,000 miles, the longest on record, without an hour's delay for repairs of any kind, was not even authorized by Congress until March 18,1883, but little over sixteen years ago. It is owing to our mastery of steel working in the past twenty years, that the steel ship is now the accepted type of all marine architecture.

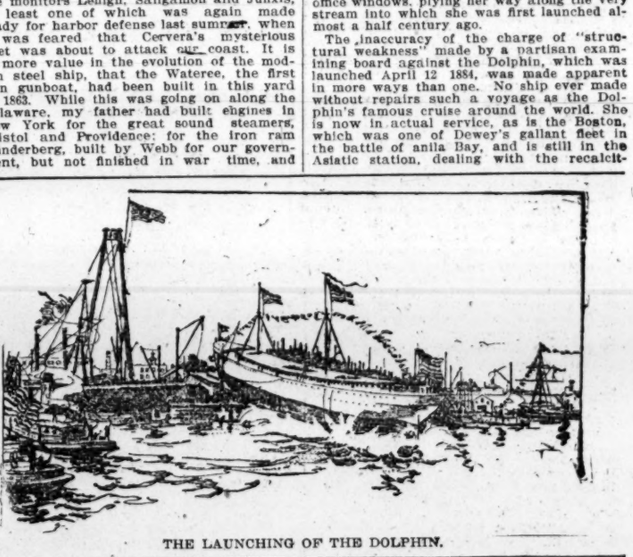
The practical differences between the iron plates in use on ships for many years previous and the steel plates now universally adopted, are so vital as to be understood even by a non-expert. Yet there are doubtless few, save those who have made the subject a special study since boyhood, with abundant opportunities of working out practical problems, who realize the romance in the history of the metal ship. There is no more splendid example of man's triumph over the forces of nature. The idea of an iron ship, a structure requiring the greatest buoyancy, made out of metal of the greatest gravity, would have been considered by the ancients a contradiction in terms. Yet they were fine workers in metals and very successful shipbuilders after their own ideas.

When the Dutch conveiced the idea of building a floating wooden fortress and then plating it over with iron, they made a brilliant but unsuccessful start in the right direction. The Finis Belli had no steam to move her, and became unmanageable, by and by there was a steam warship built, the Fulton, or Demologos, in 1814, but she had no iron plates, and her deck was sheathed with nothing more formidable than heavy scantling. Yet the idea of sheathing was still in evidence. When Ericsson invented the propeller in 1837, it was inevitable that there would be a screw warship, and the Princeton was launched in 1839. Then, in 1842, John Stevens built his floating fort, sheathed it with iron, and put heavy guns aboard, going back to the idea of the Dutch, but nothing practical came of it.

The civil war naturally stimulated shipbuilding to renewed activity. John Roach, my father, had already one of the best-equipped foundries and engine works in the country. I can speak from my own knowledge, for I had served my apprenticeship under him in the Aetna Iron Works, and later in the Morgan Iron Works, and, as a boy, even, had carried his dinner basket to him when he was a workman in the old Allaire Works in New York, all of which he afterward owned. When he purchased what was since been Roach's shipyard, at Chester, Pa., in 1871, took an executive position there, and since his death, in 1887, have had charge of the works.

In the sixties, in this yard, there has been built for the United States government the monitors Lehigh, Sangamon and Junxis, at least one of which was again made ready for harbor defense last summer, when it was feared that Cervera's mysterious fleet was about to attack our coast. It is of more value in the evolution of the modern steel ship, that the Wateree, the first iron gunboat, had been built in this yard in 1863. While this was going on along the Delaware, my father had built engines in New York for the great sound steamers, Bristol and Providence; for the iron ram Dunderberg, built by Webb for our government, but not finished in war time, and afterward sold to the French, who rechristened her the Rochambeau.





THE LAUNCHING OF THE DOLPHIN.

The engagement in Hampton Roads between Ericsson's monitor and the Merrimac had not only drawn the attention of France and other foreign governments to the improvements made in iron warships in the United States, but resulted also in our government ordering the construction of the iron Canonicus and Mahopac, and the other "ninety-day boats." It was not evident that the ironclad was the warship of the future. France, indeed, in 1854, had built the monitor Devastation and the Gloire in 1858, while Great Britain had in 1859 authorized the building of the ironclad Warrior. But nobody knew what an ironclad was good for, until Ericsson's monitor demonstrated it. The razed wooden steamships which the Confederates protected with railroad iron and chains, on the southern rivers, gave American genius another strong hint. But when the war came to an end but little more had been accomplished. The monitors then building were gradually finished, and no new ironclads were ordered until 1874.

In that year we built for the government the Alert and the Huron, the first iron sloops of war ever constructed. They were of 1246 net tons. Another step forward followed quickly when the contracts for the great double-turreted monitors, Miantonomoh, 2825 tons, and Puritan, 2898 tons, were awarded us in 1876. These vessels, each a pioneer on its own lines, grew under my very eyes, and their great hulls and engines are as familiar to me as the rooms in my own home. For, though born in Monroe street, in New York, while my father was still working at his trade as an iron moulder, I have since 1871 devoted my entire time to the shipyards in Chester. Since the day when I went into the Aetna Iron Works on Goerck street, between Rivington and Stanton, at the age of 15, shipbuilding had been my study, my ambition, my life work. I was proud of the yard which, before we secured it in 1871, had turned out in 1863 the sister ships Wateree, Shamokin and Suwanee, all double-ended side-wheel iron gunboats. When a tidal wave picked up the Wateree out of the harbor of Callao, in Peru, and carried her inland, miles from the ocean, to spend her last years as a summer hotel, I felt a sense of personal grievance. But I foresaw that all which had been done in the way of metal warships would soon be distanced.

In March, 1883, Congress authorized our first steel warships, the dispatch-boat Dolphin, of 1202 net tons, and the protected cruisers Boston and Atlanta, of 2296 tons, and the Chicago, of 3507. The contracts for their construction were awarded to John Roach, the lowest bidder. The building of a warship of steel—a metal then



NEWS FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TOWNS.

PASADENA.

JURY CONVICTS A CLUB LIQUOR SELLER "UNDER PROTEST."

Mysterious Fence-cutter Finally Nabbed — Lost Mysteries of Spookdom Explained by the Apostles of Bosh.

PASADENA, May 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] At 10:30 o'clock tonight the jury that had been out for five hours on the second of the "Pastime Club" cases, came in and reported that they were unable to agree. Judge Klamroth gave them some further instructions as to their duties, and sent them back to their sweat-box with instructions to agree upon a verdict if it were possible.

The respondent in this case was W. H. Carroll, one of the stewards of the club, who was arrested with Simpson the night the Marshal made the raid. Simpson was found guilty last week, but Carroll's trial was postponed till today, and was begun at 10 o'clock this morning. The City Marshal gave his story of the descent upon the club-room and the seizure of the liquors, and described the character of the club as he understood it, a device to evade the prohibitory law of the city. The rest of the testimony was not so strong as it was in the case against Simpson. The witnesses who stand in the previous trial that they had bought liquor of Simpson, "could not remember" today whether they ever purchased any contraband liquids of Carroll or not. The unanimity with which they "had forgotten" just who supplied them with drinks was decidedly interesting. The only man who declared that he bought beer of the respondent was J. D. Kelsey, a detective, who went into the clubroom for that express purpose, and who was cross-questioned sharply by some of the jurors. Carroll did not take the stand and the defense offered no testimony. In the trial of Simpson, Carroll's admissions were the most damaging facts brought out. The prosecuting attorney tried to work them into this case, but the stenographer did not have her notes with her, and the only way the testimony was introduced was from the note-book of W. S. Melick of the News, who went on the stand and gave his report of what Carroll had told of the history of the club.

Lawyer Morrison of Los Angeles appeared for Carroll, his partner, Mr. Davis, not taking a hand. He made no plea for his client. The case went to the jury at a little past 5 o'clock. From that hour till 10:30 o'clock, they stood 10 for conviction to 2 for acquittal on every ballot. Some of them pleaded to be released, but the Judge was inexorable.

At ten minutes to 11 o'clock the minority yielded, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. "It is under protest," one of them said.

"No, sir," quoth the court.

WHERE WAS THE FUN?

A physician on Euclid avenue has been encouraging a pet lawn on his premises in the process of sprouting. He has taken as much interest in it as if it were a primordial whisker or a fever patient with a temperature jumping up four degrees a minute or words, to that effect. To keep the dogs, bossy-calves and other animals that occasionally go astray here from encroaching on his grass, the doctor had strung a temporary rope fence around it, but he found it harder to protect the fence than to guard the lawn. Several mornings in succession he found that the fence had been cut in several places by some malicious mischief-maker. The doctor was so annoyed that he determined to lay in wait for the offender and nab him if possible, and to this end he sat up nights. With office darkened he peered out of the window evening after evening, expecting to catch the rogue red-handed. Much to his disappointment the destroyer of his peace did not happen along, but he found the fence cut as before the very first morning after he had permitted himself to retire early without watching for the scamp. This sort of thing went on for several weeks. When the doctor watched, no fence-cutter appeared. If he surrendered to the drowsy god and remitted his vigil, the rope was severed and had to be spliced. All of which increased the doctor's ire and set spurs to his determination to capture the enemy.

One night this week he got him. At midnight in his guarded tent the doc. lay dreaming of the hour when some bad man in suppliance bent, should tremble at his power. He saw the fellow glide alongside the fence and cut it in several places. He sprung upon him and the mischief-maker had to own up. He at first gave a false name and address, but when cross-questioned he acknowledge his identity. He is a clerk in a down-town store, who carries a pair of scissors in his vest pocket. On going by the doctor's cute little fence he could not resist the temptation to snip it, he said. Finding that his efforts were appreciated, he destroyed the fence every time he passed by. As the situation looked to him just then, there was no fun in it. He confessed that he did not see at that moment how he ever happened to do it. He made a sufficient number of promises for the future, among them to come up next morning and fix the fence in the face and eyes of everybody interested—a penance more cutting than his scissors.

THAT MYSTERY FIESTA.

Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley and her aggregation have come to Pasadena and gone; and the unguessed conundrums of contiguity have taken their places with the lost mysteries of antiquity, so far as the average perceptions of Pasadena are concerned. The fog surrounding their notions is thicker than ever.

Mrs. Tingley and her company addressed an audience in the Universalist Church. It was a fair-sized congregation when they started in, but gradually filtered out, and there was not much left at the end but the vague and diaphanous enthusiasm of a small band of disciples. The best thing Mrs. Tingley did was to abolish the devil. With a swish of her outstretched arms she drove him out of the reckoning, and insisted that we are all divine. With something akin to condescension, Mrs. Tingley admitted that Christ was a very high type of manhood. The four high types whom she held up to admiration were Confucius, Buddha, Walt Whitman and Jesus Christ. The most of her address was devoted to expatiating on what wonderful things would happen if we would only dare to acknowledge that we are divinities—to step right out in the face of the world and own up to it, "as the Nazarene did." To an orthodox thinker, the tenor of her discourse, so far as it had either tenor or soprano, was sacrilegious. At the close she worked herself up to a high pitch of excitement over a declaration that an insidious foe with headquarters at Rome is trying to bring the gory horrors of the Inquisition on this country, and the only two institutions that can save us from the shivery boo-boos of the Middle Ages are the Free Masons and "Universal Brotherhood."

Dr. Cochrane was on the bill to tell us what reincarnation is. The doctor talked at great length about the protoplasmic transmogrifications of the psychological microcosm. He rattled on about the several million cells in the human body; but before he could give his hearers any light as to the sells of the astral corporosity or the lost mysteries of reincarnation, the chairman rang the bell on him, and he had to quit. Perhaps in another form, after he has transmigrated to the personality of somebody else and his auditors have been made over into a state of keener perspicacity, the doctor will be able to make an explanation that will explain.

The other speakers were equally edifying. They started in with a glittering metaphor of soaring simile, relating to the beauty and ideality of this magnificent something-or-other, which is so easy to grasp and so simple to understand, and which will make this a world worth living in, if we but accept the lovely suchness of it. Then came a procession of platitudinous nonsequiturs that left the audience dazed and dizzy, either groping in a sort of mental darkroom for something tangible to lay a hand on, or hastening out of the church into the luminousness of the misty, drizzly night.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

Weymouth, Pinnev & Co. are down seventy-six feet with their well on Franklin avenue, and are in ten feet of gravel. The flow from the well now is thirty-three inches, and they confidently expect to get 200 inches from this location. They will install a powerful new pumping plant the coming week.

A large circular window of beautiful opalescent glass has been placed in the front of the United Presbyterian Church on East Colorado street, the gift of Mrs. F. L. Robbins of Pittsburgh, Pa., and designed by W. E. Taverner.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Lake-avenue Congregational Church has elected Mrs. C. G. Emerson president; Mrs. C. F. Hamlin, treasurer.

William Stanton left on the Santa Fé today for the East. He will soon embark for Europe, and expects to be absent two years.

Mrs. E. F. Hurlburt, with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Elmer Wilcox, left today for New York, to spend the summer in the East.

The trustees of the African Methodist Church are rebuilding their house of worship, which was wrecked in last fall's gale.

Mrs. M. Barlow, formerly of South Madison avenue, has leased Col. Green's estate at Altadena for the summer.

W. C. Patterson, president of the Los Angeles National Bank, will address the Y.M.C.A. Sunday afternoon.

Miss Alice Eaton will sing for the Men's Sunday Evening Club at the Congregational Church Sunday night.

Fifty members of Acacia Chapter, Eastern Star, of Los Angeles visited Pasadena Chapter last evening.

The Orange Growers' Association shipped a car of Mediterranean Sweets today.

One-fifth off the price of the entire stock of woolen dress goods this week at Bon Accord. Read circular inclosed and profit by the offer.

The leading meat market in Pasadena—Breiner's City Market, 82 East Colorado.

Grandmother's Blue Willow crockery, Cash Bazaar, West Colorado street.

Wall paper, paints, oils and varnishes. Drawbaugh & Plant.

Shoulder braces, special prices this week. Smith's Pharmacy.

The leading grocer—W. J. Kelly.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

NEW CLAIMS ON THE WATER OF LYTLE CREEK.

Foley's Case Against Jones is Dismissed and Jones is Free from a Serious Charge—A Much-mixed Family Affair.

SAN BERNARDINO, May 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] Judge J. L. Campbell today filed two claims, each for 1000 inches of water flowing in the north and middle forks of Lytle Creek. The water is to be used to operate electricity, compressed air and other means of power transmission, the power-house to be located in the north fork of the stream, a few hundred feet above the junction with the middle fork.

SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.

The Foley-Jones case was dismissed by Justice Thomas today, and Jones, who has spent the past week in jail, was released from custody. Ten years ago Mr. and Mrs. Foley separated. The wife took her daughter Edith, then 3 years old. Recently Foley had Jones arrested for alleged criminal assault on his (Foley's) daughter. The woman and the girl disappeared, and the facts brought out today showed the charge to be groundless, so Jones went free.

Judge Oster yesterday committed Robert Colliver to the Highland Asylum, on the testimony of his wife, Mary A. Colliver, F. Colliver, B. McCullom and Drs. C. D. Dickey and J. N. Baylis.

Clark A. Bailey and Byron C. Fulton have filed a petition for letter of administration on the estate of Eli W. Bailey, who died at Ontario, April 23, leaving an estate valued at $4000.

John Wehl has brought suit against James Curtner to quiet title to lots 1, 2 and 3, block 46 of the town of Victor.

Ex-City Recorder Faris left today for the alleged gold fields near Kramer on a prospecting expedition.

The City Board of Trustees last night appointed George Evans Superintendent of Streets.

Light showers fell here at occasional intervals this afternoon.

The first carload of Edison La Lande batteries ever brought to the Coast, has just been received by the Machinery and Electrical Company of 351 and 353 North Main street, Los Angeles, who are Pacific Coast agents for these goods. By taking advantage of carload rates, they will be able to maintain former prices in the face of heavy advances. This will be good news to ranchers who run gasoline engines.

Last Shot the Best.

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.) May 6.—In a crowded street, in front of the post-office today Bernard Galling attempted to shoot his wife, from whom he was seeking divorce. He had fired one shot, when Judge Gilfillan, who was passing, struck his arm, causing the second shot to go wild. A policeman was the target for the third shot, but he escaped. Galling then committed suicide.

ORANGE COUNTY.

SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM.

Good Portion of Sewer Fund Remains—Orange Shipments Light. Examinations for Pupils and Teachers—Preparations for State W.C.T.U. Convention.

SANTA ANA, May 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] City Clerk Tedford has just filed his annual report, showing the receipts and expenditures of the city of Santa Ana for the past year. The report shows the receipts from the municipal water system for the year to have been $16,960.23, of which amount $865.72 was on hand at the beginning of the year. The expense of operating the system during the year, notwithstanding the fact that it has been a very dry year, and that considerable improvement has been made in various ways in the system, has been but $16,218.10, leaving a balance in the waterworks' fund of $742.13. In the expense of operating the system is counted $5341.50, principal and interest on water bonds, which has been paid during the year, and yet the residents of the city have had water furnished them at less than half the cost before the system was in operation.

The report shows that $68,118.42 has been received during the year from the sewer bonds and taxes, and that there yet remains in this fund $22,634.55. After all expenses connected with the construction of the sewer system have been paid, it is estimated there will be from $7000 to $10,000 remaining for some other public improvement.

SANTA ANA BREVITIES.

The County Board of Education has set the dates for examinations for pupils from the sixth, seventh and eighth grades for May 31, and June 1 and 2, and for graduation from the ninth grade for June 12, 13 and 14. These examinations will be held in the various schools throughout the county on the dates above named. The examination for applicants for teachers' certificates will be held in the High School building in this city during the week beginning June 26.

The Ladies of the Maccabees of this city will tender a public reception to the visiting ladies of the W.C.T.U. next Tuesday evening, in honor of Mrs. Lillian Hollister of Michigan. Lady Supreme Commander of the Maccabees of the World. Mrs. Hollister, is also a great W.C.T.U. worker, and while the lady will not be in Santa Ana, the reception will be given in her honor.

The sessions of the State W.C.T.U. Convention, which will begin in this city Monday, will be held in the Grand Operahouse, and meals will be furnished the visitors in Neill's Hall under the direction of the local W.C.T.U. Delegates from all over the State are expected to be present, and ample preparation has been made for their entertainment.

The Mother Goose carnival and Flower Queen Cantata, given by the ladies of the Congregational Church of Santa Ana, in Spurgeon's Hall, Friday afternoon and evening, was a pronounced success, and was largely attended, the hall being filled to its utmost capacity during the evening programme.

The total rainfall for the season in the Santa Ana Valley has been a fraction over six inches, enough to insure fair crops in the more favorable portions of the valley. Slight showers of rain fell in the foothill sections of the county today.

Allen E. Hall, aged 81 years, a resident of Westminster, died today after a protracted illness. The funeral services will be held from the residence of the deceased Monday, and the remains will be interred in the Los Alamitos Cemetery.

Supervisor Pixley is having a 3000-gallon water tank erected at the intersection of Main and Chapman streets at Orange. The tank will be connected with the pumping plant near Batavia avenue, on Chapman street.

There has been a lull in the shipping of oranges from the Santa Ana Valley during the past week, only about fifteen carloads going out. Several carloads of lemons have gone east during the week.

Andrew Jenson, a waiter in a restaurant in this city, will start next Wednesday on a bicycle trip to New York City, from which point he will sail for his old home in Denmark.

N. S. Rice of Tustin has tendered his resignation as a director of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company, and it has been accepted.

This week only—1000 books at less than wholesale cost at Santa Ana Book Store.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Co. M Celebrates the First Anniversary of Enlistment Day.

RIVERSIDE, May 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] The first anniversary of the departure of Co. M for San Francisco, in response to President McKinley's call for volunteers, was happily celebrated last night with a banquet and dance at the Bordwell, the festivities being participated in by the officers and members of the company and a number of lady and gentlemen guests.

An elaborate banquet was served at 9:30 o'clock. Capt. Pann presided, and toasts were responded to by Lieut. Bedwell, Quartermaster-sergeant Short, Musician Goss, Maj. F. C. Prescott, of Redlands; J. A. Simms, and others. A dance followed. Ohlmeyer's Orchestra furnishing the music.

During the evening the boys formed a permanent organization for the purpose of transacting any business affecting their interests. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution.

RIVERSIDE BREVITIES.

The Pomological Society held its closing sessions yesterday. Officers were elected as follows: President, Abbott Kinney; vice-president, D. Edson Smith; secretary and treasurer, G. H. A. Goodwin. This morning the visiting delegates were taken for a drive down the valley.

H. T. Hays has brought suit against Robert Subers to quiet title to certain property in the East Riverside Irrigation District.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley J. Castleman returned from their wedding tour this morning.

REDLANDS.

REDLANDS, May 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Redlands school census, just completed, shows a total of 1449 children in the city under the age of 17, an increase of forty-nine over the census of a year ago. Of these, 457 are under 5 years of age. This indicates a population of 4464, based upon an average of four and a half population for each child, 5 to 17 years of age.

The Redlands Heights Water Company has chosen the following directors for the ensuing year: A. H. Smiley, A. P. Kitching, E. G. Judson, A. B. Ruggles, H. E. Sherman, Charles Putnam, H. H. Ford. They have elected the following officers: E. G. Judson, president; Charles Putnam, vice-president; A. B. Ruggles, secretary; A. P. Kitching, general manager; First National Bank, treasurer. The date of the annual meeting was changed from May to the third Tuesday in March.

The Redlands Golf Club has been holding a handicap tournament each month this winter, the last of which will be held during May. The playing is for silver cups, two of which are awarded each month. The gentlemen's cup was won in April by J. H. Fisher, and the lady's cup by Mrs. J. H. Fisher; the former in forty strokes, and the latter in fifty-seven.

FULLERTON.

Good Claims Held at Randsburg. Mysterious Old Coin.

FULLERTON, May 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] H. S. Meyers, who has for some time been at Randsburg working claims owned in conjunction with other Fullerton parties, returned home yesterday. Mr. Meyers states the outlook at Randsburg is steadily improving and thinks the claims he is operating of big value. Quite a number of Fullerton people are interested at Randsburg, and all have good prospects.

In a slump hole being dug at the Santa Fé oil wells yesterday, William Bess found an old coin bearing the date of 1135. Nothing aside from the date could be made out on the coin at cursory examination. The hole in which it was found is at the well No. 12, far up on the hillside, and how the coin ever got there is beyond telling. It had evidently lain in the ground for years. A buried treasure was at first thought possible by the crew working on the hole, and an extensive search made, but without result.

New dwelling-houses are being erected on Commonwealth avenue by F. S. Reed and J. F. Marshal.

Rev. Stalhen of Orange will conduct services at the Presbyterian Church tomorrow, both in the morning and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William Thum arrived today from Grand Rapids, Mich., and will remain several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Benchley and daughter left yesterday for New York to spend the summer.

Mrs. H. E. Amerige and Miss Ella Amerige have returned to Boston.

VENTURA COUNTY.

INTERSCHOLASTIC FIELD DAY A SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR.

George Baker Won the Dashes in Fast Time—The Other Victors. Attendance Exceeded One Thousand—Reception Tendered Visiting Athletes.

VENTURA, May 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] The second annual Southern California interscholastic field day was held at Agricultural Park this afternoon, with an attendance exceeding 1000 persons. It was a most successful affair in every respect. The Santa Barbara delegation arrived on the morning train, 200 strong, and all decked with olive and old gold ribbons. The Santa Paula athletes and rooters came to town principally on the noon train. Their colors were red and white. The Pasadena Throop Polytechnic school representatives also arrived on the noon train. They wore the orange and white. There was also an abundance of the black and orange ribbons upon the coat lapels of the rooters for the Ventura High School team. The country folks, who came to witness the athletic sports, were innumerable. The 100-yard dash was called shortly after 2 o'clock. This was practically the event of the day. There were three entries, viz: Thomas Peabody, T.P.S.; George L. Baker, V. H.S.; Roy Moore, S.P.H.S. The start was fair to all participants. The race was practically between Baker and Moore. Baker won in the fast time of 0:10 1-5.

The result in the running high jump was as follows: William Boar, S.P.H.S., first; E. Sheffield, S.B.H.S., second; Ed Elliot, P.T.S., third; Raymond Gebbart, V.H.S., fourth; height, 5 ft. 3½ inches.

The 440-yard run had but two entries, Owen Robertson, S.P.H.S., and Frank Hull, V.H.S. Robertson won; time 0:51¾.

Mile bicycle race: Ned Carter, P.T.S., first; Charles Orr, V.H.S., second; Ed Sharp third; time 2:36.

Fifty-yard dash: Elliott, P.T.S., first; George L. Baker, V.H.S., and Roy Moore, tied for second place; time 0:05¾. George Morrison, S.B.H.S., took fourth place.

Mile run: M.D.L. Todd, Jr., S.P.H.S., first; F. Hull, V.H.S., second; time 4:56½.

Twelve-pound hammer throw: H. C. Sharp, S.P.H.S., 105 ft. 4 in.; A. L. Olson, P.T.S., 100 ft. 6 in.; Robert Denison, V.H.S., 97 ft. 7 in.; Roy Thompson, S.B.H.S., fourth.

The 220-yard dash: George Baker, V.H.S., first; Roy Moore, S.P.H.S., second; Fred Johnson, S.B.H.S., third; Braddock, P.T.S., fourth; time 0:23.

Five-mile bicycle race: Ned Carter, P.T.S., first; Charles Orr, V.H.S., second; Harry Ross, S.B.H.S., third; O. Harwood, S.P.H.S., fourth; time 19:04.

Santa Paula was successful, winning the association trophy, a silver cup, by scoring 34 points: Ventura, 33; Pasadena, 31; Santa Barbara, 7.

The officials of the day were: Ralph Lloyd, referee; William Sheldon, Henry Farnam and D. J. Reese, track judges; P. W. Kauffman, W. R. Wilson and William Thacher, field judges; Charles Gardalfo, J. H. Clancy and P. Doyle, timers; John Healey, clerk; J. C. Joy, starter; J. W. Hammons, announcer.

A reception, followed by dancing, was tendered the visiting athletes at the Academy of Music by the Ventura High School Athletic Association. The victors in the nine principal events were presented with silver medals.

WHITTIER.

Harvesting Pea Crop—Residence Burned—Church Dedicated.

WHITTIER, May 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Whittier cannery has been running for several weeks on the spring crop of peas, for which a new sheller and cleaner has been put in. This machine does the work of 300 hand shellers, turning out 500 sacks per day. The cannery is receiving the crop of about 200 acres of peas, a great portion of which is on land set to young trees. Peas draw their sustenance mainly from the air, and thus do not drain the ground. They are found to be a very profitable crop.

The residence on Dr. Leffingwell's ranch was burned this week, proving a total loss. There was but light insurance. The contents of the house belonged to Mr. Garrison, the foreman of the ranch, and they were a total loss. A child sleeping in the house had a narrow escape, being rescued with difficulty.

The new Christian Church here was dedicated last Sunday, Rev. B. F. Coulter of Los Angeles officiating.

Tomorrow the new Episcopal Church will be used for the first time, and it will be dedicated on May 13. Bishop Johnson will have charge of the dedicatory ceremonies.

During the past week five carloads of early vegetables have been shipped to the East, making eighteen carloads for the season.

Capt. S. M. Allison, instructor in music at the State school, has received word of the death of his wife at Jefferson, Iowa, where she went a few weeks since for a visit with relatives. They had resided in Whittier for eight years.

Well-known Mason's Suicide.

OMAHA, May 6.—William R. Bowen, the best-known Mason in Nebraska, shot and killed himself this morning. Financial trouble was the cause. He had been secretary of every Masonic body in the State.

ARIZONA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES PAYING INCOME TAXES.

Government Topographical Survey of the Territory—Cigars Seized by Revenue Officers — Summer Railroad Rates to Los Angeles. Fire Companies Elect Officers.

PHOENIX (Ariz.,) May. 5.—[Regular Correspondence.] The insurance companies are coming forward without demur and are paying their 2 per cent. Territorial income tax and the costs of filing with the Territorial Secretary and Treasurer their articles of incorporation. About fifty companies are expected to qualify for business. Last year the companies collected in Arizona $548,700 in premiums, a business which, if maintained, will give the general fund about $11,000 in 1899. The municipalities will suffer to a degree through the law, which specifies that the tax on premium receipts shall be considered "payment in full of all demands of any tax on said company, or license for conducting such business of insurance in the Territory of Arizona." The tax will mainly be paid by the mutual life insurance companies. One of them, that carries the greatest amount within the Territory, furnishes figures through its Territorial agent that show Arizona comparatively severe on insurance corporations. The company will pay in Arizona this year about $1320 on about $2,000,000 of business in force; for 1897, in New Mexico, on $3,000,000 of policies, it paid only $226; in California, on $20,000,000, it paid $729; in Illinois, on $51,000,000, it paid $1402.

In June delegates from the lodges of New Mexico and Arizona of the Ancient Order of United Workmen will meet at Silver City, N. M., and organize a grand lodge jurisdiction apart from Colorado, with which they have heretofore been joined. Arizona has 1200 members of the order, and New Mexico 700. The grand lodge jurisdiction established will be one of the smallest in the order, but it is expected to be one of the most prosperous. Both Territories are in the healthiest region of the Union, and the death rate within the order has been less than ten members per annum. The Arizonans have complained of the numerous assessments levied in the old jurisdiction because of the heavy death rate in Colorado, due to mining accidents and to pneumonia.

According to General Manager R. E. Wells of the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix Railway, the equipment of his locomotives with electric headlights saves to the company the cost of the improvement every month. The saving comes in in the cattle that no longer are killed by the night trains. It formerly was often impossible to stop a heavy train within the distance encompassed by the ray of the old oil headlights. Now the engineer has clear vision ahead for a mile in the darkest of nights, and may readily detect the slightest obstruction on the track. The new lights are of several thousand candle power, and the beam of each is condensed into a narrow searchlight ray that covers little besides the track. The electricity is generated in a small dynamo by a minute DeLaval steam turbine.

A close topographical survey is being made of the central portion of Arizona by a party of government engineers headed by A. H. Thompson of the Geological Survey. Bench marks are being placed at prominent points, several being set at points along the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway, one on the butte at Tempe, and one in the wall of the courthouse in Phoenix. A new government map of Arizona is to be issued when the work is complete.

Revenue officers have seized a small quantity of cigars in Phoenix bearing the counterfeit stamps so widely distributed throughout the country by a firm in Chicago. The cigars will be released by the payment of the duties and costs.

For the National Educational Association meeting a round-trip rate of $22.90 has been fixed between Phoenix and Los Angeles. The same rate will prevail from all points along the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix Railway. The sale dates are to be June 27 to July 10, inclusive, the tickets to be good only for continous passage in either direction, and with time limit of September 4. The regular summer round-trip rate is about $25.

Tax collections in Maricopa county are practically at an end. The total for the county is $228,924. The last last year aggregated $217,826. Of the amount collected, about one-fourth is turned over to the Territorial Treasurer for Territorial uses, Maricopa county paying about one-fifth of the cost of the Territorial government. The total amount appropriated for school uses in Maricopa county for the current school year is $74,564, a portion of the amount coming from special assessments. There is only one high school in the county, that at Phoenix, for which an allowance of $11,000 has been made for maintenance.

The new city officials of Phoenix will be installed Monday evening.

The DeMund baseball team of Phoenix will leave next Tuesday for the west, to be gone about three weeks. Games have been arranged at Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Needles and Ash Fork.

The hose companies of the local fire department have held their annual elections. Of the Pioneer Company, as officers have been chosen: Clinton Lauver, president; N. A. Sanders, vice-president; Robert Hayes, secretary-treasurer; Harry Parker, foreman; O. E. Bell, assistant foreman; standing committee, Hi Hooker, T. W. Stokoe and Harry Proops. The Victor Company elected: Harry Taafe, president; J. W. Simmons, vice-president; William Price, secretary; Lamar Walker, treasurer; Van Johnson, foreman; William Simmons, assistant foreman; Thomas Linville and William Kirkland, police.

The New England Copper Company of Arizona has filed articles of incorporation. It has a capital stock of $5,000,000. The incorporators are W. S. Wright, C. C. Basher, M. M. Ham, G. G. Redding, and Alden Holt. M. J. Egan of Clifton is Territorial agent.

The cold weather came to Phoenix as it did to other points on the Coast, and a suspicion of frost has been reported from farms along the river. No damage has resulted to fruit, however, the trees having passed the blossoming period, and the strawberry crop appears as heavy as ever. The cold snap is the latest ever known on the records of the Weather Bureau station. The season has also been abnormal from the excess of wind. No rain has fallen, though the indications are considered promising. Apricots, mainly of the Pringle variety, have been in the market for several days. The crop will be a light one.

Alfalfa cutting has been in progress for more than a week. New hay has dropped from $10 a ton to $6, owing to the California crop, and shipments westward have ceased for the season. The local crop will not be as large as that of last year. Water conditions are unfavorable and a dry summer is anticipated.

Among the Angelenos registered at the hotels of Phoenix during the week have been: T. H. Sutton of Bishop & Co., George L. Bancroft of C. F. Weber & Co., L. Harkness, Los Angeles agent of the Erie Dispatch Line; G. W. Thompson, agent for the Catalina Island resorts; C. F. Emmerson, A. L. Sumption, Otto Kaiser, G. T. Germain, J. J. Vosburg, C. M. Stanley, W. R. Patterson, A. F. Whitney, H. C. Jagger, W. H. Jackson, I. B. Hamilton, T. D. Mayers, E. W. Heaton and Arthur H. Fleming of Pasadena.

Gen. M. H. Sherman of Los Angeles, president of the Phoenix Electric Railway and of the Phoenix Water Works Company, arrived yesterday and will spend several days in the city.

T. D. Hammond of Los Angeles spent the week in Phoenix and Florence, in connection with a lawsuit brought b ythe Florence Canal Company, of which he was for a time general manager.

W. R. Uber of Los Angeles, Deputy Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, is in Phoenix working for the organization of a lodge of his society.

Richard H. Barker, citizen member of the Board of Control under the administration of Gov. McCord, has returned with his family to Louisville, Ky., his former home.

Lillian Lewis, the actress, has departed for New York, after spending the winter for her health in Tucson and Phoenix.

Gen. M. Walker, manager for the past winter at the Hotel Adams, has gone to Manitou, Colo., to take the management of the Manitou Hotel.

To Protect Pheasants.

FRESNO, May 6.—A committee of citizens of Fresno presented a petition to the Board of Supervisors this morning asking that body to frame an ordinance protecting Japanese pheasants in this county. The Fresno Game Protective Association is at present stocking the county with this royal bird, but there is no law protecting them.

They Wear Like Iron

COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS SPRING BOTTOM PANTS



LEVI STRAUSS & CO. SAN FRANCISCO.

Every Garment Guaranteed.



ITCHING HUMORS

Rashes, and irritations instantly relieved and speedily cured by hot baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. "How to Cure Skin Humors," free

Rupture Sufferers.

Why Wear a Truss?

I was wearing a torturous truss when I chanced to hear of some of the marvelous cures by Prof. Joseph Fandrey, European Specialists in Rupture Curing, 642 South Main Street. I went to him and took his word and treatment.

Without Guarantee.
Without Operation,
Without the Torture of Injection,
Without being detained from business.

I am today Cured and am Without a Truss.

ARTHUR GRIFFITH.
No. 1013 Tennessee Street. Sub-Station No. 3.

PROF. FANDREY,
642 S. Main St.

DR. SOMERS

Treats successfully all Female Diseases and irregularities; and all nervous and chronic diseases of either sex. Twenty-five years, experience. Consultation Free.

ROOMS.
213-214 Currier Block, 212 W. THIRD

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CIVIL AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER.
535 Stimson Block, - Los Angeles.

THE W. H. PERRY Lumber Mfg. Co.

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL
316-320 Commercial Street

A TRUE BRAIN

Can Be Built by the Right Materials.

The statement is made and is susceptible of proof that brains are built somewhat as a wall or house is built of certain defined and well understood things.

Wood may be the principal and largest article in a house, but it cannot be formed into a house without the nails, bolts or screws to hold it in shape.

We know that albumen is the bulkiest thing used by Nature in building a human brain; but albumen alone does not make a brain. It requires the small particles of Phosphate of Potash (like the nails in the house) to form the albumen into what is known as gray matter in brain and nerve tissue.

The albumen exists in large quantities in a variety of food.

The Phosphate of Potash is found in its truest form in certain parts of field grains. When a man shows brain fag, or a woman shows nervous symptoms, it is prima facia evidence that the Phosphate of Potash is used up faster than the food supplies it. Therefore either quit the worrying work or get food strong in the natural Phosphate of Potash, to more quickly and surely replace the daily loss.

That is the especial errand of the famous food, Grape-Nuts.

Good sturdy nerves and a healthy active tireless brain, will make a man rich where he is sure to fail when the brain is unable to carry out the behests of the mind.

Remember that Phosphate of Potash as a drug, will not do, for Nature takes kindly only to such body builders when presented in food as prepared by Dame Nature's own laboratory.

Grape-Nuts are to be found in all first-class groceries, and once tried the delicious flavor will never be forgotten, while the feeling of increased strength and vigor of brain and nerves will tell its own tale.

"The Mill Cannot Grind with Water That's Past."

This is what a fagged out, tearful little woman said in telling her cares and weaknesses. Her friend encouraged by telling of a relative who had just such troubles and was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The little woman now has tears of joy, for she took Hood's, which put her blood in prime order, and she lives on the strength of the present instead of worrying about that of the past.

Neuralgia—"I had dreadful neuralgia, miserable for months. Neighbors told me to use Hood's Sarsaparilla; it cured me perfectly." MRS. FRED TURNER, Barre, Vt.

Erysipelas—"My little girl is now fat and healthy on account of Hood's Sarsaparilla curing her of erysipelas and eczema." MRS. H. O. WHEATLEY, Port Chester, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AUCTIONS.

Auction.

Antique Furniture,
.... BRIC-A-BRAC ....
232 W. First St.,
Thursday, May 11, '99,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

Consisting of the finest collection of mahogany furniture ever offered for sale in Southern California, including Sideboard, Secretaries, Music Cabinet, Colonial Tables, Jacobin Chairs, Duplex Dining Table, San Domingo Mahogany, the original extension Table, Console Tables, Mirrors, Sofas, Louis XIV. Liquor Cabinet, genuine Rembrandt Etching, Steel Engravings, Paintings, Cut Glass, Candlesticks, Clocks, Trays, etc. THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

Auction

70,000 Feet Lumber.
FIESTA PARK.
On Tuesday, May 9, 1899,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

At Fiesta Park, corner Twelfth and Grand avenue, I will sell the entire Fences, Sheds, Grand Stand, Seats, Houses, Platform, Toboggan Sliding Cars, etc.

THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

Auction

Pianos, Musical Instruments, Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise, the entire stock and fixtures of Holgate's Music Co., 213 North Spring Street. Commencing MONDAY, MAY 8, 2 p. m. and continuing until all shall be sold, without limit or reserve.

A rare opportunity to get anything you may need in the music line at any price you may offer. MILLER, PEARSON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION

Rhoades & Reed,

Real Estate, Live Stock and Merchandise Auctioneers, will sell at sales rooms

438 and 440 South Spring,

Wednesday, May 10, 10 a.m.

Bedroom Suites, Enameled Beds, Bedding, Chairs, Stands, Rockers, Folding Beds, Couches, Lounges, Extension Tables, Dishes, Glassware, Gasoline Stoves, Cook and Heating Stoves, Carpets, Mattings, etc.; also a Pop Corn Crisp Machine, complete, a money-maker and a good opportunity for business.

AUCTION.

FURNITURE

521 East Sixth Street

At 10 a.m., TUESDAY, MAY 9.

Bedroom Suite, Folding Bed, Mattresses, Bedding, odd pieces Upholstered Parlor Furniture, Center Tables, Cherry Chiffonier, Dining Table, Chairs, Cooking Range with waterback, Cooking Utensils, Dishes, Glassware, Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, etc.

RHOADES & REED, Auctioneers.
Office: 438-440 South Spring St.

AUCTION.

Trustee's sale of the entire stock of the BIG TREE CARRIAGE WORKS,
128 SAN PEDRO STREET.
Wednesday, May 10, 1899,
10 o'clock a.m., consisting of Traps, Buggies, Business Wagons, wagon materials, including Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, 50 set Axles, assorted sizes, Tire Steel, Round Iron, Tools, including Drill, Boring Machine, Shrinker, Anvil, Bellows, Vices, line of small tools for blacksmith, also Wood Working tools.

THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE.

If you wish to dispose of your Household Furniture, see C. M. Stevens, at 228 West Fourth stteet. He has a number of private buyers for good furniture, or will guarantee price by auction.

COLGAN'S 316-318 S. Main
Phone Brown 1084.
Office and Household Furniture, Stoves Carpets, etc., bought sold or exchange

We'll Put Electricity . . .
On Your Ranch

You know what it will

City Briefs.

Inflating dollars, a fact; Desmond, in the Bryson Block, does it. He swells, inflates and fattens every dollar brought into his establishment. The moment a dollar is presented it is worth more than it was before, because his prices for spring and summer hats, shirts, neckwear, gloves, collars, cuffs, suspender, etc., etc., give cash a larger purchasing power. We advise all to take their dollars to Desmond's, No. 141 South Spring street, where they will do them the most good. Special sale of $2 and $2.50 soft and stiff hats this week.

I have a new cure for deep wrinkles and smallpox pittings. It makes absolutely no difference how old the person or how deep the wrinkles or pittings. I remove every trace of age and every blemish from the complexion. I remove superfluous hair, moles, warts, scars, birth marks and powder marks, cure eczema, acne, pimples, freckles, moth patches, tan, red veins, and oily skin. I guarantee all my work. City references given. Miss S. N. Herold, the Milton, 539½ South Broadway.

Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley, leader and official head of the Universal Brotherhood organization, with some members of her cabinet and several international representatives, will hold a continuation of the recent Brotherhood Congress this (Sunday) morning and afternoon at Aryan Hall, 525 W. Fifth street, 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. Music by Mrs. Alice L. Cleather and Mr. Basil Crump, noted students and interpreters of the philosophy and music of Wagner.

Closing-out sale of Parisian and high-grade millinery. On June 1 I close my store at 209 South Broadway (Y.M.C.A. building.) I am now offering my entire stock at wholesale prices and all trimmed hats at exactly one-half price. Everything in this elegant stock must be sold in the next few days at some price. Fixtures for sale. Mlle. Louise.

The Densmore typewriter and supply business has just been purchased by D. R. Chester and Frank T. Widney from E. K. Foster on Franklin street. The new headquarters for the "Densmore" is at 325½ South Broadway. Tel. M. 891. Supplies for all typewriters. Densmore Typewriter and Supply Company.

The Times business office is open all night and liners, death notices, ets., will be received up to 1:30 a.m. Small display announcements may be sent in up to that hour, but large display ads. cannot be attractively set if brought in later than 8:30 p.m. Telephone Main 29.

Ladies, please notice that my place is 330 S. Broadway, and no other; and make only the highest grade tailor suits for ladies. Also notice that my name, S. Benioff (pronounced Ben-y-off) in script on my window.

Williamson Bros. have bought the entire stock of Comet and Special bicycles from Chaffin & Fabrick, and will sell them regardless of original cost. Best bargains ever offered. 327 S. Spring st.

Many novelties in baby things are shown in the windows at Beeman & Hendee's; also new lines of sofa pillows and Mexican drawn work. No. 310 S. Broadway. Bradbury building.

Money to loan at 5 per cent. Stock for sale in Merchants' National and California National. Member L. A. Stock and Bond Exchange. Lee A. McConnell, 145 S. Broadway.

I guarantee to cure rheumatism or make no charge. Nothing internal. No electricity. Address M. Mendelson, Capistrano, Orange county, Cal.

For a genuine Spanish dinner go to El Famoso Spanish Restaurant, 312-314 West Second street. Nice private rooms. Chicken dinner today.

Results of careful and experienced watch work is accurate time; which is guaranteed by O. L. Wuerker, 229 South Spring street.

The Natick House will serve a chicken dinner from 4:45 to 7:30 today. Meals, 25c, or 21 for $4.50. Music by Arend's Orchestra.

No fancy prices for borders; 7½ and 10-cent papers, borders free; ingrain, 12½ cents; borders, 3 cents foot. Walter, 627 Spring.

Call and hear the wonderful $5 talking machine, 2000 latest graphophone and phonograph records, 427 South Broadway.

Special sale of millinery for Monday only. Rough Braid Sailors, the best in the city, only $1. Band Box, 415 S. Spring st.

We are closing our walking hats and sailors, 50 cents up. Big bargains in trimmed hats. Mrs. Hunt, 324 West Fourth.

Prof. Heugen, masseur, 1055 Figueroa.

A. M. Edelman, architect, has removed to Blanchard Music Hall building.

Special sale on all summer millinery; all trimmed hats at one-half price, at Mme. D. Gotthelf, 121 S. Spring street.

The best assortment of rough braid sailor hats, and lower prices than anybody, at the Band Box, 415 S. Spring st.

Splendid stock Navajo blankets from 20 to 25 per cent. discount, at Campbell's, 325 S. Spring st.

Bargains in trunks, traveling bags and pocketbooks. D. D. Whitney, 423 S. Spring st.

Sewing machines to rent, $1.50 month, choice 12 good ones from $5 to $10. 507 S. Spring.

Finest cabinet photos, reduced to $1 and $1.75 a dozen. Sunbeam, 236 S. Main.

Drs. Joseph and Carl Kurtz removed to Douglas building, rooms 316-317-318.

Lowest prices, carved leather, opals, drawnwork. Field & Co., 349 Spring.

Robert J. Burdette lecture tickets on sale. Fitzgerald, 113 S. Spring street.

Dr. Philp, Lankershim building; residence 946 Beacon st. Tel. blue 2356.

Abalone shells cheap and polished to order. Winkler's, 346 S. Broadway.

See Lawyer Heath about it; fee satisfactory. Office over German Bank.

"Scottie," lost collie pup. Macleod Art School, 614 Hill street. Reward.

Zinnamon's Button Factory, 254 S. Broadway, room 11, corner Third.

Insure with Louis F. Vetter, 144 South Broadway. Telephone, main 763.

"Knox" ladies' sailors at Fox's, corner Second and Broadway.

Nittinger's, 40 situations, 226 South Spring.

Dr. Minnie Wells, 127 E. 3d. See card.

Drawn-work sale at Campbell's.

The News and Working Boys' Home Society will meet at the home Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Salvation Army will hold an informal reception at the Rescue Home, No. 330 N. Griffin avenue, on Tuesday, May 9, at 2:30 p.m.

The annual Los Angeles meeting of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of California, will be held at the Hotel Westminster Monday evening, May 8.

Oscar Breese, recently elected permanent secretary of the Southern California branch of the State Miners' Association, has resigned the position.

The Turnverein Germania Shooting Club will hold its annual picnic and prize shoot at Verdugo Park today, and has invited the Los Angeles Sharpshooters to attend.

The alarm of fire from box 38 at 8 o'clock last night was occasioned by the explosion of a lamp in the Bon Ton shaving parlors at No. 249½ East First street. Damage about $5.

Dick Leonard, a nine-year-old boy, is reported missing from No. 626 South Grand avenue since 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when he asked permission to go out on the street with a playmate he designated as "Jake." The two were last seen going in the direction of Westlake Park. Leonard has light hair, brown eyes and was dressed in a light suit.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Fred Wicks, R. J. Kerr, Mrs. J. E. Condron, Nicklas Hamilton, Mrs. J. R. Fairchild, H. B. Meade and Mrs. C. O. Smith.

John Doe, a Chinese from San Gabriel, arrived at the County Jail last night with a charge of cruelty to animals hanging to him; he scalded a dog that he said was a nuisance. He was released on $100 bond.

The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Children's Home Society of California will be held in the Victoria Home, corner East Twenty-fifth street and Griffith avenue, Tuesday, May 9, 1899, at 2 p.m.

City Justice C. O. Morgan left for San Francisco last night to attend a session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which convenes in that city on Tuesday. He will be absent about one week.

The Ninth Ward Improvement Club met Friday evening at Korbell's Hall and discussed a proposition to change the name of Boyle Heights. Many new members were admitted. A proposition to establish an aviary in Hollenbeck Park was referred to a committee.

A meeting of the Walnut Growers' Association has been called to meet at the Chamber of Commerce rooms in this city on May 11, at 10 o'clock, to prepare the contracts for the crop of this year. All the directors of the local associations are asked to be present.

At the regular meeting of the Y.M.C.A. Debating Lyceum on Friday evening the following officers were elected: President, E. E. Bacon; vice-president, D. L. Cadwallader; secretary, L. A. Swan; treasurer, H. R. Smith; club reporter, L. V. Bryant; sergeant-at-arms, Hugo Bergwald.

The Childrens' Home Society of California will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers at the Victoria Home, Twenty-fifth street and Griffith avenue, Tuesday next at 2 o'clock p.m., at which time reports for the year will be made. All are invited, particularly patrons and voting members.

The residence of H. A. Bond, a half mile from the city limits on the Glendale Terminal Railroad, was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning, the fire originating in the upsetting of a lamp. Many household articles of value were lost. The loss is estimated at $8000, partly covered by insurance.

The University Ethical Club will hold its last meeting for the season on Monday evening, May 8, at Mrs. M. B. Williamson's house, No. 1060 West Jefferson street. The paper will be given by Prof. W. A. Edwards, president of Throop Polytechnic Institute. Subject: "The Ethical Value of Manual Training."

A child of John P. Potts, an employé of the Los Angeles Gas Company, residing on East Twenty-second street, fell into a tub of water yesterday morning, and when discovered respiration had ceased. Dr. Lincoln Rogers was called and after working for some time the child was resuscitated.

R. J. See, a cigar dealer, lost a valuable diamond on Friday; on Saturday morning he advertised his loss in The Times. Early in the day George Joerimann, a saloon-keeper on South Main street, sent word to Lee that he had found a diamond answering the advertised description. Mr. Lee called at the saloon and recovered his gem and Joerimann refused to accept any reward.

Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses were issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk:

Daniel D. McKenzie, a native of Scotland, aged 26 years, and Anna Anderson, a native of Sweden, aged 24 years; both residents of Los Angeles.

Walter H. Austin, a native of Kansas, aged 21 years, and Julia E. Simonds, a native of Illinois, aged 21 years; both residents of Los Angeles.

Claude Reynolds, a native of California, aged 21 years, and Louisa Golisch, a native of Minnesota, aged 19 years; both residents of Los Angeles.

W. A. Herring, a native of Mississippi, aged 27 years, and a resident of Los Angeles, and Nellie Dunn, a native of Canada, aged 25 years, and a resident of Pasadena.

Henry L. Reed, a native of California, aged 21 years, and Bessie Brown, a native of Illinois, aged 18 years; both residents of Los Angeles.

Thomas K. Elvey, a native of Illinois, aged 54 years, and Mrs. M. A. Cook, aged 40 years; both residents of Phoenix, Ariz.

Hensley Has His Dog.

Police Clerk Hensley was happy last night over having recovered his prize fox terrier, Joe. An item in The Times of yesterday morning giving a description of the missing dog was the means of locating him away out on Lake Shore avenue.

Escalero Was Armed.

Francisco Escalero, a drunken Indian, was sent in to the station from Ferguson alley at 1 o'clock this morning by Officer Shand. The customary search brought to light a huge, old-fashioned cap-and-ball six-shooter that his ancestors probably obtained from the first Argonauts.

NEW YORK POLICE FORCE.

Can't Have Affiliations With Any Political Club or Party.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ALBANY (N. Y.,) May 6.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed a bill passed by the Legislature providing that any person connected with the police force, from commissioner down to patrolman, who shall use his official power either for or against any political party shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The bill prohibits promotions for political reasons, contributions to or collections for political funds and forbids any member of the police force from being a member of any political club.

BROADWAY BUSINESS PROPERTY

Appeals to Investors—"A Condition, not a Theory."

William Garland & Co., Wilcox Building, during the past week sold to George D. Rowan and O. H. Churchill for Chester Williams of San Francisco the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixth street, size 79x125 (formerly the property of the First Baptist Church,) for nearly $750 per foot, or nearly $60,000. This is the second time in a few months this corner has been sold by the above well-known firm. They also closed the sale yesterday of the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighth street, 75x115, for Dr. J. H. Barnwell, when Frederick H. Rindge, the well-known capitalist, paid nearly $24,000 cash for same. In addition they sold the residence of W. J. Cox on Orange street, opposite O. T. Johnson, for $5500, and four lots in the Garland tract on Seventh street, aggregating $6500; or a total or nearly $100,000.

YOSEMITE VALLEY.

YOSEMITE VALLEY, April 12, 1899.

To E. N. Baxter,

No. 261 South Spring street, Los Angeles: Owing to mild winter, Yosemite is now at its best. Daily stages. Falls unusually full. Roads good. A. H. WASHBURN, Supt. Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company.

SUTCH & DEERING, FUNERAL PARLORS No. 506 S. Broadway, lady attendant; best service; lowest prices. Tel. M. 665.

GO TO CENTRAL WAREHOUSE, 251 San Pedro st., for safe storage. Household goods a specialty, rates reasonable. 'Phone 162.

WATCHES cleaned, 75c; mainsprings, 50c; crystals, 10c. Patton, No. 214 S. Broadway.

BISHOP'S

The purity of Bishop's Jellies is guaranteed by

$1000

The name "Bishop" on every package. Nothing else is "just as good."

BISHOP AND COMPANY

SODA CRACKERS

all



Wines have some merit. Some have more merit than others. "Premier" wines have more merit than any wine made in the United States. Write for price list.

Charles Stern & Sons,

Winery and Distillery, 901-931 MACY ST. 'Phone Boyle 1.

City Depot — ELLINGTON DRUG CO., corner Fourth and Spring.

A-REFINED SOEASY AND GRACEFUL BOOT FOR WOMEN

TRADE Soeasy MARK



THEY ARE SOEASY BECAUSE FOOT-SHAPED

ONE PRICE ONLY $3.50 A PAIR

W. E. CUMMINGS

THE SHOEMAN FOURTH & BROADWAY

Buy Gloves of a Glove House.

The Loumaxe Glove.

Do you want a glove that has style, fit, comfort, durability and quality, all combined.

We sell the Loumaxe Glove to ladies who are looking for a glove of this character.

Of a beautiful quality of French Kid, equal to any $2.00 glove you can buy anywhere else—the Loumaxe Glove sells for $1.50.

The FIT of the Loumaxe is perfect, and yet it is full of comfort when on the hand, giving it a small, neat appearance.

The Loumaxe comes in black, the street shades and all the light, fashionable tints.

The Unique

Kid Glove House.

245 South Broadway.

Nauerth & Cass Hardware Co.

Refrigerators Freezers, Gasoline, and Blue Flame Oil Stoves. New location 419 S. BROADWAY.

"Insurance"

Gasoline Stoves

Are the best Gasoline Stoves on the market. They have every convenience of a fine coal range, with all the safety and half the work.

They cannot explode.

You can have them with or without water heating appliance.

They will save you their cost in gasoline in the first year.

You should see the "Insurance" Stove.

WE pay the freight to all points where we have no agents within 100 miles of Los Angeles.

Wholesale and Retail Supply House, 611 S. Broadway.

Send for Free Book about the "Insurance."

Read the Hotel Gazette and Outing News.

It Contains—
HOTEL NEWS,
RECREATION NEWS,
INSTRUCTIVE NEWS.

10c per copy. $1.00 a year.

For sale at news stands.

HAMMER & SMITH, Publishers, Los Angeles, Cal.



Drawn Work ..AND.. Indian Blankets AT BIG BARGAINS.

Campbell's Curio Store, 325 S. SPRING ST.

BARKER BROS SEMI-ANNUAL GREEN TAG SALE



420-22-24 S. Spring St.

We've had visitors tell us during the past week that they'd be willing to pay more—lots of them said they expected to pay more—for their furniture.

Yes, the past week has been one continued surprise party. But we're going to surprise a heap more folks this coming week.

The best part of it is that this is no effort to force out some aged styles or used goods, for we have none.

It's a willful and deliberate reduction of every article in the house.

Green Tag Prices are Cash Prices.

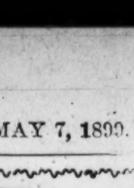
Articles, too, that are the very attributes of elegance and economy.

Goods that have been in the fiery furnace of testing—that have passed through the gates of styles and occupy space on these floors, purely because they merit it.

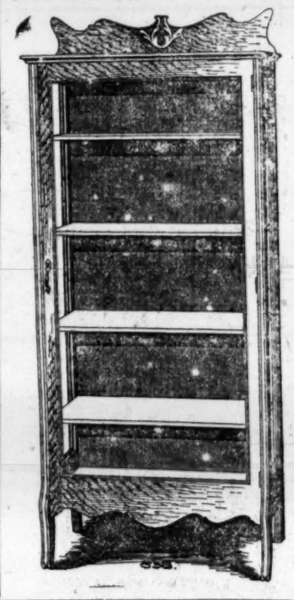
Such art, beauty and excellence is as seldom reduced as the gold dollar, but when it is it's in as much demand as the gold dollar at seventy-five cents.



Brass Tables, Onyx Tops. Very fancy and very serviceable; like cut for ..... $3. 22 other styles worth up to $28, all going at Green Tag prices.



China Closets in oak; like this cut for.. $7.50. 49 other styles, as high as $75, all going at special Green Tag prices.



Center Tables.



(Like Cut) 85c

Of oak, birch, imitation Mahogany and bird's-eye maple. 519 other styles worth as high as $150, cut now to special Green Tag Prices.



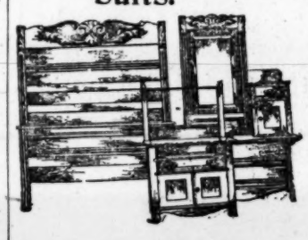
Book Cases. Oak, gloss finish. 67 in. high. 24 in. wide $2.50. 30 in. wide $3.50. 36 in. wide $4.75. 168 other styles worth up to $60; all at Green Tag prices.

Chiffoniers $7.

(Like Cut.) Of Antique Oak, a bevel French mirror, 12x20. 217 other styles, worth up to $140, reduced in proportion.



Bedroom Suits.



(Like this Cut.) Of hard wood birch finish; dresser has a German plate mirror 17x30 inches 13.50

There are 171 other styles worth up to $600, reduced in same proportion as this one.

The best of clothing at the lowest prices consistent with quality...

THE HUB FOR FINE CLOTHING HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS 154-156-158-160 N. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL

Is the principle that explains our extension of facilities...

Below Its Cost...

Not cheap clothing at low prices—for we never permit a cheap garment in this house—but the finest clothing in America at much less than the cost of manufacture—the entire stock of America's leading maker of highest class goods—bought by us and placed on sale at quick selling prices tomorrow—come in at once—it's an opportune sale you cannot afford to miss.

Men's Very Finest Suits—Made of costliest foreign fabrics in checks, stripes and plaids—worth $25—offered Monday for only $14.85

Men's Nobby Suits—Newest effects—finest domestic worsteds—lined throughout with silk—$20 values—Monday only $11.75

Men's Pure Worsted Suits—Many different shades—every inch of cloth tested and found true—$18 values; Monday only $9.65

Men's Silk-lined Top Coats—Made of imported covert cloth—lined throughout with pure dye French silk—$20 value; Monday only $13.75



SALE of GOLF SHIRTS

$1.00 and $1.50 Values for 50c.

We bought direct from the manufactures at a tremendous reduction, more than five hundred dozen Golf Shirts.

They come in the swellest patterns and bold dashing stylish colorings.

They were made to retail in the leading houses of the United States at $1.00 and $1.50, sizes 14 to 17½; come early for choice choosing at the low price of

50c While they last. Fifty Cts. 50c While they ast.

Editorial Sheet.
City and Suburbs.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

In Three Parts.
WITH MAGAZINE SECTION.
Part III—Pages 1-16.

XVIIITH YEAR. SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1899. PRICE 5 CENTS

When Your Doctor

Writes a prescription he never puts on it "Use fresh and pure ingredients; compound with care." That's unnecessary. He expects that you will entrust his prescription to none but a reputable and careful druggist who will use only such ingredients as are the purest and freshest, and whose accuracy is unquestionable.

It Is on This Basis...

That we have built up our present reputation. We assist your doctor by filling his prescriptions as they should be filled; we assist you by giving you the lowest possible prices on them.

WHAT DO YOU PAY FOR THESE?

Pinkham's Compound	63c	Old Taylor Whisky, pints	50c
Mrs. Gray's Compound	65c	Old Crow Whisky, $1.00 size	75c
Allen's Cascara Compound	25c	Burke's Pure Malt	90c
Hood's Dyspepsia Tablets	40c	Shaw's Malt Whisky	$1.00
Pierce's Prescription	63c	I. W. Harper, pints	75c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	67c	Tolu Rock and Rye, pints	50c
Strong's Sarsaparilla	65c	Shaw's Canadian Rye	50c

There's a Certain Deliciousness

About our soda that has never quite been equaled by any other fountain in town. We had the name of serving the best soda last year, and now with our increased facilities we are going to give you a still better service. We have the knack down to a positive science, and that combined with the use of the very best materials is the secret of our success.

All Flavors, plain, 5c.
With Ice Cream, 10c.

Vim, Vigor and Vitality

In one of our electric belts. Always strong. You feel better as soon as you put one on. Prices from $5.00 to $15.00.

Just Ask Us

For your favorite cigar, and see if we keep it. We'll not only furnish it to you, but you will find it so fresh and moist that you'll come back here when you want another.

Perhaps some of our special brands might please you. Ask for them.



Wolf & Chilson

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS

Second and Broadway,

Los Angeles.



"TIME AND TIDE WAIT FOR NO MAN."

The time set for the closing of the Great Retiring from Business Sale is close at hand. What you are planning to do in the way of making purchases should be done quickly. Space does not permit of our going into details. Suffice it to say that every article in this store is for sale cheap. Enormous reductions in Dinner Sets. Toilet Sets from $1.25 up. Rogers' best Silverware at trade-winning prices. Standard Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stoves and the best Refrigerators on the market at Retiring Prices.

White China for Decorating Purposes

Including some choice pieces of Beeleek Ware. Not very much of this white china left, so you had better take time by the forelock.

Parmelee's Retiring Sale

232-234 South Spring Street.

The greatest sale for real value giving ever held in this city.

Free Any person troubled with Liver Ills, such as constipation, biliousness, indigestion, etc., who will send us their names will receive by return mail a free sample of San Curo Cathartic Tablets. Our tablets are prepared from vegetable ingredients and contain no mercury, calomel or anything which can possibly injure the most sensitive person.

SAN CURO MEDICAL CO., 325 W. Fourth St., Los Angeles.

Sold by all dealers at 25c per box.

PIPE. Riveted Well Pipe, Water Pipe, Tanks etc. Estimates Furnished.

THOMSON & BOYLE CO., 312 to 316 Requena St

AGAINST THE CITY.

FULL TEXT OF THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Resume of the Development of the Domestic System by the Water Company.

THIRTY YEARS OF GROWTH.

IT IS HELD THAT THE AGREEMENT WAS NOT A LEASE.

City Could not Enter into Possession of the Plant Until it Had Tendered Payment Required by Contract.

Following is the full text of the decision handed down by the State Supreme Court in the litigation between the city of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles City Water Company, a brief digest of which has already appeared in the telegraphic news of The Times:

IN BANK—THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, plaintiff and respondent, vs. the Los Angeles City Water Company et al., defendants and appellants. L. A. No. 655.

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, PLAINTIFF and appellant, vs. the Los Angeles City Water Company et al., defendants and respondents. L. A. No. 656.

LOS ANGELES CITY WATER COMPANY, plaintiff and respondent, vs. City of Los Angeles et al., defendants and appellants. L. A. No. 657.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS LAND AND WATER Company, plaintiff and respondent, vs. City of Los Angeles et al., defendants and appellants. L. A. No. 658.

These four appeals are taken, by the various parties, from certain orders made in three certain actions pending in the Superior Court of the county of Los Angeles.

One of the three actions was entitled Los Angeles City Water Company, plaintiff, vs. the City of Los Angeles, and the persons who constituted the Mayor and Common Council of said city, and in that case the appeal is by the defendants in said action, from an order of the court below enjoining and restraining the defendants from taking possession of certain waterworks property hereinafter mentioned, and this is the appeal numbered L. A. 657.

Another of said actions is entitled Crystal Springs Land and Water Company, plaintiff, vs. City of Los Angeles et al., defendants, and the appeal in that case is by the defendants from a similar order enjoining and restraining the defendants from taking possession of certain waterworks described in the complaint therein. This is the appeal numbered L. A. 658.

The other of the three actions is entitled the City of Los Angeles, plaintiff, vs. the Los Angeles City Water Company and the Crystal Springs Land and Water Company above mentioned. In this action the plaintiff sought to have a receiver appointed to take possession of the waterworks property above mentioned, and to restrain the defendants therein from collecting water rates, or receiving any income from said property; the court made an order appointing a receiver to receive the water rates, and income from said property, but refused to appoint a receiver to take possession of the property. The defendants therein appealed from the order appointing the receiver; and this is the appeal numbered L. A. 655. The city of Los Angeles appealed from that part of the order which denied a receiver for the purpose of taking possession of the property, and this is the appeal numbered L. A. 656.

The three cases were not consolidated in the court below; but they were heard and the orders appealed from were made at the same time. By agreement between the parties the appeals were all brought here in the same transcript and were argued altogether and submitted at the same time.

The litigation in all the cases arose out of a certain written contract made on the 22d day of July, 1868; and the determination of the rights of the various parties depends upon that contract, and upon facts occurring subsequently to its execution. The municipal name of the city of Los Angeles was at that time "the mayor and Common Council of the City of Los Angeles," and by that name the city was the party of the first part to the contract, and John S. Griffin, Prudent Beaudry and Solomon Lazard were the nominal parties of the second part; but as the municipality afterward took the name of the city of Los Angeles and as Griffin and others shortly after the execution of the contract assigned all their rights therein to the Los Angeles City Water Company which assignment was anticipated by both parties at the date of the contract we will for convenience speak of one of the parties as the City of Los Angeles and of the other as the Los Angeles City Water Company. Facts occurring after the execution of the contract are shown in the record by various affidavits and other evidence.

At the time of the execution of the contract the city owned a water plant of a very meager character. It consisted mainly of a water wheel and a few miles of wooden pipe. By the contract the city covenanted and agreed "to deliver and concede" to the parties of the second part, their heirs, assigns, etc., the exclusive use, control, possession and management of the waterworks, together "with the right to sell and distribute water for domestic purposes, and to receive the rents and profits thereof for their own use and benefit, except as hereinafter provided, hereby giving and granting the parties of the second part . . . . the right to lay pipes in any and all the streets of said city, and to dig and make all necessary excavations for that purpose, and the right-of-way through upon and over land or streets belonging to the said City of Los Angeles, with the additional right to take water from the Los Angeles River at a point above or near the present dam, provided, always, that the said parties of the second part . . . . shall at no time take from the said river for the use of said waterworks more than ten inches of water without the previous consent of the Mayor and Common Council of said city." This grant was made upon the consideration that the parties of the second part should pay to the city $1500 per annum "until the conclusion of the term of this contract;" that they should surrender to the city certain claims which they held against the city for damages; and upon the further consideration that they should have certain improvements, "about, in and upon said waterworks at their own proper costs and expense," to-wit: That they should lay down twelve miles of iron pipes of sufficient capacity to supply the inhabitants of the city with water for domestic purposes; that they should erect one hydrant as a protection against fire at each corner of each cross street, where "the water pipes are now, or may hereafter be laid, by virtue of this contract;" that they should erect an ornamental fountain upon the public plaza at a certain cost, and that they should "within two years from the approval of this contract and ordinance, construct, at their own expense, such ditches, flumes, or erect such machinery in connection with said waterworks as will secure to the inhabitants of said city a constant supply of water for domestic purposes, and shall construct reservoirs of sufficient capacity for that purpose." The parties of the second part agree, "that they will make the improvements hereinbefore mentioned and set forth, in the following manner, to-wit: That they will replace all the wooden pipes now belonging to said waterworks within one year from the signing and approving of this contract and ordinance, and that they will extend, said iron pipes as fast as the citizens, desiring to be supplied with water for domestic purposes, will agree to take sufficient water to pay 10 per cent. per annum interest upon the cost of extending such pipes through the streets now supplied with water. That they will, within one year from the date hereof, place a hydrant, to be used as a protection against fire, at one corner of one street, at each of the cross streets where the pipes are now laid down, and will erect hydrants at other street corners according to the terms of this contract, as fast as the pipes are extended through the streets of said city. That they will erect or cause to be erected, an ornamental fountain upon the public plaza, of such design as the Mayor and Common Council shall direct within one year from the date hereof; that they will furnish water for the public schools and city hospitals, jails, free of charge when the same are near the pipes, the city furnishing the necessary conduits for that purpose; that they will make all the improvements herein mentioned and set forth, and keep the same in repair at their own cost and expense, for the said period of thirty years, and return the said waterworks to the said party of the first part at the expiration of the said period of thirty years, in good order and condition, reasonable wear and the damage of the elements excepted, upon the payment to them of the value of the improvements made after the approval of this contract to be ascertained as hereinbefore provided. . . . and will pay all State and county taxes assessed upon said waterworks during the said period of thirty years." Another provision is to the effect that the parties of the first part "shall have, and do reserve, the right to regulate the water rates charged by the said parties of the second part, or their assigns, provided that they shall not so reduce such water rates, or so fix the price thereof to be less than those now charged by the said parties of the second part for water;" there is also an agreement by the parties of the second part that a certain lease theretofore executed by the city to one Sansevaine shall be surrendered up and canceled. There is also a provision that the rights conceded to the parties of the second part shall not embrace certain waterworks of the city used for the distribution of water for the purpose of irrigation, except as to the ten inches of water before mentioned; and the parties of the second part covenant that they will not dispose of any water for the purposes of irrigation, "but shall only take from said river the water necessary for domestic purposes, as above specified." The parties of the first part covenant, "that at the expiration of the period of thirty years from the execution of this instrument, they will pay to the said parties of the second part. . . . the value of the improvements made in, about and upon the said waterworks, in pursuance of this contract; the same to be ascertained by arbitration, in case the parties cannot agree upon the value thereof, the said party of the first part, and the parties of the second part . . . to choose one man each, and the two men thus chosen to select a third man, and the judgment of the three men thus selected shall be final in the premises. And the said parties of the first part hereby covenant and agree to make no other lease, sale, contract, grant or franchise to any person or persons, corporation or company, for the sale or delivery of water to the inhabitants of said city for domestic purpose during the continuance of this contract, always without prejudice to any rights already granted."

The foregoing are, we think, all the parts of said contract necessary to be now stated. Other parts of the contract may be hereafter noticed; and other facts disclosed by the record which are material in the case will be presently stated.

At the date of the execution of the contract the city of Los Angeles contained only from five thousand to six thousand inhabitants, and its boundaries were confined to four square leagues of land; at the termination of the thirty years, in 1898, its population was over one hundred thousand, and its boundaries had been extended in several directions so as to include from ten to fifteen additional square miles. As fast as this increase in area and population took place, the water company, at vast expense, extended its pipe lines, reservoir system, and other necessary parts of a water plant so as to supply the growing wants of the city and its people. It extended its lines outside of the territory over which the city had municipal jurisdiction at the date of the contract, and acquired from other reservoirs and water property which were on the new territory and constructed upon land which the city did not own, and through streets which had no existence in 1868. Throughout all the territory, old and new, it furnished free water for hydrants, fire apparatus, school purposes, etc., as the increasing population and settlement demanded. It is quite clear from the record that the company substantially complied with all its covenants in the contract.

The thirty years mentioned in the contract ended on the 22d day of July, 1898. When that date was near at hand the city had made no arrangements to pay for the improvements and had made no tender of the value thereof; on the other hand, it claimed the right to take possession of all the waterworks property without any previous payment of the value thereof, and threatened to take such possession immediately at the termination of the thirty years. It claimed to be in the position of a lessor with the right of possession at the end of the term. There had been no fixing of the amount of the value of the property by arbitration. The city had no money in its treasury with which to pay for the value of the property. There was a great difference of opinion between the two parties as to such value. The city, however, admitted that the value was as much as one million of dollars, and it is quite apparent that, under the law, it had no means to raise that amount of money except by the issuance of bonds, which would have to be sanctioned by a vote of the electors of the city, and thus the prospect of its ability to pay was distant and contingent upon the consent of the electors. Under these circumstances the Los Angeles City Water Company, a few days before the expiration of the thirty years, brought the action hereinbefore alluded to to restrain the city from taking possession of the property, out of which the appeal No. 657 arose.

The Crystal Springs Land and Water Company, it is proper to say here, is a corporation which owns, or claims to own, a certain water plant which it had leased from the Los Angeles City Water Company, the pipes, plant, etc., of the former company connecting with the works of the latter; and there is a contention between the parties as to whether or not the property, or at least a part of it, claimed by the Crystal Springs Company belongs to the Los Angeles Water Company and is part of the property which the city should have under the said contract. As the city also threatened to take possession of part of the property claimed by the Crystal Springs company the latter also brought an action against the city to prevent that threatened action of the city, at the same time the action just above referred to was brought by the Los Angeles City Water Company, and so far as these present appeals are concerned, no adjudication as to the relationship between these two water companies is necessary. The court granted the injunction in the said suit of the Crystal Springs company against the city.

Shortly after the commencement of the two last mentioned cases the city commenced the action hereinbefore mentioned, for the appointment of a receiver to take possession of the property of the said two water companies and to manage and control the same. An order was made in said action appointing a receiver to collect and receive the rents, issues and profits of said property, "including water rates" derived from the sale of water by the Los Angeles Water Company to the people of the city, as well those which had accrued since the filing of the complaint as those which should accrue thereafter; by said order the defendants were ordered to pay to the receiver all moneys in their possession, derived from the water rates since the filing of the complaint, including those which had been deposited in the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles under a stipulation between the parties to the effect that the money should be deposited in said bank temporarily, during the hearing of the motion for a receiver. The appeal by the water companies from this order is the most important one now before the court.

Before considering the main questions in the case, it is proper here to notice a preliminary point made by the city, and somewhat insisted on, to-wit: That the only quantity of the water of the Los Angeles River to which the water company is entitled under the contract, is ten inches under a four-inch pressure. This contention cannot be maintained. The words of the contract on this subject are simply that the company shall not take from the river "more than ten inches of water without the previous consent" of the city; there is nothing in the contract about "four inches pressure," nor is there any intimation as to what the parties meant by "ten inches" of water. But looking at the context and the subject matter of the contract, it is quite evident that the parties did not mean only ten inches under a four-inch pressure. If that had been the meaning there would have been no sense in the other important covenants. At the time of the contract it would have taken many times ten inches under a four-inch pressure to furnish water for domestic purposes to even the few thousand people who were then inhabitants of the city; and much more than that amount was necessary to supply free water under the contract; and a solemn covenant to supply a growing city with sufficient water for domestic and municipal purposes for thirty years, from a flow of ten inches under a four-inch pressure, would have been absurd. The company immediately after the date of the contract commenced to use an amount of water greatly in excess of ten inches under a four-inch pressure; soon after the execution of the contract the company was using 300 inches under a four-inch pressure, and from that to the present time they have been using, with the knowledge and consent of the city, from 300 to 700 inches, measured. Therefore, whatever (if anything) was meant by the simple words "ten inches," the contract was immediately, and has been continuously, construed by the action of the parties as meaning more than ten inches measured under a four-inch pressure. There is no pretense that the city ever objected to the use of this water by the water company until 1896, when an ordinance was passed by the city government undertakng to withdraw the city's consent to the taking of more than ten inches from the river. It is difficult to imagine how this ordinance was passed seriously; for if the water company had been prevented from taking from the river at that time more than ten inches of water under a four-inch pressure, there certainly would have been a water famine in the city, for the city had no works of its own, and no means whatever for supplying water for either domestic or municipal purposes. But the city having allowed the water company for nearly thirty years to divert the quantity of water above mentioned, and to expend vast sums of money upon the faith of a continuance of the right to take said water, could not withdraw its consent within the period of the contract. This same contention was made by the city in the case of the Los Angeles City Water Company vs. the city of Los Angeles, in the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of California (Fed. Rep. 88,745;) but the court held otherwise. In that case, Wellborn, the learned Judge holding the court, said: "If it be conceded, as claimed by defendants (which, however, I do not decide,) that the provision of the contract limiting the quantity of water to be taken from the river without previous consent of the city is sufficiently certain for enforcement, or, more specially, that said quantity is ten inches measured under a four-inch pressure, still the consent of the city to the taking of a greater quantity, once given, cannot be withdrawn during the life of the contract, for the reason that large expenditures have been made by complainants in reliance upon such consent." The court cites as authorities to the point, Rhodes vs. Otis, 33 Ala., 600; Woodbury vs. Parshley, 7 N. H., 237; Lacy vs. Arnett, 33 Pa., St., 169; Russel vs. Hubbard, 59 Ill., 339; Reel vs. Mill Co., 45 Ga., 33; Veghte vs. Power Co., 19 N. J. Eq., 153; R. R. Co. vs. Battle, 66 N. C., 546; Flickinger vs. Shaw, 87 Cal., 126; Grimshaw vs. Belcher, 88 Cal., 217; Smith vs. Green, 109 Cal., 228; all of which sustain the point.

The main question in these cases is this: Had the city the right to take possession of the waterworks at the end of the thirty years without paying for the same or tendering payment? If this question should be answered in the negative, and we think it should, then it seems to clearly follow that all the orders of the court below, appealed from on these appeals, must be affirmed, except the one appointing the receiver, and this latter order must be reversed.

The city undertakes to contend that the contract is a lease—a lease pure and simple; and as the contract, according to the city's contention, must be thrown into the category of a "lease," it contends for one of the well-known features of a lease of land, to-wit: that at the expiration of the term the lessor has an immediate right of reëntry and possession. This position is not tenable. The written instrument in question cannot be categoried into any smaller class than that of a "contract." It is a contract with many and various covenants. It was not called a lease (however suggestive that might have been) by the parties who made it. The city entered into the contract by means of an ordinance which was entitled, "An ordinance contracting for the care, maintenance and improvements of the city waterworks.' The first section says that "the contract" hereinafter set forth, etc.; the second section describes it as "this agreement;" it was afterward said "that at the expiration of the period of thirty years from the execution of this instrument they will pay," etc.; in another part of the instrument it is called "this contract and ordinance;" in another place it speaks of "the terms of this contract;" in another place it speaks of "the approval of this contract." The only place where there is any reference whatever to the contract as a lease, is the agreement that the party of the first part will "make no other lease, sale, contract, grant, or franchise to any person or persons;" and this language can as well be construed as designating the instrument a "sale, contract, grant or franchise," as designating it a "lease." In the opinion of the court below it is well said as follows: "I do not perceive any theory which justifies the contention that the agreement is a lease as to the pipe lines, flumes and other 'improvements' constructed by the water company. Manifestly, the city could not lease what it never had, and the present distributing system did not exist at the time the agreement of 1868 was executed. In fact, the system then existing had been entirely superseded and constitutes no part of the present plant. Neither can it be said with any show of reason that the distributing pipes and reservoirs constructed by the water company constitute improvements on the leased property, and revert therewith, and as part thereof upon the termination of the lease." The instrument in question could as well be called a "contract to purchase," with all the incidents of such a contract following, as a "lease." It is, in fact, a contract by which the city agreed to give immediate possession to the water company of a small line of wooden pipes which the city then owned, and to allow it to build new waterworks throughout the city as necessity demanded, with covenants on the part of the water company that it would change what little the city had then in the way of waterworks into better ones, and would create new works as fast as the demands of the city required; that the water company should have the right to do this and to collect water rates for a period of thirty years, in consideration of the covenants entered into by the water company, and that upon the expiration of thirty years the city would pay the company for all the works which it should have created, and that the water company upon payment therefor should then deliver possession of all the waterworks as they should exist at the end of the period, to the city. The rights of the parties do not rest upon legal implications; they are determined by covenants expressly stated in the contract. These are that the city should pay for the works to be created by the water company, and that the company should deliver possession thereof to the city "upon the payment" to it of the value of such property. There is no agreement, express or implied, that the company should yield up possession before payment. Even in the case of a strict lease of land, where the lessee is to erect improvements to be paid for by the lessor at the expiration of the term, the lessor is entitled to possession at the end of the term without payment—leaving the tenant to his action to recover the value—only where there is no express agreement in the instrument which changes the result that flows by implication from the mere nature of a lease; in such a case, if the clear meaning of the contract is that the lessor is to have possession only upon payment, then he has no right to possession prior to payment. Such a case is presented in Swift vs. Sheehy, 88 Fed. Rep., 924. There the court says: "There is in this contract, distinguishing it from the cases principally relied upon by the defendant's counsel, an express provision that the lessor can only become the owner of and entitled to the possession of the buildings and improvements, upon the payment to the lessees of the value thereof. . . . At common law, under a contract of lease by which the lessee was permitted to make improvements upon the land during the existence of his lease, without further express reservation as to the termination of the term, the improvements went with the land back to the lessor. The contract in question does not only require the lessor, at the termination of the lease, to pay the lessees the value of the improvements, but it, in effect, entitles the lessees to retain the ownership and possession until the lessor shall pay them therefor."

But the case of National Waterworks vs. Kansas City, decided by Judge Brewer (62 Fed. Rep., 853,) more nearly approaches the case at bar than any to which our attention has been called. In that case the contract between Kansas City and the waterworks was very similar to the one in the case at bar. There the contract ran for twenty years; the water company was to create waterworks which the city was to have at the expiration of twenty years upon payment of the value; and a trial court had held that at the end of the twenty years the city was entitled to take possession of the waterworks without payment. But the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the case; and Judge Brewer, in delivering the opinion of the court, among other things, said: "We dissent in toto from the claim of the city that at the lapse of twenty years the title to this property, with the right of possession, passed absolutely to it, without any payment or tender of payment, leaving only to the company the right to secure compensation by agreement or litigation, as best it could. . . . Now, the familiar and ordinary law of business transactions is that he who parts with title receives, at the time, payment. In other words, payment of price and transfer of property are contemporaneous and concurrent acts. When it is affirmed that a contract made by a municipality contemplates that he whose money builds and constructs, and therefore establishes title to, property, shall surrender his title and possession without payment, or even the amount thereof determined, the language compelling such a construction must be clear and imperative. There is no such language in either the act or the ordinance. While it is true that the act provides that no grant so made shall confer the right to operate the waterworks for any period beyond twenty years, yet such provision is no more imperative than the one that at the expiration of the twenty years the city shall purchase and pay therefor. . . . In so far, therefore, as the decree of the Circuit Court attempts to transfer the title and the possession to the city before payment, we are constrained to hold that it was erroneous." Our conclusion therefore is, both upon principle and authority, that the city at the expiration of the thirty years, had no right to the possession of the waterworks without payment, or tender of payment, of their value.

The court below, when appointing a receiver to collect the water rates and enjoining the water company from collecting such rates, seems to have laid stress upon the consideration that the city was the owner of the water in the Los Angeles River which is used through the waterworks of the water company. It seems to have been determined, however, that the city has only the right to the use of such an amount of the water of the river as is necessary to supply the wants of its citizens and of the municipality; it has not the right of a riparian owner to have the water of the stream flow as it is accustomed to flow without any regard to its use. It is entitled to the use of the water only when it is in a position to use it, and could not recover damages for its diversion except when it was in a position to use it; and it is apparent that it is not in such position, for it is not in possession of any system of waterworks through which such use could be exercised. It is doubtful if the city, having encouraged the water company in making such large expenditures of money to perfect its system, could enjoin the company from continuing to use the water until the city had entirely ended the contract by paying for the company's works. But whether or not it could enjoin the company from using the water, there is no principle upon which it could interfere with the contract between the water company and the rate payers, and appropriate to itself the benefit of that contract. And having no right to the possession of the waterworks, or in the contract between the water company and the rate payers, we see no principle upon which, through the appointment of a receiver, it can prevent the water company from enjoying the fruits of its contract with the rate payers.

With respect to the equitable remedy of the water company to enjoin the city from taking possession of the waterworks, we do not see how the city can complain. Not having the power to take possession of the property rightfully, it is just and equitable for the water company to enjoin it from using its municipal power to take such possession forcibly. In that event, considering the present inability of the city to pay, and the fact that there is no method by which the water company could compel payment within any reasonable time, if at all, the water company would have no remedy that would be in any sense adequate; and we think, therefore, that the remedy by injunction was an entirely proper one. And in accordance with the views above expressed, there is no just ground for the appointment of a receiver to take away from the water company its current revenues, which are necessary to meet its current obligations, when the city would in no event be entitled to that revenue before final settlement and payment by the city of the value of the works. This fact makes it unnecessary to consider the point made by the water company, that a receivership in fact destroys the business and rights of a corporation, contrary to the statute.

It is to be observed that the rights of the city, under any view of the proper basis for a final settlement, will be adequately preserved. It is not necessary to here determine what the basis of that final settlement should be; but if it should be finally held that the city should pay the value of the property at the end of the thirty years, with legal interest thereon until the time of payment, and that the water company should account for the intermediate profits, still, upon the estimate of the value of the property made by the city itself, it would be amply protected, even though the settlement be not made, as it should be made, within a reasonably short period.

In accordance with the foregoing views, the orders appealed from in L. A. No. 657 and L. A. No. 658, are, and each of them is, hereby affirmed. In L. A. No. 655, the order appointing a receiver and enjoining the water companies from collecting the water rates, and from appropriating the water rates already collected, is reversed; and in L. A. No. 656 the order refusing to appoint a receiver to take possession and to manage and control the property, appealed from by the city, is affirmed. M'FARLAND, J.

We concur:

GAROUTTE, J.
HENSHAW, J.
HARRISON, J.
TEMPLE, J.

IN BANK — LOS ANGELES CITY WATER Company et al., petitioners, vs. the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, respondent. L. A. No. 662.

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, PLAINTIFF and respondent, vs. the Los Angeles City Water Company et al., defendants and appellants. L. A. Nos. 655, 656, 657, 658.

BY THE COURT.

The above case L. A. No. 662 is a petition in certiorari to review a certain order made by the Superior Court in a certain action entitled the City of Los Angeles vs. the petitioner, the Los Angeles City Water Company, after the petitioner had appealed to this Court from an order of said Superior Court appointing a receiver, etc., and had given an undertaking to stay proceedings in the amount fixed by the Judge of said court.

The other matter above entitled, arising out of the appeals Nos: 655 et seq., is a petition for a certain restraining order.

There has this day been filed an opinion in the said appeals L. A. 655, 656, 657 and 658, determining the merits of these several cases in favor of the petitioner, and this determination lessens the importance of the two petitions here under review, and make it unnecessary to state the facts here in detail, as they are substantially given in the opinion above referred to. It is sufficient to say that petitioner is entitled to have the order involved in the certiorari proceeding vacated, and to have the restraining order asked for in the other proceeding.

In the said proceedings in certiorari, L. A. No. 662, the order sought to be reviewed is annulled; and in the other matter—the City of Los Angeles vs. the Los Angeles City Water Company, et al., L. A. Nos. 655, 656, 657, 658—it is ordered that a restraining order be issued in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

Park Band Concert.

Following is the programme of the concert by the Santa Catalina Island Marine Band at Westlake Park, at 2 p.m. today:

"Presidential Polonaise" (Sousa.)
"Mia Bella Waltzes" (Roeder.)
Overture, "Poet and Peasant" (Suppe.)
"Trocha" Cuban dance (Thiers.)
"Does You Love Your Baby, Honey?" (Lampe.)
Medley overture on popular songs (DeWitt.)
"American Overture" (Catlin.)
Celebrated minuet (Boccherini.)
"Liza Ekinner, the Cake Walk Winner" (Moray.)
Selection, "Erminie" (Jaobowski.)
"Traumerei" (Schuman.)
"Alabama Dance" (Gilder.)
"Little Alabama Coon" (Arr. by Kammermeyer.)
"America."

A Volunteer Button.

A late member of the Twenty-second New York Infantry, Harry T. Cook, of No. 282 West Eighteenth street, New York, has been granted a patent on a "national volunteer button." The button is made of bronze, and is of the same size as the familiar G.A.R. button worn by veterans of the civil war. It bears, in relief, an eagle with outspread wings, thirteen stars and crossed flags, and in a circle around this emblem the legend, "Volunteer, Spanish-American War, 1898." The button will serve to distinguish the men from their fellows who took a hand in the recent contest which has changed the map of the world.

[THE PUBLIC SERVICE.]

WAIVES ITS CLAIM.

CITY TO SURRENDER TITLE TO A WATER PIPE LINE.

Point of Contention by the Water Company to Be Conceded to Avoid Complications.

SILVANY WILL CONTEST ENDED.

SUIT TO RECOVER MONEY PAID FOR AN ALLEGED ORIENTAL RUBY.

Crusade Against the Liquor Traffic at Covina—Date for School Examinations Set—Alberto Pico Adjudged to Be Insane.

In order to remove a possibility of complications in the contest in the courts over the possession of the water system, the City Council will tomorrow adopt an ordinance relinquishing all right, title and interest to a certain pipe line which it has heretofore contended belonged to the Los Angeles City Water Company and which the company contended was the property of the Crystal Springs Company. The determination to take this action was made at a secret conference of some of the Councilmen with the Mayor and other city officials yesterday. On its face the action does not seem to amount to much, but it may mean a saving of several hundred thousand dollars to the city.

Health Officer Powers, in reply to a request for an official statement as to smallpox conditions from the Chamber of Commerce, has written Secretary Wiggins to the effect that the disease has been almost completely stamped out in this city. This report will be sent broadcast over the State.

For the accommodation of property-owners the City Assessor's office will be kept open evenings this week for the payment of taxes on personal property.

As a result of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in an Ohio street case, a demand has been made upon the Street Superintendent for the return of money paid him as an assessment for a street opening. It was accompanied by an implied threat that the matter may be taken to the courts.

The monthly report of the health department shows that during April there were 125 deaths in this city. The report as to contagious diseases is the best that has been made since December.

The proposition to license the insurance agents of the city will not be acted upon by the City Council tomorrow. At the request of a number of the agents the Finance Committee has deferred action upon it for one week.

Judge Ballard of Orange county, in denying the motion for a new trial in the Silvany will contest case has probably ended the litigation, for while the case can be appealed to the Supreme Court, it is not probable that it will be. The first will of the one-legged shoeblack will thus be established, and the very respectable sum that he contrived to accumulate will be used by the Catholic Church in building an orphanage.

Mr. and Mrs. Day paid $400 for a brooch set with what they supposed to be a true oriental ruby. Since parting with their money they have learned that the supposed ruby is merely a piece of colored glass of absolutely no value, and now they are suing A. Gunn, from whom they made the purchase, for a recovery of the money.

The courts have refused to review the action of the City Council in ordering a certain alleyway in the block bounded by Third, Main, Fourth and Spring streets closed, on the ground that the actions of the Council are legislative and not judicial.

A crusade has been begun at Covina against illicit liquor sellers, and upon the first conviction being obtained the ladies of the town presented the representative of the District Attorney's office with a big bouquet.

The miners at the head of San Antonio Cañon ignored the injunction of the court restraining them from using the waters of the San Gabriel River for hydraulicking, and one of their leaders, Charles Hagin, has been fined $250 for contempt. Pending the payment of the fine he is in jail.

Alberto Pico, the scion of the house of Pio Pico, who has shown such an aptitude for embezzling a number of rigs from various city liverymen, has been adjudged insane by a jury, and will be committed to Highland.

The County Board of Education has set the dates for the teachers' and school examinations, and has also determined upon June 16 as the day when the county schools will close for the summer vacation.

[AT THE CITY HALL.]

TAKING NO CHANCES.

CITY TO SURRENDER INTEREST IN A PIPE LINE.

Possibility of Legal Complications the Reason for This Action. Smallpox Practically Stamped Out—Trouble in the Health Department.

Secret sessions and conferences by city officials have been so frequent of late that they have ceased to be a source of surprise to those who know of them. Another such conference was held yesterday, which was participated in by Mayor Eaton, City Attorney Haas, Councilman Toll and one or two others, the subject under discussion being a matter with reference to the present controversy over the water system, of greatest importance to the city, but of such a nature that the reason for the attempt to keep it secret was not evident. The first conference was held in the Mayor's private office after the other offices in the City Hall had closed for the day. Later the session was transferred to the office of the City Attorney, where, after an hour spent behind closed and locked doors, those who participated in the conference emerged and declined positively to even hint at the nature of the subject under discussion.

In spite of the effort to keep the matter a close secret, it was not difficult to ascertain just what the conferences were held for, but it was impossible to learn why the matter was not made the subject for open discussion among the members of the Council. As a result of the conferences an ordinance will be presented in the Council tomorrow, which is expected to have an important bearing upon the water question. Its adoption will mean, perhaps, several hundred thousand dollars to the city when the water controversy is finally settled, and may result in an early report as to the value of the water plant by the board of arbitrators.

When the water company submitted to the city its price, which it agreed to accept for its entire plant, it made also an offer to sell the property of the Crystal Springs Land and Water Company. In the company's itemized statement of its property it included as the property of the Crystal Springs company a certain pipe line running from the northern boundary of the city to the branch line from the Bellevue-avenue reservoir. It was distinctly stated in the company's report that this pipe line was a part of the property of the Crystal Springs company and was not to be considered in the arbitration to determine the value of the plant of the Los Angeles City Water Company. This the city denied and contended that this pipe line was a part of the plant of the Los Angeles City Water Company, and should be included in the determination of the price by the board of arbitrators of the value of that plant. In the presentation of the case before that board it was stipulated that the board was to be the judge as to whether this pipe line was to be included as a part of the "improvements" within the meaning of the contract of 1868.

It has been well known for some time that the members of the board of arbitrators have been unable to reach a unanimous decision and as a result not even the members of that board can even guess just when their report will be filed. Just what their differences are is not known, but among the points at which they are at variance is said to be the question of whether the pipe line mentioned should be considered the property of the water company or of its twin corporation, the Crystal Springs company.

Whatever may be the points of difference between the members of the board, some of the members of the City Council have come to the conclusion that the controversy over this particular pipe line is likely to result in more complications than the pipe line is worth, and that there is a chance for litigation over it, which will not be of material benefit to the city, and may even jeopardize the interests of the city in other directions.

Mayor Eaton has made a thorough examination of this pipe line, even to the extent, it is said, of going over it with his own instruments as an engineer, although he denies this. Whatever course he may have taken in his investigations he has come to the conclusion that the pipe line is not actually necessary to the city as a part of its water system, and he so advised certain members of the Council. It was to act upon this information that the conferences were held yesterday. It was considered better to waive all claims to this particular property than to have it standing as a possible menace to the city's interests in other directions, and, therefore, after several hours' discussion, the City Attorney was directed to prepare an ordinance for presentation tomorrow in which the city will waive all right, title and interest in the pipe line.

Such an ordinance has been prepared and will be presented at the regular session of the Council tomorrow. Of course it is possible that upon the final settlement of the entire question the city might be awarded possession of this line, but even if it were not, the line would be of little value without the system to which it is connected. If the rest of the water system is awarded to the city, it is believed by the Councilmen that this pipe line may be purchased at a cost much less than what the city would have to pay for it as a part of the water system.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX.

Collections This Year Exceed Those of Last.

Up to the close of business yesterday City Assessor Ward had collected as personal property taxes the sum of $22,816.04, and before the end of this week the amount is almost certain to exceed $30,000. This amount exceeds by several thousand dollars the collections made to a corresponding date of last year. The reason for the seeming shortage in the last report of the Assessor was that he has been keeping his collections until the amount is of sufficient size to turn over to the City Treasurer instead of making daily payments to that official of small amounts.

All property-owners must file their statements of personal property during this week, as this is the last week during which such statements will be received. For the accommodation of the workingmen of the city and those who are unable to call at his office during the day, City Assessor Ward has decided to keep his office open evenings this week between the hours of 7 and 9 p.m.

GIVEN ONE WEEK.

Insurance License Ordinance Passed by the Finance Committee.

It had been expected that the question of licensing the insurance agents of the city would be considered at the regular meeting of the Finance Committee of the City Council yesterday morning. The committee was ready to receive the agents for the several companies represented here, and expected they would appear and state why they desired to have the proposed ordinance licensing them adopted by the Council. Only a few of them appeared, however, and they requested that the matter be left open for another week, in order that they might be able to present certain facts as to their business to the committee. To this proposition there could be no objection, and the committee will not report upon the matter at the regular meeting of the Council tomorrow.

The proposition is to license all insurance agencies employing not more than three solicitors $10 per month, and for each additional solicitor an additional license of $5 will be charged. The plan had met with opposition among the members of the Council, because of the belief of some of the members that it is an effort to freeze out competition from small agents by the larger agencies. This is denied by those who do the bulk of the insurance business, and when the matter comes before the Council for final settlement it is certain to cause a division, the result of which will depend largely upon the presentation of the matter before the Finance Committe at its next meeting.

DEMANDED HIS MONEY.

Property-owner Threatens the Street Superintendent With Trouble.

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court with reference to the taking of a certain parcel of land in Norwood, O., for street purposes, which caused such uneasiness among the street contractors of this city for a time several weeks ago, has been made the basis for a demand upon the Street Superintendent for a return of money paid on an assessment for a street opening. The demand was made yesterday afternoon, and the property on which the assessment was levied was in the line of the recent opening of Hoover street, about which there was such a contest before the City Council.

M. J. Crosswell, who was one of the most vigorous protestants against that opening of Hoover street, appeared at the office of the Street Superintendent yesterday afternoon and formally demanded of Chief Deputy McStay the return to him of the money he had paid as an assessment on his property. When he was told that he could not get the money, he demanded to know whether his demand had been refused. To this Mr. McStay replied that he did not make such a refusal, but as the money had long ago been turned into the city treasury it could not be paid. The demand was repeated with the same result, and then the caller left the following written demand addressed to Street Superintendent Drain:

"I hereby demand the immediate repayment to me, with interest, of the $316 forced from me wrongfully and against my protest by your official threat to becloud the title to my property with a sale for the unjust assessment as set forth. Take notice, further, that the United States Supreme Court has recently made its record against such methods of seizing private property to pay for street improvements, which are not a necessity and merely a convenience to the public."

The communication is signed by M. J. Crosswell, as owner of certain lots of the B. H. Hall tract. Mr. Drain will, of course, pay no attention to the letter of demand, as his duties in collecting the assessments on the street were simply ministerial, he having been directed by ordinance to make the collections.

DEATHS DURING APRIL.

Monthly Mortality Report of the City Health Department.

The monthly report of the city Health Department of deaths during the month of April and of other statistics which are usually included in that report, was completed yesterday. It shows that during that month there were 125 deaths in this city, equal to an annual death rate of 14.56 in each 1000 population. The causes of death were as follows: Specific infectious diseases, 26; diseases of the digestive system, 12; diseases of the respiratory system, 25; diseases of the nervous system, 14; diseases of the circulatory system, blood and ductless glands, 9; diseases of the genito urinary organs, 10; constitutional diseases, 12; intoxications, violence or accidents, 6; miscellaneous diseases, 11. Seventy-three of those who died were males and 52 females; 122 were white and 3 colored.

Of the 125 deaths, 27 were natives of the city, and 7 of the three Pacific Coast States, outside of Los Angeles city, leaving 91 from other parts. Of the 125 deaths, 85 had lived here less than ten years. There were 22 deaths from pulmonary consumption, divided as follows: Natives of Los Angeles, 2; natives of the Pacific Coast outside of Los Angeles; from other parts, 19; of the 22 deaths 16 had lived here less than ten years.

The report as to contagious diseases shows that during the month there were 12 cases of diphtheria, 1 of scarlet fever, 10 of typhoid fever, 114 of measles and 11 of smallpox; a total of 158. The number of births was 104, of which 55 were males and 49 females.

CONDITION OF THE FUNDS.

April Bills Reduce the Balance of the Cash Account.

The weekly report of the City Auditor to the Council as to the condition of the city funds for the week ending yesterday, shows that the payment of bills for April have reduced the cash account to the debit side of the ledger and that the salary fund is also behind again. The last weekly report showed the cash and salary accounts more than even last Saturday for the first time in months, but during the week demands have been audited which more than ate up those balances and caused a deficit which promises to remain until the payments of taxes for the next fiscal year begin to come in. The cash fund, according to the report of yesterday, shows a deficit of $7356.13, and the salary fund a deficit of $507.05. Those of the funds which have balances to their credit are as follows:

Fire department, $5903.70; common schools, $37,034.02; library, $3127.03; new water, $3914.28; general park, $1779.31; East Los Angeles Park, $244.17; Westlake Park, $2777.83; Hollenbeck Park, $856.28; Echo Park, $1078.36; Elysian Park, $1538.73; Sunset Park, $602.17; park nursery, $665.01; street lighting, $6141.80; street sprinkling, $5779.80; outfall sewer, $1158.35; general sewer, $2198.55; redemption, $1108.35.

The balance of cash under the control of the City Treasurer for the week is $479,195.19.

WEARY OF CHANGES.

Citizens Who Want No More Liquor License Tampering.

So frequent have been the changes in the liquor ordinance adopted by the City Council that many people of the city have been unable to follow the several changes. Some of them have grown weary of the juggling which has characterized the Council's actions with reference to this question, and some of those who were thus weary sent the following communication to Councilman Baker yesterday:

"Hon. Fred L. Baker, Councilman for the Second Ward: We, the undersigned voters of the Second Ward, Los Angeles city, ask that you will use your influence and vote in the City Council to discourage any tampering with the city ordinance by which saloons are compelled to close at 1 a.m. and on Sundays. We think the best interests of the city will be served by the ordinance remaining as it is and would ask further that it be strictly enforced."

HEALTH OFFICE TROUBLE.

Differences Between Dr. Powers and His Chief Deputy.

An unfortunate controversy has arisen in the Health Office between Health Officer Powers and Chief Deputy Brown as a result of the award by the latter of a certain printing contract which did not meet with the approval of the head of the department. For a time yesterday it appeared that either one or the other of them must sever his connection with the office, but the matter now seems to have been so arranged that an amicable settlement will be made tomorrow. Dr. Powers's side of the controversy is that Brown, without authority from him, gave an order for printing to a man whose enmity for Dr. Powers is well known, and who, according to several of the doctor's friends has never missed an opportunity to antagonize the Health Officer. When asked why he had done this contrary to orders, Brown is said to have replied that his action was taken at the instigation of Councilman Baker and Mayor Eaton. Dr. Powers saw Mr. Baker and learned that in his connection with the matter the Councilman had taken it for granted that Brown would consult his chief. Mayor Eaton declares he knew nothing of the matter whatever. When Dr. Powers accosted Brown about the matter there was an exchange of compliments which enraged both, and Brown asserts that Dr. Powers intimated that he had told an untruth and this he resented. Dr. Powers denies that he had any such intention, and has refused a demand made by Brown that he apologize.

On the other hand, Brown asserts that his actions were altogether regular; that he had received no instructions as to the printing; that he knew nothing of the differences between Dr. Powers and the man to whom he gave the order for the printing, and that his statements to the doctor were true. He denies in unqualified terms the report that when the trouble arose he stated that either he or Dr. Powers must leave the office. He said last night that if he had offended the Health Officer he was ready and willing to make all due amends, but he could not see wherein he had been wrong. He asserted that Councilman Baker had not told him to consult Dr. Powers about the printing contract, and as the doctor was busy with the smallpox cases he had not thought it necessary to consult him on such a small contract.

It is expected that mutual explanations will be made tomorrow, and that the incident will close without further trouble.

NEARLY STAMPED OUT.

Official Report as to Smallpox to the Chamber of Commerce.

With a view to putting at rest all rumors that may be in circulation in other parts of the State as to the existence of smallpox in this city, Secretary Frank Wiggins of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday asked City Health Officer Powers for an official statement as to smallpox conditions here. The reply of Dr. Powers, which follows, shows a most favorable condition as compared with what existed a month ago, and shows that the disease has practically been stamped out in this city:

"Frank Wiggins, secretary Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.—Dear sir: In reply to your inquiry as to the present condition of smallpox in this city, I desire to state that we have not had a case reported since April 25. During April there were eleven cases reported, in two of which death resulted from hemorrhagic smallpox. All the others have recovered or are improving, and all cases now existing will soon be discharged from the hospital.

"We have four houses under quarantine, with no present indication of smallpox in any of them, the time of quarantine of residences being three weeks after removal of patient and fumigation. The length of time which has elapsed since the last exposure justifies the belief that there will be few if any more cases.

"Very respectfully,

"L. M. POWERS, M. D.,
"City Health Officer."

Tomorrow's Special Orders.

During the last month there have been few special orders of business before the City Council, such as the hearing of protests against street improvements or street openings. Tomorrow, at the regular meeting of that body, several protests are to be set for hearing as special orders of business for the following meeting. Among them are the protests against the proposed opening of an alley in the block bounded by Spring, Broadway, Third and Fourth streets; the protests against the proposed improvement of Sutter street and the protests against the confirmation of the report of the commissioners for the opening of Bellevue avenue between Buena Vista street and Castelar street.

[AT THE COURT HOUSE.]

THE CHURCH WINS.

JUDGE BALLARD REFUSES TO DISTURB THE SILVANY VERDICT.

Vituperative Language of Counsel Made the Basis of the Motion for a New Trial, That Has Now Been Denied.

For the second time the judicial curtain has rung down on the contest over the will of Stephen Silvany, the pioneer and one-legged shoe black, who for years formed one of the landmarks of Old Los Angeles. And in denying the motion for a new trial yesterday, Judge Ballard, in his opinion, was out of very necessity obliged to maintain the vein of sensational interest that has distinguished the case from the very first.

Old man Silvany was a devout Catholic, and in making his will a long time prior to his death, he left his little fortune, which represented the savings of a lifetime, in trust to the bishop of the diocese for the erection of an orphanage for poor boys. At the end of the year 1897 Silvany was very sick, and over the protests of the physician and the woman in whose house the old man was living, and who was nursing him back to health, he was removed by Francisco Quijada to Quijada's home. And there he died on January 8. On January 10 what purported to be the last will and testament of Stephen Silvany was filed for probate, and it appeared on its face to have been executed on January 6, or just two days before the testator died. Under its terms Francisco Quijada was the chief legatee, his son, who was Silvany's godchild, being a beneficiary to a small extent, and L. C. Flores being named as executor of the estate. A few days later Rev. Father Adam and other church dignitaries named as executors under the first will, filed notice of contest, and since then the fight has been on.

A. A. Montano, Esq., who drew the Quijada will, as appeared later, with Will A. Harris, Esq., represented Quijada, and J. W. Macdonald and Z. Montgomery, Esquires, represented the contestants. At the first trial of the case a verdict was returned supporting the proponents, but Judge Ballard of Santa Ana granted contestants' motion for a new trial. Upon the second trial of the case the contest was more bitter than at the first hearing. It was shown that Silvany immediately prior to his death was isolated from his friends, but that down to that time he had adverted on several occasions in the presence of others to the fact that he had made his will, that it was in the keeping of the cathedral fathers, and that his money was going to aid in building an orphanage for boys. In this connection, too, a vast number of suspicious circumstances were testified to which tended to show the jury that Quijada, Flores, and also, indeed, Attorney Montano, had been in secret and suspicious conference regarding the challenged will. Quijada was a very poor man, engaged in carrying on a wood business on Main street, and Flores was stated to be the presiding genius in a gambling room in the rear of a Main-street saloon. In that gambling room several conferences were alleged to have taken place between Quijada, Flores and their attorney, and certain suggestive remarks said to have been overheard were testified to in court.

When the case was given to the jury in argument there were some stormy passages, for with a wealth of vituperation Attorney Montgomery scored the principals on the other side, for which he was rebuked by the court. The verdict was returned on December 6, 1898, and was in favor of the contestants, the jury finding in answer to the special interrogatories that Silvany had not signed the Quijada will.

Honors were thus made even between the parties, for each side had obtained a verdict, and of course a motion for a new trial was in order. The motion was made on various statutory grounds, but upon presentation counsel for the proponents urged it only on the grounds of irregularity and abuse of discretion on the part of counsel for the contestants, thereby preventing them from having a fair trial; and also on the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence to justify the verdict.

In passing upon the matter Judge Ballard points out the fact that Quijada, his son Severiano, and L. C. Flores were the ones that testified absolutely to Silvany having signed the disputed will; that they were the ones that had direct interest in the will, and that after twelve men had carefully considered the facts and circumstances in the case and arrived at the conclusion that the story told by those witnesses was false and that Silvany had not executed the will, he declined to substitute his opinion for that of the jury and say that the story told by these three was true when the jury found to the contrary. "I cannot say that the verdict is against the weight of evidence," says the court, "without which the court should not interfere."

With regard to certain of the remarks of Attorney Montgomery which had drawn forth an affidavit from Mr. Harris in which it was claimed that certain of the language was not supported by the evidence, and prevented a fair trial, the court points out that every impropriety has not been held to be error by the Supreme Court. "So far as counsel's reference to Jesus Quijada as a bastard and his home as a nest of bastards is concerned," says Judge Ballard, "the evidence clearly showed such were the facts. The use of such invective, or abuse, if you may choose to call it so, is not discountenanced by the courts. It also appears from the testimony of Tomasa Cordova that she was the mother of Jesus Quijada, was once married to Ramon Quijada, and was not the wife of Francisco Quijada."

In alluding to counsel having expressed an opinion based on the evidence while arguing to the jury instead of presenting a conclusion, the court holds that if that is to be a ground for a reversal, then, in order to obviate such a common difficulty, a very large number of members of the bar must be born again, and even then it would be doubtful if the difficulty would be removed.

But the part of Mr. Montgomery's address to the jury to which counsel took greatest exception, and which Judge Ballard criticises, was somewhat as follows: "Gentlemen of the jury, this will of January 8, 1898, is a forgery. It was made after the death of Silvany. This trio of schemers, Flores, Francisco Quijada and A. A. Montano, got together after the death of Silvany and concocted and fabricated this will. I tell you, Montano is smart. You can see he is smart. He knew how to put up this scheme. Instead of trying this case here, this trio ought to be proceeded against by the District Attorney and sent to the penitentiary for forgery. Not only ought they to be prosecuted for forgery, but even for murder. They ought to be hung for murdering poor old man Silvany."

By counter-affidavit Mr. Montgomery denied applying such remarks to any other than Quijada, and with regard to him his exact words, he said, were: "that the grand jury of the county ought to institute a thorough investigation into the manner and the cause of Silvany's death; and that the whole trio ought to be in the penitentiary."

Judge Ballard said that he remembered that the counsel had been intemperate in stating his opinion in his closing argument, and although the remarks may have been the legitimate inferences growing out of the facts of the case, some were in reference to matters outside the issue. But, admitting such language to have been used, and admitting it to be improper, the court inquires whether it is to the extent that justice demands a new trial. The Supreme Court has held that "there must be willful error persisted in for an illegitimate purpose, and a course of conduct on the part of counsel militating against justice," before error can be predicted upon it. And the term "militating against justice," as used by the Supreme Court, is equivalent to "having weight in determining the question at issue."

"It not being contended," says the court, "that the conduct of counsel was willful or indulged in persistently, or for an illegitimate purpose, it cannot be said that it militated against justice . . . After having examined carefully the language used, in the light of all the evidence, facts, and circumstances, the court declines to interfere with the verdict."

THE LIQUOR CRUSADE.

Ladies of Covina Who Were Marshaled in the Court.

Gambling dens and places where liquor was sold without a license were becoming so common in Covina that the ladies took the matter in hand, and the men perforce bestirred themselves. One arrest was made for conducting a gambling den, and three illicit liquor sellers were also brought to trial. Deputy District Attorney Fredericks conducted the prosecution of the cases, and when Wallace, the gambler, was brought to trial, the jury hung. It took Wednesday and Thursday to get a jury in the liquor case, and on Friday it went to trial. The defendant was found guilty and the court inflicted a fine of $100, with the alternative of 100 days in jail.

Yesterday while Mr. Fredericks was engaged in the prosecution of another case, a colored man stalked very demurely into the Justice's Court, bearing in his arms a huge parcel. Placing his burden carefully down, he unswathed it from its wrappings and disclosed a magnificent bouquet of flowers. Eying the various personages in the court, the colored brother marked out his man, and then with all the seriousness that the occasion demanded, he marched over to Mr. Fredericks and in due form, but with dumb motions, presented to him the floral tribute. Attached to the monster bouquet was a tiny note bearing the words: "An earnest of appreciation from the ladies of Covina for your efforts in their behalf."

Fortunately for the deputy he was not called upon to make open acknowledgment, but for the moment there was a hiatus in the trial of the case at bar.

AN ALLEGED FAKE.

An Oriental Ruby That Turned Out to Be Colored Glass.

Abbie M. Day and her husband, Richard Day, have instituted suit against Alexander Gunn to recover $400, which they allege they were defrauded of under curious circumstances.

It is alleged that on May 2 the defendant sold to the plaintiffs a brooch set with what was represented to be a genuine oriental ruby of an actual cash value of $400. The ornament was warranted, and the Days paid for their bargain $400, the supposed value of the stone itself. Some time after the purchase the plaintiffs aver that they made a disagreeable discovery in that they found that their $400 oriental ruby was only a piece of colored glass, and of no value whatever. But it is averred that the imitation was so perfect that it required an expert to detect the imposition. On May 5 it is alleged that the brooch was tendered back to the defendant and a demand made for the return of the money, but that he refused to surrender the money he had received.

CITY COUNCIL'S FUNCTIONS.

Judge Trask Refuses to Review the Council's Action.

In the suit of Mary A. Hotchkiss against the Mayor and Council of Los Angeles, an opinion was handed down by Judge Trask yesterday wherein he declines to interfere with the action of the City Council in regard to the opening of a certain alley in the business portion of the city. By a rather curious coincidence a case has just been decided by the Supreme Court that exactly applies to cases such as this.

"This is an application for a writ of certiorari," says the court, "to review the action of the City Council of the city of Los Angeles relative to the proposed opening of an alley in a block bounded by Third, Main, Fourth and Spring streets in said city.

"The writ does not lie unless the Council exceeded their jurisdiction in the exercise of judicial functions.

"In the case of Brown vs. the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco (opinion filed April 14, 1899, Cal. Decisions Vol. XVII, 169,, the Supreme Court held that in doing the acts here complained of legislative and not judicial functions are exercised. Upon the authority of that case, the writ will be denied and the petition dismissed."

EXAMINATION DATES SET.

The Schools Throughout the County Will Close in June.

The County Board of Education met yesterday in the board room at the Courthouse. Arrangements were made for the yearly teachers' examinations and the school examinations throughout the county.

The teachers' examinations for primary certificates will take place June 19, 21, 22 and 23.

For grammar-grade certificates, June 24, 26, 27 and 28.

For High School certificates, June 29, 30 and July 1.

The place of holding the teachers' examination has not yet been decided.

The school examinations for the ninth grade will be held in the various schools, June 5 and throughout that week.

For the sixth, seventh and eighth grades, June 12 and throughout the week.

The county schools will close June 16.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Following the Holiday Week the Averages Decline.

During the past week twenty marriage licenses were issued from the office of the County Clerk, just exactly half the number issued during the previous week. During the same period of time eight applications for divorce were granted, and the following new divorce suits were filed:

Elizabeth Rogers against Albert J. Rogers; Maria S. de Hossman against Evaristo Hossman; Nathan Berer against Mary Berer; C. D. Mays against W. J. Mays; Maud Boyd against C. J. Boyd; Filomena Curcio against Domencio Curcio; Etta A. Mullen against James Mullen, and S. A. Crane against O. M. Crane.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Miscellaneous Driftwood Thrown into the Courts.

A GUARDIAN WANTED. W. M. Angel has petitioned that he be appointed guardian of the estate of Sarah C. Strawn, who by reason of her age, she being over 74 years, and also on account of prolonged illness, has become mentally incompetent. Mrs. Strawn owns property at Alamitos Beach, as well as extensive property interests elsewhere.

PETITIONS FOR LETTERS. Lewis C. Preston has petitioned for letters of administration in the estate of Mary Larkin, who died on December 18, 1898, leaving an estate valued at $250. The Public Administrator has petitioned for letters in the estate of Henrietta K. Tell, who died in 1896, leaving an estate valued at $125.

LUCKY BALDWIN SUED. E. Leon has begun suit against E. J. Baldwin to recover $439.95 alleged to be due for labor, etc. It is averred that on December 16, 1898, an account was stated as between the parties, and that the amount now claimed was found to be due the plaintiff, but that no part of it has been paid.

THE CUMMINGS WILL. M. N. Avery has petitioned for the probate of the will of William Cummings, who died on April 27, leaving an estate valued at $2600.

BRUTAL, NOT INSANE. Harry Brown, a crippled youth of 19 years of age, was examined yesterday before Judge Allen on the insanity charge. The parents of the patient live at Vineland, and are quite poor, and from their statements made yesterday their son has within the last year developed very unpleasant characteristics. At times he has become brutal, and has threatened to kill various members of the family with an ax. Some time ago the patient left home and has earned since then a precarious living around the country side by chopping wood. At intervals he has returned to his home, but on each occasion he has by threats of violence terrorized his family. There was no indication that the youth was insane, but there was that he is weak-minded, and that under certain circumstances he might become very dangerous. Judge Allen ordered that the proper recommendations be made to the Board of Supervisors with a view to having Brown sent to the County Farm.

AN ORANGE DEAL. F. W. Fullmer, who represents an eastern fruit house at Covina, was brought before Justice Parker yesterday for his preliminary examination on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. It appeared that he obtained a carload of oranges from Mr. Chapman for shipment east on the understanding that it was to be a cash transaction. The car of fruit was delivered, and Fullmer is said to have represented that the money would be at the bank in the morning. Next morning, however, he told Chapman that he had received instructions from his firm that Chapman should draw a sight draft against them for the amount due. That was done, and about three weeks later Chapman received $300 on the draft instead of $500, the alleged value of the oranges. Meantime the Covina Bank had credited Chapman with the full amount of $500. The difference in the amounts not being forthcoming, the present action was instituted, and Fullmer placed under arrest. At the examination yesterday the defendant showed letters and telegrams authorizing him to act just as he had in the premises, and the deputy representing the District Attorney informed the court that under the circumstances he scarcely felt warranted in asking that the defendant should be held. Justice Parker thought otherwise, however, and held the defendant to answer the charge in the Superior Court.

THE SECOND EXAMINATION. Francisco Aguer, who was examined on the insanity charge about two weeks ago and was sent to the County Hospital, as it was believed that he might improve, it being the intention of his friends to send him back to his family in France, was again before the court yesterday. The symptoms of mental disturbance have recently become more acute, and upon the recommendation of the medical examiners, Judge Trask ordered Aguer committed to Highland. The patient has been working on the Bixby ranch, and Mr. Bixby testified that Aguer had about $5000 coming to him, and that he was the best judge of sheep that had ever been in this county.

TO RENEW JUDGMENT. The J. M. Griffith Company has begun suit against Charles Schindler and H. Kroeger to renew a judgment obtained against them in May, 1894, for $1352.09 with costs. The amount now claimed is $1378.59, with 7 per cent. interest from May 10, 1894.

TO DEVELOP OIL. The Fullerton Oil Company has incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000, divided into 25,000 shares, of which amount $500 has been subscribed. The directors named are George Easton, George D. Easton, W. L. Valentine, George W. Parsons, Leon Phipps, all of Los Angeles.

PICO DECLARED INSANE. A jury in the criminal department yesterday decided that Alberto Pico was insane, and it took them just ten minutes to arrive at that conclusion. The four embezzlement suits now pending against Pico will fall into abeyance while he is at Highland, but upon a criminal recovering his mental status he is usually remanded to the custody of the Sheriff to face the original charge which rises in judgment against him.

FINED FOR CONTEMPT. Charles Hagen was fined $250 by Judge Allen as a warning to the miners in San Antonio Cañon, and for having ignored the injunction in the suit of G. T. Brown et al. vs. W. G. McGinty et al. That suit was to prevent the miners in the mountains from using the headwaters of the San Gabriel River for hydraulic mining, and upon the hearing the court issued an injunction to prevent the miners from continuing the misuse of the river water. But the miners have been disregarding the order, and Charles Hagen, who is stated to be a ringleader among them, was brought before Judge Allen yesterday and punishment meted out as indicated.

A Small Liquefier of Air.

[Engineer:] At a recent meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of the Sciences, M. Dommer announced that Dr. Linde was now engaged on the construction of a small piece of apparatus for the production of liquid air, which will weigh less than two and a half pounds, and will liquefy the air in eighteen minutes. With respect to the preservation of the liquid air when once made, M. Dommer stated that with the latest form of vacuum vessel of about half a gallon capacity, the liquid will take fifteen days to completely evaporate.

As the nitrogen of the liquid air boils off more rapidly than the oxygen, the liquid becomes continuously richer in the latter gas, and Dr. Berchers has accordingly used the residual liquid for obtaining the high temperatures necessary for producing calcium carbide without the aid of electricity. By soaking cotton wool in this residual liquid a powerful explosive is produced, which, though it must be prepared on the spot and fired within a limited period, is nevertheless stated to be very cheap, as one pound of explosive can be obtained for an expenditure of one and a half to two-horse power hours.

At the Simplon tunnel works, therefore, a plant is being erected capable of producing about one and one-half gallons of liquid air per hour.

Specie Movements.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The exports of specie for the week were $911,840, of which $379,900 was gold and $631,740 silver. The imports for the week were $355,117, of which $294,215 was gold and $60,902 silver.

CARD OF THANKS.

In closing the books for the year, the board of managers of Ransom Home find they are indebted to many of our business people, friends and others in making our home a success. We hereby thank each and every one for the help extended. Respectfully,
BOARD OF MANAGERS RANSOM HOME,
134 E. 31st st.

TREMBLING hands, weak limbs and unsteady gait. Hudyan cures. All druggists, 50 cents. Consult Hudyan doctors free. 319 South Broadway.

HAIR-HEALTH.

The sale of three million bottles of this elegant hair dressing in the United States and Great Britain in 1898 proves Surpassing Merit.

DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

produces a new growth and restores color and beauty to gray hair, removes DANDRUFF and stops FALLING and Breaking of the Hair.

DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH is practically a Hair Food, which acts on the roots, giving them the required nourishment. It is made from absolutely pure vegetable ingredients and does not run off or make the hair greasy.



EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED

to restore gray, faded, bleached or white hair to a youthful color and luxuriousness. Is not a dye; does not stain the scalp or linen.

"NOT A GRAY HAIR LEFT," the testimony of hundreds using it.

A CLEAN, CREAMY DRESSING, DELICATELY PERFUMED, AND AN IMPORTANT ADJUNCT TO EVERY LADY'S TOILET REQUISITES. IF YOUR HAIR is FALLING OUT, Breaking off or Fading TRY IT NOW.

ONE BOTTLE DOES IT. PRICE 50c AT ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

Prepared by LONDON SUPPLY CO., 853 Broadway, N. Y., who will send it by mail or express, prepaid and sealed, and either with or without a case of Dr. Hay's KILL CORN, the only sure and instant 10c Corn Cure, on receipt of 60 cts.; 3 bottles $1.50.

Friends Marvel at Youthful Appearance.

Coal Creek, Tenn., Nov. 3, 1898.

London Supply Co., N Y.—Gentlemen: I have been using your celebrated "H. H. H." for the hair. When I began using it my hair was white, but it has changed to its natural color, "black," and where my head was quite bald it is now covered with a thick growth of black hair. My friends all marveled at the great change, and I take pleasure in recommending your "Hay's Hair Health" to any one afflicted with baldness or gray hairs.

I am very gratefully yours, E. C. PRESCOTT.

All Leading Druggists Can Supply Dr. Hay's Hair Health and Kill Corn at Their Stores Only.

BRAUN & CO., HAAS, BARUCH & CO., } WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Try at once Dr. Hay's Hair Health.

Don't Accept Any Substitute on Which Dealers Make More Profit.

BEFORE JUSTICE MORGAN.

Chinese Lottery Dealers Heavily Fined—Police Court Notes.

Suey On, proprietor of a Chinese and Japanese curio store on South Spring street, between Third and Fourth, and Fong Tong, one of his employés, who were convicted by a jury in Justice Morgan's court on Friday of keeping a place for the sale of lottery tickets, came up yesterday for sentence. Justice Morgan fined Suey On $180 and Fong Tong $120, with the alternative of imprisonment in the City Jail at the rate of $1 per day. After sentence had been pronounced Attorney Louis Luckel, who represented the Chinamen, swore out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Allen of the Superior Court, made returnable at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning before Judge Smith, alleging that the complaint on which his clients were convicted does not state facts sufficient to constitute a public offense; that the mere maintenance of a place where lottery tickets may be obtained is not an infraction of the statute, but that the complaint should recite that the tickets sold depended upon a future lottery drawing, and as the complaint upon which Policeman Fowler arrested his clients did not so state, he claims that prosecution and conviction is void.

So far three complaints have been issued against members of the juvenile till-tapping gang, arrested early Friday morning in a barn on Compton avenue by Detectives Steele and Goodman. The first complaint charges Otto Timm, Albert Melvey and Eldridge Bright with stealing $4 from the store of J. F. Schertzer, at No. 612 East Fifth street; the second complaint charges Eldridge Bright and Lawrence Eberle with stealing 50 cents from the fruit stand of Mary Galliano, at No. 806 Maple avenue; the third complaint charges Otto Timm and Albert Melvey with stealing $2 from Eugene Barry of East Ninth street. Two more complaints will be filed tomorrow, which will probably include the names of Albert Crawford and Ivory Shields, and all six boys will be arraigned before Justice Austin. In addition to the petty larceny complaints already filed, the detectives intimated last night that they would prefer burglary charges against five of the boys.

Nicolo Baida, Wadeh Bahout and Michael Arman, the three Syrians arrested on a charge of battery at the instance of Nicolo Debs, a countryman, had their cases set for May 17. The defendants are represented by Attorney C. C. Davis.

Took Nuey, a sad-eyed Celestial, who was arrested by Deputy Constable Frank Pinschower on a charge of selling lottery tickets, was found guilty and fined $20.

Henry Rich, who is charged with disturbing the peace of Marie Forrester at No. 451 Savoy street, was arraigned, pleaded not guilty and will have his trial on May 15 at 10 o'clock a.m. He was allowed to go on his own recognizance.

The case of Lucia Velasco, who is charged by Rosa Gonzales with committing battery on the person of Josie Lasaloia, which was to have been heard by Justice Morgan yesterday, was continued until May 19, at 2 o'clock p.m.

Hazel Lester was arraigned on a charge of disturbing the peace, the complaining witness being Leon Manoach, an Alameda-street crib collector for Schaefer. The testimony developed the fact that Manoach was fully as culpable as the woman, if not more so, and the charge against the latter was dismissed.

The case of George T. McCracken, charged by H. A. Woodward with obtaining board to the amount of $9.15 by false pretenses, was continued until May 17 at 2 o'clock p.m.

Al Greenfield was arraigned on a charge of disturbing the peace on complaint of Ralph W. Secker of No. 225 Sotello street. Last Tuesday night Greenfield, who was slightly intoxicated, caught hold of Secker's little daughter as she was running through the yard with other children, and refused to release her when she resisted. Her little brother called to their father, who was in the house, and he reproached Greenfield for his actions, ordering him to release the girl. Greenfield did so, and then abused and threatened Mr. Secker. Justice Morgan found him guilty and imposed a fine of $5.

Eduardo Cota and Frank Delaney, ordinary drunks, were fined $2 each.

AT THE POLICE STATION.

Receiving Hospital Thefts Reported Case—Small Yesterday.

Albert Cornelius of No. 954½ South Broadway, was treated at the Receiving Hospital last evening for injuries on his face. He was standing in the engine-room of the Shasta Water Company, talking to a friend, when the steam gauge on the engine burst. The pieces of glass flew in Cornelius's face, inflicting injuries which necessitated the taking of three stitches alongside the left eye, three on the side of the left cheek and one on the nose. Dr. Hagan dressed the wounds.

Mrs. Irwin, who lives in a flat at No. 960½ South Broadway, had her purse containing $6 stolen yesterday morning by a sneak thief. She had left the back door unlocked and went out the front door, being absent only a few minutes, but when she returned her purse was gone. The matter was reported to the police.

William McKinley of No. 1238 West Seventh street, K. Brutch of No. 912 East Fourteenth street and R. E. Dill of No. 258 East Twenty-third street, each reported the theft of a bicycle.

HE WAS A MASON.

But the Inner Guard Gave Him the Coarse, Horse Laugh.

[Chicago Chronicle:] "I've often wished that I was a Freemason, but never more than twenty-eight years ago tonight," said a well-known Chicago publisher to a party of friends last Monday. "The great fire was a thing of the recent past and the downtown portion of the city a scene of the greatest confusion. About 9 o'clock in the evening, while on my way to my home in the west division, I was accosted by a man of respectable appearance, who asked me to give him the price of a lodging.

"'I'm not a beggar,' said he, 'but I'm in hard luck. A man told me that some Masons were in session over this way. If I could find them I'd be all right.'

"'I happen to know a lodgeroom on Canal street, where there is a meeting tonight,' said I. 'Come along, I'll take you there.'

"The place reached I conducted him up a long flight of stairs and knocked at a door.

"'I'm not a Mason,' said I to a man who seemed to be acting in the capacity of a guard, 'but I've run across one of your fraternity who seems to be in hard luck. I take it you'll be glad to do something for him.'

"Congratulating myself on having done a good act, I pushed my chance acquaintance forward and retreated toward the stairway. A whispered conversation ensued, when the guard exclaimed:

"'You're not a Freemason!'

"'No,' replied my late charge, 'but I'm a stone mason out of a job.'

"The roar of laughter that issued from the half-open door made me wish myself a Mason. As it was, I hurriedly quitted the place."

FOR HOT AIR FURNACES
Go to Browne, the Furnace Man, 123 E. 4th.

SCIATICA, despondency, locomotor ataxia, paralysis. Hudyan cures. All druggists, 50 cents. Consult Hudyan doctors free, 316 South Broadway.

Woman vs. Whiskey.

It was the snake that ruined the earlier Eden. It is the snake—alcohol—(which is the Arabic El. Coñol, meaning the Devil) which ruins the later Eden—the home.



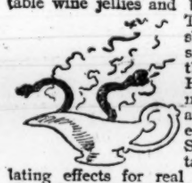
Woman and whiskey are natural antagonists. She has been the greatest sufferer from its influence. It has ruined her home, destroyed her children, blighted her life. Women organized the first effectual movement against intemperance. Women have prayed and paid and stayed through all successive temperance movements. It is woman who must meet this new aggression of alcohol against the peace and purity of the home.

THE SNAKE INTEMPERANCE

is a subtle beast. Drive him out of the door, he comes in at the window. Driven from the cellar, from the sideboard, from the kitchen, he now returns wearing the "livery of heaven," masked as a medicine, and recommended as a remedy for human ills.



It is the opinion of eminent physicians that alcohol has done its deadliest work in this disguise. Sick people are weak, and alcohol finds them an easy prey. They warm in their bosoms the serpent which wakes to sting them. The danger of intemperance is in the first use of alcohol. A knowledge of this danger aroused women to banish from their table wine jellies and brandy sauces. They saw the shadow of the snake fall on their children. How much more perilous is alcohol disguised as medicine! Sick people mistake its stimulating effects for real benefit. They allow the appetite for alcohol to grow on them while they are lulled into a false confidence by the label "medicine" borne by what is in reality a whiskey bottle. "Hard" cider has been called



"The Devil's Kindling Wood."

What then are pure alcohol, whiskey and rum, covered with a flavoring of some herb or root? Medical men of large experience have said that alcohol in the guise of various patent medicines is one of the most



prolific causes of intemperance. It sows the alcohol habit, creates the alcohol craving, and it does this in the very homes where every door is supposed to be closed to liquor. If alcohol is to be used in patent medicines,

Let the Mask be Torn Off.



As "Voice," the leading emperance journal says:

"Compel every patent medicine manufacturer to put on the wrapper of his bottle the quantity of alcohol it contains."

There is no desire to be unjust to patent medicines. Temperance people only ask that alcohol shall not be introduced into the home under a false name, that *whiskey* shall not mask as *medicine*.

It is idle to contend that alcohol is necessary to the preservation of the virtues of medicines. This claim is disproved by the fact that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are absolutely free from alcohol in any form and yet preserve their healing qualities and pleasant flavors in any climate and under all conditions. The safety and sanctity of the home demand that women shall once more rally for the new crusade against whiskey medicines.

TIMOTHY'S STOMACH.

The advice given to Timothy to "take a little wine for thy stomach's sake" has been a favorite excuse of those who felt the need of offering an apology for the use of intoxicants. As a matter of fact there is nothing to show that the wine advised for Timothy's stomach was alcoholic, or anything else than the pure unfermented grape juice, the common "wine" of every day use. But however that may have been, it remains true that it has been established by the most eminent physiologists that there is nothing that alcohol can do for the body which cannot be better done by something else, and that even alcoholic medicines are as unsanitary as they are unsafe. Apart from the danger of establishing the alcohol habit, the use of alcoholic medicines is a positive injury to the stomach in every case where the digestive and nutritive system is enfeebled.

"STOMACH TROUBLE."

What is popularly called "stomach trouble" or "weak stomach" is a condition in which the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are performing their work partially and imperfectly. The stomach is the power house of the body. It is there that the energy is created which becomes the vital force in man. It is by the stomach and its allied organs that the food which is eaten is converted into nutriment, and the special form of nourishment required by the several organs is thence distributed to the various parts of the body. The brain, the nerves, the spinal cord, must have their supply of phosphorus. The bones must have their lime. The blood must have its several salts all duly proportioned with relation to their health promoting office. Derangement of the stomach, therefore, strikes at the very root of the tree of health. "Weak" stomach must do weak work and it does. It does not provide sufficient nourishment for the several organs of the body. It fails to properly prepare even what it provides. Sometimes it almost entirely fails to separate some of the required elements. The nerves for example go without their phosphates. Or the blood is deprived of some necessary salt. Then the nerves cry out in their starvation and their cry is *pain*. It may be head pain, heart pain, lung pain, liver pain, but if you follow that pain back to its cause you'll find the stomach is not doing its work properly. You'll never cure the pain until you cure the stomach where the cause of the trouble lies, and the first step to that cure is the first dose of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Now in view of these facts look at the effect of whiskey medicines. The poor stomach is not strengthened but spurred into action. It needs to be fed but it is flogged with

A WHISKEY WHIP.

It goes on a little faster for a time, but stumbling and staggering like an exhausted horse goaded toward the goal by whip and spur. Look at the fact in this light. Suppose your horse "picks up" a stone or a nail and begins to limp and go slowly. Will you get the whip out and lash him till he runs? You know that would ruin him, probably lame him for life. What you will do is to get down and examine the horse's foot and remove the cause of lameness. That's the way to treat the stomach. It's no use to spur it with alcohol, or whip it with whiskey medicines, which may ruin it for life. The cause of the trouble must be removed and then the stomach will take care of itself.

COMMON SENSE TREATMENT.

It is in perfectly removing the cause of disease that the great temperance medicine, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, stands superior to all other medicines designed to restore the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition to their normal action, and to purify the blood and increase it both in quantity and quality. "Golden Medical Discovery" cures diseases of heart, lungs, blood, liver, nerves and other organs many times when nothing else will reach the case, and when the best doctors have entirely failed. It effects these cures by curing the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. Clean bread can't be made by dirty hands. If the stomach is foul the nourishment it distributes must be foul also, and that foulness is a poison which infects the blood and through it attacks the weak spot in any vital organ. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery actually purifies the blood by removing the cause of impurity. It increases the blood supply by increasing the activity of the blood-making glands.

"WEAK LUNGS."

There are thousands of people who have what is popularly termed "weak lungs." From these thousands are drawn the recruits for that doomed army of consumptives whose slaughter, year after year, makes the bloodiest battle field seem tame and trivial. What "weak lungs" need is strength, and strength comes to the parts of the body as it comes to the whole body, by food and nourishment. For its food value people drink the nauseous cod liver oil or the modified nastiness of its emulsions. This may be good so far as it goes, but it never seems to go far enough to reach the diseased lungs. The necessity for the lungs is a rich stream of pure blood. The blood is the builder. If loss of blood weakens the body, gain of blood should surely strengthen it. Every requirement of blood-making and body-building is filled by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The use of this remedy has produced the most wonderful results, even when the doctors had said there was neither hope nor help. Men and women suffering with bronchitis, bleeding of the lungs, obstinate, lingering cough, diseases which if neglected or unskilfully treated lead on to consumption have been perfectly and permanently cured by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." No one suffering with "weak lungs" should despair so long as this medicine is within easy reach. It is not a cure-all. It cures many forms of disease, because these various forms of disease have one common root in a diseased condition of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, with the natural consequence of a body insufficiently nourished and a deteriorated and tainted blood supply.

The record of "Golden Medical Discovery" warrants the statement that there is nothing "just as good." If you want the results which follow the use of the "Discovery" you can't have them unless you use that medicine. Therefore refuse all substitutes.

THE TESTIMONY OF THOUSANDS

can be produced to prove the marvelous efficiency of the "Discovery." The following are only specimens of the thousands of letters on file:

"Words fail to express what I suffered for three years, with cold chills, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, and low spirits," writes Mrs. A. C. Jones, of Walterboro, Colleton Co., S. C. "I could not sleep and really thought I would soon die. Had a peculiar roaring through my head all the time. Was so emaciated and weak I could not feed myself. My aunt induced me to try Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I did, only to please her, and *six bottles cured me*. To-day am sound and well. During the three years I was sick I had five different physicians."

Abram Freer, of Rockbridge, Green Co., Ills., writes: "My wife had a severe attack of pleurisy and lung trouble; the doctors gave her up to die. She commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and she began to improve from the first dose. By the time she had taken eight or ten bottles she was cured, and it was the cause of a large amount being sold here. I think the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is the best medicine in the world for lung trouble."

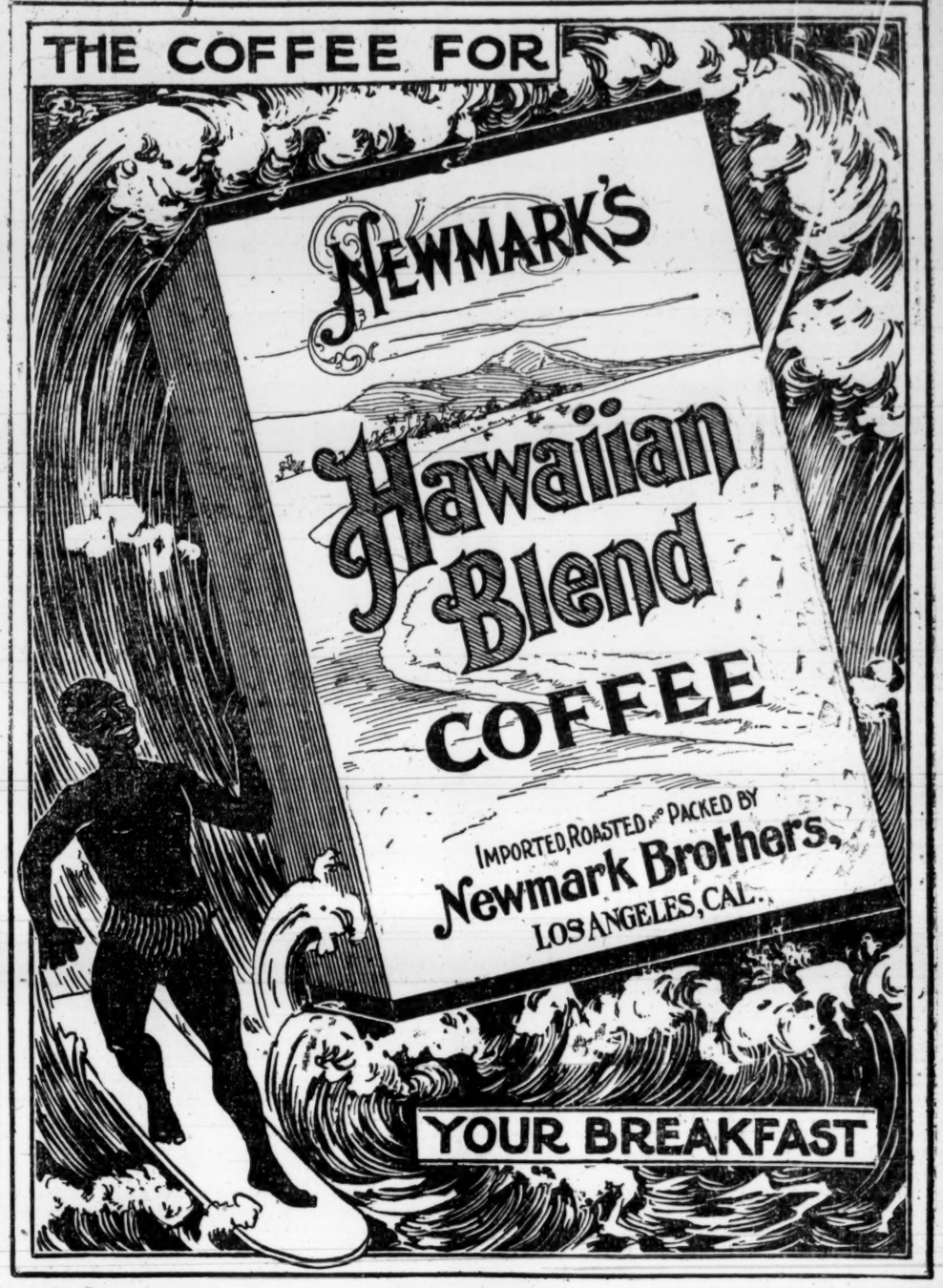
Mrs. L. Hedgecoke, of Dozier, Collingsworth Co., Texas, writes: "I was troubled for seven or eight years with indigestion and liver complaint, and received more benefit from the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets' than any medicines I have ever tried."

YOU CAN WRITE

to Doctor Pierce if you are sick and consult him by letter, absolutely without fee or charge. Every letter is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential, and all answers are sent in plain envelopes, bearing on them no printing of any kind. Address as below.

Free. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, 700 illustrations, is sent free on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper cover, or 31 stamps for the same edition cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SOLD IN ONE POUND PACKAGES ONLY — NEVER SOLD IN BULK





"Now I am sorry I didn't buy a Yale."

Yell for a Yale!

Yell for a Yale!

The Great $50 Bicycle for $35.

Sold in Every Town in California----Fourth Car This Season Comes in Monday.

No disguising the fact that we have the winner for 1899.

Remember, we make good the Guarantee of 6 months on *Wheel* and *Tires*.

The **Kokomo Defender Special Tires** used on the **Yale** have a record that has never been known in our experience. We now have 600 pair, or 1200 Tires, in use and have had **but Six defective.** Very resilient, easy to repair, and made of the ***purest*** of Para Rubber.

Whatever Wheel you buy, be sure to specify them, and we will protect the guarantee if from our agency.

AVERY CYCLERY,

CALIFORNIA AGENTS.

410 South Broadway.

STORIES OF RATS.

A Rodent Will Bite Off Its Leg to Escape from a Trap.

[Pittsburgh News:] George Purcell tells some stories about mining coal that are interesting. Purcell says a rat, when caught in a trap, will cut off a limb to escape. He one day caught a rat with a blacksmith's pincers. He had only time to fix the pincers on the rat's tail, but with sufficient grip to hold the rat for a time. He intended taking the rat to a feed box in the barn, where its fighting qualities could be tested by a terrier. The rat hanging by its tail, turned about to free itself from the pincers. Finding that the pincers were harder than its teeth it turned its attention to its own tail. It cut with its teeth a ring around the tail and then made a jump. The skin peeled off the tail, leaving the tail covering in the grip of Purcell and the pincers. It is needless to say that the rat escaped.

Miners believe that rats leave a falling mine. M. W. Kerrigan met a horde of rats one day when he was entering a mine. He attempted to kill them with a stick, but as fast as he knocked one out another took his place. He was accompanied by a dog, and the dog was so badly bitten by the rats that he sought shelter behind Kerrigan. Seeing that the dog was badly injured by the attack of the rats, Kerrigan took him outside the mine to have his injuries attended to. Kerrigan then returned to the workings, but was surprised to find that the entry in which he had met the rats had fallen in during his absence.

FINE wines at Woollacotts, 124 N. Spring.

PALPITATION of the heart, indigestion, sleeplessness, melancholia. Hudyan cures. All druggists, 50 cents. Consult Hudyan doctors, free; 316 South Broadway.

The Berlin Dye Works...

Is the largest and most reliable establishment, and guarantees the best work in the city. We will save you from 25 to 40 PER CENT. on all work.

IMPROVED DRY PROCESS.

Men's Suits Cleaned and Pressed for..... $1.25 Ladies' Dress Skirts Cleaned and pressed 50c and 75c

Silk Waists, Jackets and Fancy Dresses, Organdie Dresses, all kinds of Fancy Articles in proportion to the above.

M. S. KORNBLUM, ORIGINATOR OF THE IMPROVED DRY PROCESS,
342 S. Broadway, east side of street. Telephone M 675.
We also receive orders at Works, cor. Washington and Griffith Ave.



Wheel Chairs Sold or Rented

New Invalid Chairs
IN LARGE VARIETY.

Also INVALID CARRYING CHAIRS, for use in going up or down stairs or getting in and out of carriage or cars.

New Children's Carriages and Go-Carts

That are beautiful in design and upholstered in good material with pleasing colors, $3.50 to $20.00.

NEW CARPETS, MATTINGS AND RUGS.

I. T. MARTIN, 531-3-5 S. Spring Street.

ELDRIDGE BICYCLES



$40, $50, $60.
L. A. Cycle and Sporting Goods Co
319 South Main St.

Pneumatic Tired Buggies and Surries.
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COR. BROADWAY AND FIFTH.

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Saturday Evening Post.
All News-dealers. Five Cents Copy.

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Every Morning in the Year.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, 75 cents a month, or $9.00 a year; DAILY WITHOUT SUNDAY, $7.50 a year; SUNDAY, $2.50; WEEKLY, $1.50.

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Daily Net Average for 1897.....19,258
Daily Net Average for 1898.....26,131

NEARLY 800,000 COPIES A MONTH.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second class mail matter.

FEARFUL COST OF INEXPERIENCE.

Surgeon-General Sternberg, U.S.A., speaking recently at a banquet in Baltimore, asserted that the medical department of the United States army failed under the great stress put upon it in the war with Spain, and he proceeded to give the reasons which, in his opinion, caused the failure. The principal reason was the lack of experienced surgeons. "When the war came," he said, "we had not only this insufficient number, but there were twelve vacancies among the surgeons. The places had to be filled, and in some cases we were compelled to call in very young men." Dr. Sternberg further showed that as the army was suddenly increased from 25,000 to over 200,000 men, everything had to be done in the greatest haste. It was desired that the troops should be mustered in quickly, and the medical department was required to equip them for light marching orders. The army was untrained, both officers and men in many cases being unfamiliar with camp life. In many instances the surgeons were obliged to learn the first principles of army surgery. The enlisted men suffered severely through inexperience, which made them careless in the observance of the simple precautions so necessary to the maintenance of health under the conditions imposed by life in camp. As a natural consequence, disease appeared. This is the usual history of new levies of troops in all lands and at all times. Notwithstanding all the disadvantages, however, under which the medical department labored, the amount of sickness was kept down to a reasonable minimum, and by the use of antiseptic dressings the great majority of wounds healed quickly, both in Cuba and in the Philippines. Dr. Sternberg further said:

"But there is one blot which can be traced to the large medical department. There were three surgeons to each regiment. At one time I had 600 acting assistant surgeons under me. Most of them were unknown to me personally. They had to be taken in rapidly on the recommendation of professional men. All lacked experience. Some of the very best surgeons and physicians in the country did not prove good for taking care of sick men in the field. You cannot have camp sanitation without discipline. In nearly every one of our camps typhoid fever raged. I still believe in sanitation as a preventive of the disease, and in my opinion doctors do not pay enough attention to disinfection. Another thing that was a source of worry to me was that the doctors hesitated to diagnose anything as typhoid until it was too late and a camp epidemic had started. When you diagnose a case of typhoid as malaria and dose it with quinine, you sow the seeds of typhoid throughout the camp. I know of many cases of men who were held in regimental hospitals, owing to a mistaken diagnosis, and who later came to the division hospital with typhoid. It was unfortunate, but it was owing to the hurry, the inexperience of the surgeons and to the carelessness of the officers and men themselves."

The lesson of all this is obvious. In times of peace we should be, in a certain degree, prepared for war. The time has come when a regular army larger than 25,000 men must be maintained, if we are to avoid such costly mistakes as those which were made in the war with Spain. The losses of life from disease, among undisciplined volunteer armies, is necessarily large, as above stated, by reason of their not being inured to camp life. It takes months of patient work to convert raw recruits into efficient soldiers, and while the volunteers, both in Cuba and in the Philippines, have covered themselves and the American name with glory, their triumphs have been achieved at a much heavier cost, in life, in time and in money, than would have been required if we had been prepared at the outbreak of the war to confront the foe with a large and well-disciplined army. Indeed, it is not improbable that, had we not been so prepared, the war would have been averted altogether; for our unpreparedness was one of the important factors upon which the enemy counted in weighing the chances of success or failure upon accepting the gage of battle.

It is to be hoped that the lessons of the war will not be lost upon the American people. The maintenance of an adequate standing army is not only a matter of wise precaution, but it would be a measure of real economy in the long run as tending at once to lessen the chances of our engaging in war, and to increase the chances of success should we find war unavoidable. A regular army of 100,000 men would be none too large for the requirements of our vast territory and rapidly-increasing population, especially in view of our added duties and responsibilities in connection with the insular possessions recently wrested from Spain. The authorized increase, under present conditions, is to 100,000 men, but this arrangement is only temporary. A permanent increase to that number should be authorized by Congress, with full provision for a medical corps equal to all requirements, and with all other forms of equipment required for the fullest possible degree of efficiency.

There is no doubt that all this would be done promptly, and practically without opposition, if the question could be taken out of the reach of politicians and demagogues, and could be decided entirely upon its merits as an economic proposition.

TO WELCOME THE BRAVE.

The various States of the Union that have troops in the Philippine service are making preparations to give the gallant boys such a welcome as their valor and fidelity to the flag of their country has entitled them to. San Francisco will receive the First California Volunteers in right royal fashion, and each member of the regiment will be given a medal as a souvenir of his service in the wars of '98-'99. The Colorado regiment will be received in Denver, and the Centennial State will make an effort to outdo itself in the enthusiasm and generosity of its reception. Like preparations to welcome the gallant lads of the nation are going forward in other States. All this is entirely fitting and proper. These men have earned the gratitude of their countrymen, of every shade of opinion, and nothing that can be done, in the way of a welcome, will be too good for them. No doubt Los Angeles will do well her part when the boys of Steere's Battery return, for it is a way Los Angeles has of performing when there is something particularly handsome to be done.

SMALL, BUT INFLUENTIAL.

An example of what may be accomplished by a small State in Congress is furnished by Maine, which exercises an influence in Congress out of all proportion to its numerical importance, or the importance of the State from a political point of view. Maine has only four representatives in the House and two in the Senate, but it was recognized as the most influential delegation of all in the last Congress. Maine furnished the Speaker of the House, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce and the chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs.

In an address delivered by Senator Platt in New York, at a dinner given to Senator Frye, Mr. Platt ascribed the influence of the Maine delegation to the fact that the voters of Maine, having secured the services in public places of strong and able men, keep them there, promote them, and do not allow passing currents of political disorder to shake their faith in their representatives.

There are other commonwealths of the Union which might profitably take a lesson from the little State of Maine.

The merchandise-paying slot machine is clearly a lottery device, and therefore its maintenance is illegal, and the thing ought to be suppressed. It is no more a legitimate enterprise than was the Louisiana lottery, and it should be driven out of use. Any device in which the element of chance enters is clearly vicious, unlawful and contrary to the statutes made and provided. The slot machines must go; not one kind, but all kinds in which the element of gambling enters. The City Council is on the right track. Let it not falter in well-doing.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the waterworks case emphasizes the fact that municipalities cannot exercise too much care in making concessions for public utilities. When the City Council of Los Angeles made that deal with the water company, in 1868, the members, doubtless, thought that the concessions would not be of any great value at the end of that period, but cities grow rapidly nowadays, and the years soon pass.

Dick Croker wants us to sell the Philippines. All right, Richard; what'll you give?

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

Those excitable philosophers who are attempting to prove that the Republican party's tariff policy is responsible for trust formation, would do well to study the history of trusts in free-trade England, where the tendency to trade consolidation is even more marked than it is in the United States, and where groceries, meat, tobacco, oil, and even the daily newspapers are managed by huge combinations. The theory that trusts and tariff go hand-in-hand will find a full refutation in the United Kingdom, were it necessary to go so far afield for such proof, which it is not, for a little investigation will demonstrate that some of the largest trusts yet formed in America are those for the control of articles not on the tariff lists.

It is unnecessary to call attention to the already well-known fact that the Republican party has placed upon the statute books those Federal anti-trust laws designed to limit, so far as warranted by the Constitution, all trade combinations antagonistic to the public good, but it is well to remember that each State of the Union has absolute power to legislate upon the trust problem, within the constitutional bound. It is well for the cause of liberty that the general government declines to intrude its activities into the field of private business, and to exercise a power that might furnish for the future a weapon for commercial oppression.

While the out-cry against trusts in this country is universal, in England there has been no attempt to make trade combinations illegal, and the only popular demand in regard to them is that Parliament should limit their power to oppress the country, and English statesmen are busy studying the proper regulations to this end. It is recognized, in the United Kingdom, that trade combinations are a result of the coöperative tendencies of the times, and that they have been brought about by the industrial evolution of the past fifty years that has now reached a point where it may fairly be called revolution, an overturning of the old and an inauguration of the new.

Unlimited power always means tyranny, whether it be of labor or capital, and limitations should be set to the use of the undoubted power placed in the hands of the labor organization for controlling the working forces of the country, and trusts for the control of capital. Neither should be permitted to go beyond the bounds of the Constitution, nor to exist where they menace public happiness and safety. The small manufacturer, long practically at the mercy of the trades unions, saw the profits of his business steadily decrease, on account of the shorter hours of labor, necessitating the employment of more men, and the increased wages that were necessary to be paid on account of the organization of the labor market. The trade combination enabled him to join his forces with others in the same line of business, and with increased facilities for competition, the trade organization could go forth to fight for the world's market, as well as for domestic business.

Our producing power as a nation is double our consuming power, and the problem of economics is to keep labor and capital alike employed at a reasonable remuneration. The vast capital necessary to facilitate manufacture, to keep employed by the new mechanical processes all those once employed by the old, could only be secured by combination, and the foreign markets were absolutely necessary as an outlet for American industry. That the field of competition in capital has been largely transferred, in the past year, to foreign countries, is proven by the remarkable export record of $1,000,000 daily for the seven months preceding March, 1899, and for that month the unprecedented record of $1,400,000 of American manufactures sent to foreign countries.

It is on account of the improved methods of production that America is today selling iron in Asia and Cape Town, engines in France and England, invading Turkey with her cereal products, and sending textile fabrics to South America. Every mechanical advance in turn gives employment of labor, by creating new trades and employments, and the shifting industrial kaleidoscope shows the discontented and apprehensive laborer of 1893 converted into a prosperous and cheerful workman, who looks upon the commercial expansion that has followed the protective policy of the Republican party with a favor that the calamity-howlers can not hope to adversely influence.

The trust, like all other natural organizations, will find its legitimate field of effort, and beyond that will be ruin and disaster, which it will not hastily invoke. What that field is, must be determined by an enlightened and intelligent public opinion, and not by the idle denunciation of the people whose pessimism is the rusty penny held before their eyes to shut out the light of the new day. To limit the capitalization of all trusts upon a basis of their earning capacity, would certainly be a sensible precaution against the commercial depression that will inevitably follow panics brought about by dealing in watered stock, or the advance in the markets that might be manipulated by stock-jobbers.

That trade combinations have cheapened the necessaries of life is admitted; that they might have, under certain conditions, an oppressive control of the industries of the country, is also certain, but the experience of the past has taught us that the law of supply and demand is supreme in the world's commerce, and that there, as in the realm of physics, action and reaction are equal and in opposite directions.

MILES AND ALGER.

The Washington Post, which is doing much wild floundering about regarding the scope of authority of the Secretary of War, is quoted in a special dispatch, printed in THE TIMES this morning, as intimating that Secretary Alger is "about to take the command of the army away from Gen. Miles and give it to Gen. Merritt." In view of the fact that the Secretary of War has, of his own motion, no authority to do anything of the kind, the Post's conclusions may be looked upon as rainbow chasing of the most visionary sort.

The President is commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, and not the Secretary of War, our Washington contemporary to the contrary, notwithstanding, and the President alone has the power to do the things that it is alleged are in the province of a member of his Cabinet. Mr. Alger may have a quarrel with Gen. Miles, the brave and able officer and gentleman, and it is entirely probable that he would be glad to see the general humiliated, and if possible, disgraced; but it is altogether unlikely that the President, who knows the worth of Gen. Miles and the great service he has performed for his country on the battlefield, will sit with folded hands and permit his subordinate in the War Department to make ducks and drakes of the reputation of one of the finest soldiers there is in the world.

Newspapers are prone to utter hogwash when they undertake to treat upon military matters, and this outbreak of the Washington Post is undoubtedly a case in point. Mr. Alger cannot supplant Gen. Miles with Gen. Merritt, if he would, and the chances are that he will not undertake to do anything of the kind.

A BRAINY CROWD.

It is expected that the meeting of the National Educational Association in Los Angeles, in July, will be the most important gathering of the kind that has ever been held in the United States. Few of those who are not in some way connected with the undertaking have any idea of the number of distinguished men and women of national reputation who will take part in the four-days' session in Los Angeles, a preliminary programme of which has just been issued.

Every leading branch of education will be discussed at this gathering, and the latest ideas of the most advanced thinkers will be presented. There will be a number of papers on kindergarten work, elementary education, the normal school, education in art and business and other branches. In THE TIMES of Friday was published a list of the principal subjects and speakers, from which it will be seen that Los Angeles will have the pleasure of entertaining all the most prominent educators of the country. It should not be necessary to urge our citizens to do their utmost to show their accustomed hospitality, and make a favorable impression on these thousands of intelligent men and women, who will come to us from all parts of the United States.

The discovery of the late United States Collector of Internal Revenue, O. M. Welburn, in the uniform of a soldier at the Presidio, San Francisco, suggests the thought that there may be other escapes from justice in the ranks, and that without doubt some of them may have fallen fighting gallantly in defense of the flag. Men are bad only in streaks and not infrequently the larger streak is entirely good. And "so runs the world away."

The Spreckels journalistic hermaphrodite, the San Francisco Call, which claims to be a Republican paper, but is edited and managed by Democrats, shows just how little of a Republican it is by its constant assaults on the administration's policy in the Far East. The man who can tell just what the fool Call is politically, must have the sagacity of a whole flock of Philadelphia lawyers.

Mr. Carnegie having sold out his iron business for the mere matter of $150,000,000, we trust he will be able to keep the wolf from the door and have ample time in which to howl about "imperialism;" although should he carefully refrain from howling, it would certainly be becoming in one who has been able to reap so rich a harvest from the triumphs of "Triumphant Democracy."

Possibly the railroad companies might be induced to build a convention hall in Los Angeles, or, at least, to aid in the enterprise. These big gatherings put a large amount of money into their treasuries. At a moderate estimate, the railroads are likely to make $1,000,000 out of the coming educational convention.

As a constant and ready swimmer, Lieut. Hobson was never in it for an instant with Gen. Funston, who swims and fights with equal facility, and as a daily stint. Whether on land or in water, the Kansas brigadier is a joy to his countrymen and an honor to the flag.

We might get even with E. Aguinadlo Atkinson by sending him over to the bamboo thicket in which his namesake is hiding, and place a feather fan in his red right hand with which to shoo the flies and mosquitoes off of Ag.

We are glad to see that Gen. Henry has 400 Porto Ricans on hand that he is teaching how to shoot. Let us hope that they will always shoot in the right direction.

A cousin of the recent wheat king, Joseph Leiter, Mrs. T. Benton Leiter, is going on the stage. If she succeeds in elevating the stage to the same altitude that the wheat market lifted Joe, a while back, she is just the person the stage has been looking for.

If Governors have a right to appoint United States Senators, in the event of failure to elect by State Legislatures, why spend months of time in trying to elect? It is contrary to common sense that the buck can be passed in this reckless and unconstitutional way.

Hawaii is beginning to talk about the sort of a government she wants, and so long as the inhabitants refrain from grabbing guns and going gunning for our soldiers, she may get what the Sandwichers are looking for.

The measly San Francisco Call, which claims to be a Republican newspaper, is the one sheet on this Coast that supports the treasonable E. Aguinaldo Atkinson in his fantastic antics which are disgusting all patriotic Americans.

Aguinaldo is said to refer to American sovereignty in the Philippines "in a most sarcastic manner." Meanwhile, of course, Ag. is on a dead run, endeavoring to keep out of range of American bullets the same as heretofore.

The strikers at Wardner, Idaho, are rapidly being transformed into reconcentrados under the watchful eye of Gen. Merriam. Their time to be sorry they did it, seems to have arrived, or at least to be close at hand.

Spain will never see those four $5,000,000 drafts, as she has already soaked three of them with an Uncle in New York. As he is an American, let us hope that he got a good, luscious scrape off of about 'steen per cent.

The Cubans are certainly becoming Americanized with great rapidity. The stevedores in Havana have gone out on a strike and had a fight with the Chinese who took their places. This sounds so like home, *docsn't it?*

If the Democrats could get Dewey to run for the Presidency and Funston to stand for the second place on the ticket, there would be a time of it, sure enough. But they cannot catch the rabbits.

Just think of it! But a little more than a year ago the ordinary man, had you spoken to him of a Filipino, wouldn't have known whether it was some sort of a human being or a game of chance.

As the end of the riot and rebellion in the Philippines approaches, it is perhaps not premature to begin wondering what Ed. Ag. Atkinson will find next to roar about and show his great concern.

First come, first served; therefore the First California Volunteer Regiment will have the first tumultuous blowout on their return from their Filipinoing expedition in Manila and all along shore.

Funston will come home with just enough of a scar to identify him as the fellow who was on the spot—in fact, on several different spots—to the great sorrow of the fleeing Filipinos.

Spain is after a slice of China. If she can take it, there will be no longer any doubt that anybody who wants a bit of that country may help himself, and no questions will be asked.

The Rough Riders will have a reunion in Chicago in October. The Windy City might as well prepare to be shot up, and also decorated with a rich and vivid coat of red paint.

Guam may be all right as an island, but when one pronounces the name of it, it sounds like a mouthful of hot mush, or a hired man caught in the act of swallowing his palate.

The tide is said to have turned, in France, in favor of Dreyfus; but there is danger that when it reaches the flood, there will be no Dreyfus to bring in on the swash of it.

A New York dispatch informs us that the copper trust has startled Europe, but nothing appears to jar the State of New Jersey, where these octopian monsters have their lair.

As usual, the walking delegates at Wardner have lit out, leaving their poor, deluded followers to suffer all the punishment for the late outrages. 'Twere ever thusly.

Whatever else is done, the government ought to sit down on that tack trust with a dull thud, even if it has to get up again suddenly.

Consul Rose, in Apia, could give Capt. Coghlan or anybody else pointers on just how to do the wrong thing at the wrong time.

It is not altogether improbable that the horseless carriage may, in time, bring about the blessing of trolleyless streets.

Tom Reed says he is in England for the purpose of taking a rest. Ah, there, Thomas; stay there, and make it a long one.

That eminent Episcopalian, Dr. Briggs, has again broken out. Wars, like other troubles, never come singly.

Our troops have taken San Fernando, but it isn't the town just this side of the long tunnel. 'Snother place.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

[The Times freely publishes the views of correspondents without holding itself responsible for writers' opinions. Be brief, write plainly, state clearly. The space of 250 words, on the average, is sufficient for the expression of an idea. No attention paid to anonymous communications.]

The Morphine and Other Evils.

ANTI-MORPHINE, Los Angeles: In the present apparent determination of our worthy city fathers to stamp out gambling devices and other immoral schemes, would it not be well while they are at it to also rid the city of other evils more unlawful and even destructive to health and happiness than the slot machine. There is the trading stamp gambling. Merchants used to give with purchases a chance on a doll, a piano, a pony or even a sum of money. All this was stopped, because it was considered gambling and dishonesty in competition. A trading stamp given with every purchase is a chance on a set of dishes or a rocking chair. Trading stamps have been prohibited as a gambling devise in other States, while here they are silently tolerated.

But what the writer started out to call attention to is the indiscriminate sale of poisons by druggists. It is well known that a number of druggists of this city sell cocaine and morphine contrary to State laws, not to speak of laws of humanity, without the precaution of recording the sales in their "poison registers," or in many cases without even labeling the packages. There are hundreds of unfortunates in this city who have contracted the cocaine or morphine habit, who today cannot quit it any more than the drunkard can quit drinking, but who are encouraged and driven to lunatic asylums or suicide by being furnished these poisons by some soulless money-hungry druggist.

The city of San Francisco prohibits the sale of these poisons, except on physicians' prescriptions, and these prescriptions cannot be repeated, and if our City Council would pass a similar ordinance and severely punish the druggist who robs the morphine victim of his nickel and helps to drive him to destruction, it would be another step forward in making the city an example of morality.

If the indiscriminate sale of such poisons was stopped the fiend would be compelled to quit, and the habit could not easily be contracted.

The morphine habit is alarmingly increasing and the time for reform is now.

As to "German-Americans."

E. P. KNUTESON, Los Angeles: I want to thank you for the editorial in The Times of Wednesday on "German-Americans." Though I am a Norwegian born, I would, as I have sworn to do, fight my mother country for the United States, if need be, and I am glad you have the courage to speak as you do on the subject. Too many newspapers are cowards and afraid of loss of patronage, and, therefore, cater to most anything, and wink at things that are wring and injurious and against the best interests of the people. I am glad you are true to the right.

O'HARRITY.

THE FIGHTING EDITOR.

Oi sat on the beach in a pondherin' mood,
a-lookin' across the bay,
Through the shmoke thot rose from me ould dudeen, at a thransport a-sailin' away.
A-sailin' away, an' upon her deck shtood a mon av the sword an' pen,
In peace a leader av mind an' brain—in battle a leader av men!

An' Oi scratched a match on the leg av me pants, an' pulled at me ould dudeen,
"'Tis the spirit av Siventy-six!" thinks I, "is a-marchin' along between.
'Twas Putnam, begorra, thot left the plow—'tis the editor leavin' the pen,
An' the spirit av old is a-flourishin' still—the Now is the same as the Then!

"Who says," says I, "we're a-runnin' down—that the Dollar is all our God?
Arrah for the shnake wid the human head thot poisons the Golden Rod!
Let Rapine an' War but touch our land an' up from the peaceful ground
Armed men swarm forth like dragons' teeth an' a legion av war-drums sound!

"Whooro!" says I—"'tis the nature av me to yell whin there's blood in me eye"—
An' I shprang to me feet an' I shpit in me hands—"Whooroo for the Yank!" says I,
"'Tis the broth av a b'y is the man av the pen! I have seen the gray hair av him curled
Be the hiss av a bushel av bullets," says I, an' I shook me big fisht at the world!

Be the hiss av a bushel av bullets, bedad; an' the shpirit av other fierce wars,
Shone out av his face whin he headed a charge like a howly American Mars!
"Go 'way," I says, "wid yer hand-me-downs! 'Tis the hand av the peaceable mon
Has the sthrongest av grips on the inemy's throat whin the heat av the sthruggle is on!"

For where in the world will yez look for a land a-perjucin a shlather av men
Thot can kill a man off wid a purty swoord-thrust, or crucify him wid a pen?
"Get out av the way wid ye're thrucks!" says I, "'tis the Grand Automatic arre we,
Wid an up-to-date editor settin' the pace"—says Michael O'Harrity!

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

DROP BY DROP.

When a burden brings you down,
Don't go howling over town.
Drop it!

And instead of weak complaining,
Wasting time and nothing gaining,
Drop it!

In a quarrel with your friend,
Hasten peace and trouble end;
Drop it!

Palm to palm adjust the matter
Right away and stop the chatter,
Drop it!

Should you pick up something hot—
Just your luck, as like as not—
Drop it!

Though a little smarting lingers,
Never let it burn your fingers,
Drop it!

When you bend your wit to wing
Pointed shaft to stick and sting,
Drop it!

Poised your steel to prick a bubble,
Often 'tis not worth your trouble,
Drop it!

Jostling 'mongst your fellow-men,
Just a hint will help them—then
Drop it!

Many hopes and hearts are broken
By a kind word left unspoken,
Drop it!

Hope not harvest, if no hand
Fieldward bear the seed corn and
Drop it!

Though yours be the smallest measure,
Just a handful, 'tis thy treasure—
Drop it!

Followers, ever, they who reap;
Seeders in the forefront keep—
Drop it!

Though your gift seem sadly meager,
Stooping in the furrow, eager,
Drop it!

Plod and plant, in sun or rain—
Fields are fallow—grain by grain.
Drop it!

Known are all unto the Father,
All who give and all who gather—
Drop it!

—[Harry S. Bates in Pittsburgh Dispatch.

ELECTRICAL BARBER SHOPS.

Modern Methods Adopted by Tonsorial Artists in Paris.

The French are following up their active crusade against the infection-carrying practices of the ordinary barber shop, by the equipment of shaving and hair-cutting saloons with a complete set of electrical appliances. In Paris, the brush and comb and the shaving brush are disinfected or dipped into an antiseptic solution every time they are used, and for each customer they are practically clean. This enactment has greatly reduced the amount of skin diseases—some of them loathsome and dangerous—which were formerly caught in the barber's chair. The Parisians, having improved the hygiene of their barber shops, are now increasing their comfort by running them electrically. In a shop recently fitted out, hot water is obtained by passing the stream of a hydrant through a German silver tube in a soapstone case. The tubing is electrically heated, so that the water is nearly boiling when it passes out of the spigot. The old heating irons, which often burned the hair, are no longer used for curling. The electric curling irons, which have taken their place, are safe and sure, as they can be brought to any temperature, which they will retain indefinitely. Scissors are out of date, and the cutting of hair is now done by clipping machines, the speed of which can be regulated to a nicety by the operator. Where it is desired to singe the hair, the clipping machine gives place to the electrically-heated platinum wire, which passes across the teeth of a metallic comb. The comb takes up a certain quantity of the hair, holding it for an instant; the barber's man presses a tiny button at the end of the comb, and there is an influx of current which heats the wire. As the wire approaches red heat, the hair is burned off neatly and smoothly, and its ends are sealed up in most approved fashion.

The Advance on Malabon.

[Edwin Emerson, Jr., in Collier's Weekly:] From the top of a high church tower in Caloocan our men could plainly see Malabon, another native stronghold still in the possession of Aguinaldo's warriors. After the attempt to entrap the Filipinos' forces by turning Aguinaldo's flank had been abandoned in the latter part of March, the next American advance met with unusually determined resistance at this place. While the Third Artillery, fighting as infantry, and the Montana regiment were crossing the Tuliahan River, and the Oregon regiment, with the Utah battery, were holding the extreme left near the bay, the troops nearest to Malabon were caught in a severe cross fire from the native trenches along the river banks, and sarpshooters massed at Malabon.

The American soldiers advanced on the double-quick, yelling fiercely. The Montana regiment caught a Tartar in the shape of a strongly-fortified blockhouse disguised as a leper hospital. To assault it the American soldiers had to cross the river and push through a dense jungle. In the final rush at the building four men were killed and seventeen wounded.

In the face of these difficulties the whole American line within an hour and a half after the advance was ordered cleared between three and four miles of hostile territory.

Smoke from the burning huts, fired by the natives, marked the line of the American advance. Ambulances and horse litters, led by Chinese, brought in the wounded, among whom were many Filipinos. The American who were wounded endured their injuries bravely, on group which had been brought into the hospital singing "Comrades."

Early next day the natives evacuated Malabon. At daybreak a column of smoke shot into the air, and soon the entire country was covered with a pall of smoke from the burning ricefields. Before noon the town was destroyed. During this time Gen. Wheaton's brigade was unable to repair the bridge or to advance, owing to the brisk fire of the enemy kept up from the hills on the other side.

Finally, the engineers moved a construction train up to the bridge, the iron frame of which remained. While this was going on the Second Oregon Regiment crossed the river on the left, and the Twenty-second United States Infantry on the right, with four companies of the Twenty-third United States Infantry supporting the latter regiment. When the Americans were within about three hundred yards of the entrenchments the Filipinos suddenly volleyed heavily. The Twenty-second United States Infantry suffered considerably while advancing up the slope through the thick grass under the hottest fire.

Col. Egbert, who was in the thickest of the fighting, was shot in the abdomen. He was placed upon a stretcher and an attempt was made to carry him to the cars, but he died on the way.

It was a most affecting scene. Gen. Wheaton baring his head, said: "You have done nobly." Col. Egbert gasped in reply, "I must die. I am too old."

No Filipinos were found in the trenches. Though in this instance their force was much smaller than that of the Americans, they had an immense advantage in position and in opportunity to retreat.

This was on March 27. On the last day of the month Malolos was captured. Col. Funston, at the head of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, claimed the honor of being the first to enter the abandoned capital of the Filipinos. By Eastern time, a few days afterward, the whole country between Caloocan and Malolos blossomed forth in white flags of truce and surrender.

An Encouraging Innovation.

[South Pasadenan:] It is seldom, indeed, that a newspaper, either large or small, is awarded the justice of even a simple "thank you" for services rendered the public, though individuals admit it as the newspaper's due. But until the great harbor celebration we feel safe in saying that no newspaper on the face of the earth was ever given such substantial and at the same time well-merited recognition as that bestowed upon the Los Angeles Times by the people of this sounthern country, when they presented The Times with a stone tablet bearing the inscription: "This tablet placed here by the people of Los Angeles commemorates their appreciation of the effective services of the Los Angeles Times in the contest for a free harbor at San Pedro. April 27, 1899." It will now be in order for every newspaper man in the land to take off his hat to that stone every time he passes the Times building, in deference to this wonderful public acknowledgement of a great newspaper's valuable services.

The Pacific Slope Drying Up!

[National Geographic Magazine:] The extension of explorations and observations in the region of country west of the Rocky Mountains tends in many ways to develop and confirm the proposition that a steadily progressive aridity is slowly replacing former more humid climatic conditions. This change is manifest in various ways—most conspicuously in the decreasing volume of water in many of the lakes and streams throughout the region, as shown by the existence of former beach lines at higher levels, and in the profound disturbance and modifications taking place in the native flora.

The phenomena which follow the advance of aridity are not limited by altitude; for, while the desert conditions at low elevations exhibit them in their most intense aspect, they are also clearly traceable to the highest summits, where gradually dwindling glaciers and abnormally high extensions of certain lowland types of forest show the general trend of the climatic change.

The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, May 6. — [Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.96; at 5 p.m., 30.02. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 53 deg. and 58 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 87 per cent.; 5 p.m., 72 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., southwest, velocity 3 miles; 5 p.m., southwest, velocity 5 miles. Maximum temperature, 62 deg.; minimum temperature, 53 deg. Rainfall past twenty-four hours, .04 of an inch; rainfall for season, 4.94 inches. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles	54	San Francisco ...	48
San Diego	52	Portland	46

Weather Conditions.—The pressure is rising west of the Rocky Mountains and is highest on the Washington Coast. It is falling in the plateau regions and in the Upper Missouri Valley. A depression extends from Southern Arizona through the interior of California to the San Joaquin Valley, and thence eastward to Utah, which is causing cloudy and unsettled weather in Southern California and rain in Nevada. A thunderstorm occurred during the night at Winnemucca. Slight changes occurred in temperature on the Pacific Slope since last report. It is warmer east of the mountains.

Forecasts.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Continued cloudy and unsettled tonight, possibly with showers; generally cloudy Sunday; westerly winds.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6, 5 p.m.—Weather conditions and general forecast: The following are the seasonal rainfalls to date, as compared with those of the same date last season, also rainfalls for past twenty-four hours:

Stations—	Last twenty-four hours.	This season.	Last season.
Eureka	...	32.86	31.29
Red Bluff	...	20.00	12.71
Sacramento	...	14.00	8.87
San Francisco	...	16.09	7.75
Fresno	...	7.03	4.19
San Luis Obispo..	...	16.46	6.16
Los Angeles	...	4.91	5.24
San Diego	...	4.89	4.57
Yuma	...	1.34	1.63

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, 56 deg.; minimum, 46 deg.; mean, 51 deg.

The moderate depression central this morning over Nevada and Northern Arizona has caused rain as anticipated throughout those sections and also in some portions of Southern California. Showers occurred in the mountains near Independence, and a rainfall of .01 of an inch is reported at Los Angeles. Cloudy weather prevails over Utah, and rather heavy rain has fallen over the desert regions of both Utah and Nevada. The temperature has remained stationary over the country west of the Rocky Mountains. Warmer weather will probably prevail Sunday over the greater portion of the Pacific Coast. A thunderstorm is reported at Boise City. A maximum wind velocity of 28 miles per hour, from the north, is reported at Eureka.

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours, ending midnight, May 7:

Northern California: Fair Sunday; warmer in northern portion; fresh north winds.

Southern California: Cloudy early Sunday; fair during the day; south winds.

San Francisco and vicinity: Fair Sunday; warmer; northerly, changing to westerly winds.

The Times' Weather Record.—Observations made at 1 p.m. and midnight, daily:

May 6—	1 p.m.	Midnight.
Temperature	61	58
Hydrometer	90	85
Barometer	29.60	29.70
Rainfall in 24 hours, inches		.05
Maximum temperature, 24 hours		65
Minimum temperature, 24 hours		57

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The millennium must be coming, sure. Two Chinamen have been found guilty in this city of having violated the lottery law.

A remarkable phenomenon has been discovered at San Bernardino. There is an excess of 7 cents in the treasury over the amount called for by the books.

The State Fish Commission has, for the present, at least, given up the job of ridding the Pacific Ocean of sea lions. The contract may have to await the invention of some new device for capturing the animals. Meanwhile any one who wants to go lion hunting in the Pacific is at liberty to do so.

A resolution has been introduced in the City Council at Ventura favoring municipal ownership of light and water plants, and the subject will be considered at a special meeting to be held on the 15th inst. It begins to look as if the new "forward movement" in Ventura were going to "take."

Probably there is no ground for any apprehensions on the part of South Pasadena people, that the promoters of the movement for municipal ownership in Pasadena will try to rob South Pasadena of a drop of water. As a matter of fact, probably there are not any such apprehensions. The opponents of municipal ownership went to school with Joey Bagstock.

The apparent scarcity of children of school age discovered by the census enumerators in some of the Southern California towns can only be accounted for on the theory that the hard times under the Cleveland administration deterred babies from migrating to the Land of Sunshine. A large number have arrived, however, during the last three years, and will be ready to be counted in the not distant future.

The people of Vineland, adjoining Azusa, are rejoicing over the success of a water development enterprise by the San Gabriel Electric Power Company, which has sunk a 12-inch well 475 feet deep, from which a big stream of water, said to amount to 100 inches, is being pumped by electric power, from the plant at Azusa. The Vineland district already owns about nine miles of cement ditch and seven miles of cement pipe, with a large reservoir and pumping plant. The only serious obstacle to the development of that attractive section being now removed, it may be expected that Vineland will make rapid progress in wealth and population.

A WARM NUMBER.

Seven-room house, bath, fine place, big rooms, fine cement cellar, big stable, lot 93x163, fine location; best water in Southern California. This is for sale at a sacrifice and monthly payments if desired. Langworthy, 226 South Spring street.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The demands upon the Associated Charities grow daily; this association is nonsectarian, and is founded on investigation; its aim is to do true charity work, but to make this possible it must have the moral as well as the generous financial support of the whole community, which it justly deserves; minimum membership fee $1. Call at office for annual report. Room 11, Courthouse. Telephone main 627.

CRIPPLE CREEK mining stocks; Independence once sold at 6c, now 85c; Gold Coin at 16c, now 20c; Portland, 8c, now 2:0; Isabella at 6c, now 90.(Within a month Mobile sold at 3; now 9½. Oriole, 2c; now 4½c; some of the cheap stocks today will join the dividend-paying list inside of a year. Full information cheerfully given by applying to S. H. Ellis & Co., Mining Brokers, 200 Lankershim Block.

If you need mirrors or fancy glass buy them from the manufacturers and save money. H. Raphael & Co., 509 South Main.

A REMARKABLE WELL.

THROWS A COLUMN OF WATER THREE HUNDRED FEET.

Another Large Body of Gas Struck at Santa Fe Springs, Which Creates a Freak Exhibit of Nature's Powers.

The gas well at Santa Fé Springs which attracted considerable attention when it was drilled some months ago, made another record for itself yesterday, when, in sinking further in the well, a vast body of water and gas was struck, and all day yesterday a column of water 300 feet high and estimated to amount to 1000 inches, marked the locality.

A Frenchman in that vicinity, who owns large herds of sheep, was greatly in need of water for irrigation purposes, and some time since he offered well-diggers $5000 if they would get him a well yielding fifty inches. The well was sunk to a depth of about three hundred feet, when a pocket of gas was struck and a great explosion followed, throwing the drill out of the well and scattering débris for several hundred feet. The gas burned until a few days ago, and furnished a beacon which could be seen for many miles. But still there was no profit in the well, and when the gas at last burned out, the owner made up his mind to continue digging, and yesterday morning the workmen were drilling through sand.

For some time they had heard a rumbling in the well, and they were prepared for any emergency. They had not long to wait, for at 10 o'clock there was another terrific explosion, and the 300-pound drill was thrown to a height of about 200 feet, landing 300 feet from the well. The top of the derrick was carried away.

There was something more than gas this time, for a great column of water spouted from the well, and all day yesterday it did not vary perceptibly in height. It was estimated by those who saw it to reach a height of 300 feet, and soon the whole country around the well was flooded with water, which was estimated to amount to 1000 inches, or enough to irrigate 5000 to 8000 acres of land.

Mixed with the water is a large amount of gas, and this is undoubtedly the cause of the water attaining such a height. This fact would seem to make the future of the well problematical. If the flow were due simply to water impounded underground, permanency would be expected, but the presence of the gas makes it possible that the water supply is not great, and will soon be exhausted.

As a gas well, especially, the development will be watched with great interest, for the recurrence of a second body of gas in the same well would tend to the conviction that a good supply is to be had in that section.

Passengers on trains passing through Santa Fé Springs yesterday were amazed to see the wonderful freak well, and they report that it could be seen from a distance of several miles, while it is reported from Whittier that the column of water is in plain sight from that place, which is three miles away.

The story of the remarkable strike spread through the neighboring country yesterday, and many people visited the scene, while the indications are that the Springs will have a larger population today than the oldest inhabitant has dreamed of.

SMART TRICK.

How the Postoffice Department Heads It Off.

Postmaster Matthews was engaged for a short time yesterday in the congenial work of heading off the performance of what was probably a scurvy trick of some kind. He received from Ellington, Mo., a package containing three letters, which he was asked to remail. He did so, but in accordance with a rule of the department, he stamped in the corner of each envelope the statement that they had been received under wrapper from Ellington. It seems that a great many persons who get into trouble write letters which they send to this city to be mailed, and which carry the idea that they have fled here. In other cases, these mysterious letters are anonymous attacks upon some person. Of course the least desire of the writer is to have it stated on the envelope from what point the letter was originally mailed, but Uncle Sam does not care much what the writers of such letters desire, and in many cases the simple address given is sufficient to lead to the arrest of the offender. It is a singular fact that this city is especially favored with such missives, some of them reaching here almost every day. This is probably due to the fact that Los Angeles is considered the jumping-off place by people living in the Eastern States.

...PIANO...

..Chances..

We are offering some really extraordinary value in Pianos right now.

We are making terms of payment, for those who do not care to pay cash, that are the most generous of any Piano concern on the Coast.

We sell nothing but RELIABLE Pianos—no matter what price we ask. Such makes as Chickering, Shaw, Kranich & Bach, Kingsbury and others.

Of course you will look at the largest assortment in the State (ours) before you make up your mind what kind of a Piano you will have for the home.

Southern California Music Co
Wholesalers and Importers,
216-218 West Third. Bradbury Building.



This Picture

tells a story that thousands of women will recognize—a story of monthly suffering just before and during menstruation—a story of aches, darting pains, torture in back, head, limbs and abdomen.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

will cure these sufferers—regulate their menses and drive out all "female troubles." Druggists sell it for $1 a bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

Young Mistley,

$1.25.

By HENRY SETON MERRIMAN, Author of "THE SOWERS," has just been received ....AT....

Parker's, 246 South Broadway

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Largest, most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.

About Headaches.

Why do you suffer from those nasty headaches when I will give you a written guarantee (and the best of references) that I will completely remove them at a small cost by correcting the cause—astigmatism—in your eyes with cylindrical lenses?

I have done it for thousands. Why not conclude to come yourself?

J. P. Delany, 309 S. Spring Street. Expert Optician.

PEERLESS WINES



For Health and Strength.

READ

I have for some time past been using the Southern California Wine's Co.'s Wines in my practice, and have made tests of the same and find them equal, if not superior in regard to purity and flavor to the imported goods. Therefore I recommend them to the public, where stimulant and tonic is needed.

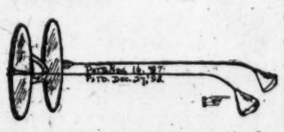
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Is an art at which comparatively few workmen become expert, and when you stop to consider the importance of this to the wearers of Glasses, you will not wonder that people are particular where they have their eyes attended to.

Our house is the oldest. We number among our customers the best people of this section. Our work is known to be reliable.

Call and have your eyes TESTED FREE.

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BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE,

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Silks.

The Latest Productions from Foreign and Domestic Looms.

Stripe Taffeta, Plaid Imperial, Hair Line Satin, Broken Checks } At 75c yd.

Ombre Effects, Three Colored Stripes, Corded Satin and Silk, Double Toned Plaids } $1.00 yd.

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Cheny Brothers Best Quality
And Imported French Novelties in Dress Patterns.
(No Duplicates) $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 yard.
Separate Waist Lengths.

Exquisite effects in exclusive patterns, interwoven and embroidered satin combined, printed warp with raised velvet bow knot, embossed, and small figured designs on solid colored ground,

From $10.00 to $30.00 Pattern.

Wash Habutai Silks
In Plain and Corded Effects,
50c Yard.

Special Offering
Of Lace Curtains and Portieres
Commences next Tuesday and continues during the week.

H. JEVNE

Spring Blood Cleanser

Poland Spring Water, for which we are Los Angeles agents, is a natural spring water of great renown as a spring medicine. Up in Maine it is considered essential in the spring time. It is well known and highly recommended by reputable physicians as a mild, pleasant spring medicine.

Smoke Jevne's Fine Cigars.

208-210 S. Spring St.—Wilcox Building.



Can You Imagine Anything

That will afford your whole family more pleasure than to have the luxury of good hard butter, sweet cream, sound berries and firm vegetables? Our Refrigerators insure all this. Investigate before buying.

Upright Refrigerators $6.50 and up.
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JAS. W. HELLMAN,
157 to 161 North Spring Street.

N. B. BLACKSTONE CO.

Reliable Goods, Popular Prices. DRY GOODS Spring and Third Sts. Tel. Main 259

Trimming and Notions.

Braid News Some decided novelties are shown this season in the way of braids in silk, mohair and washable kinds. Styles uncommonly attractive in all the newer colors, as well as white and black.

Some entirely new ideas in wash braids for summer dresses in all the prevailing colors.

White Hercules braids, all widths from ¼ inch to 2½ in. wide.

A complete line of wave braids, all widths.

Star and Soutache braids in white and colored.

New styles and colors in fancy silk braids, especially adapted for designs. A most liberal assortment of black and white braids in bow-knots and other popular designs. The varieties shown and the prices quoted are such that anyone with thoughts of braid trimming may be pleased.

Notions and Fancy Articles. A more comprehensive, up-to-date stock of Notions, Fancy Goods, Novelties and Findings than is here shown, would indeed be hard to find. Besides the staples, every novelty of merit on the market is here.

We have the new, self-adjusting, washable "On and Off" Dress Shields, the most sensible shield for wash waists to be found. Grace's Hat Anchors, the only practical hat fastener yet produced. Complete assortment of Dress Sets in black, rhinestone, gold and silver. Shirt Waist Sets of every conceivable style and price.

Jet elastic belts, velvet elastic belts with jet clasps. Another lot of the now famous Florentine enamel violet jewelry has just arrived—the very latest fads in buckles, neck clasps, beauty pins, hat pins, etc. The daintiest, prettiest novelty seen in years. It comes in violet, old rose, apple green, olive, turquoise and white, and is warranted to wear—no tarnishing.

Spring and Third Streets.



Williamson Bros. have bought the entire stock of Comet and Special Bicycles, and will sell them regardless of original cost. Best bargains ever offered. 327 S. Spring street.

Advertising

Trusses

Wouldn't pay me if I depended upon direct results, but I do not. My record shows that 90 per cent. of my patrons are sent by friends I have fitted, for every one I fit becomes my friend, and loses no opportunity to recommend my work. I can make a friend of you. Opportunity is all I ask.

Comfort, benefit and satisfaction, as opposed to misery, injury and despair, represent the difference between trusses which are properly fitted and those which are not. Which do you choose?

A truss may even feel fairly comfortable and yet be doing constant injury to delicate organs. I hold any case which can be held by hand, no matter who has failed, without painful or injurious pressure. I will please you or refund your money.

Trusses at all prices. Lady attendant.

W. W. SWEENEY,
TRUSSES AND MAKER OF ELASTIC HOSIERY,
213 WEST FOURTH STREET.

Another Extraordinary Price Event.

For the coming week we place on sale our entire stock of

TRIMMED HATS

Consisting of Dress Hats, Turbans, Toques, Bonnets, Mourning Hats, Misses' Hats and Children's Hats at

⅓ Off

The regular prices. Our offerings stand head and shoulders above all the other quotations of the day. Our styles are the choicest, the materials the best.

$9.00 Trimmed Hats at..... $6.00
$6.00 Trimmed Hats at..... $4.00
$4.00 Trimmed Hats at..... $3.00
$3.00 Trimmed Hats at..... $2.00

Hats that others will ask fully double for. Come and see. The proof will be simply overwhelming.

The Millinery World

125 SOUTH SPRING STREET.



Large Flowering Phlox Drummondii...

Now is the time to sow seeds of Annual Plants for summer flowering, such as Phlox, Aster, Stock, Verbena, Centaureas, Zinnia, etc. Choice varieties of Sweet Peas and Pansy Plants and Begonia bulbs.

All our stock has been tested—you are sure to get the right kind as well as the best quality. The quality of our vegetable seeds and plants is known the world over. Write for our Illustrated Catalogue—Free. Valuable Hints on Gardening.



White Plume Celery.

Germain Fruit Co. Telephone Main 996. 143 and 145 S. Main Street,
OLDEST AND LARGEST SEED HOUSE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.



A Critical Inspection

Of a Crescent Bicycle will prove that it embraces all the good points embodied in every other high grade wheel, with many that no others possess, which makes it the easiest running wheel to ride on the market.

'99 Juveniles $25.00
'99 Chain Models $35.00
'99 Chainless $60.00

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Blue Flame and Gasoline Cook Stoves,

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Lemoline Cream Is a pure antiseptic lemon preparation and NATURAL SKIN FOOD which nourishes and strengthens the tissues. Is used by both sexes as an emollient and skin cleanser. Sold by druggists and dealers generally. Price 15c; sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of 20c. California Lemoline Cream Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

The Chicago Millinery



Special Sale Monday.

On Midsummer Trimmed Hats at exceedingly low prices. It will pay you to see my display before going elsewhere. MRS. A. BURGWALD, 437 S. Spring St.

Awnings



All Kinds. All Prices.

J. H. MASTERS,
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FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH ONLY.

Ingrains	12½c per Roll
Gilt Paper	12½c per Roll
White Blanks	7½c per Roll
Mouldings	⅓ Off

Buy at Headquarters and Save Money.

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EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

[Communications intended for the society columns of The Times must be signed, and must be written on only one side of the page. Anonymous announcements of society events, personals, etc., and those which, because they are written on both sides of a page, have to be rewritten, will receive no attention. The society columns of the Sunday Times are closed at 6 p.m. on Saturday.]

MISS CHARLOTTE MILLER gave the first of a series of prenuptial entertainments yesterday afternoon at her home on South Flower street. It was a rose luncheon in honor of the young ladies who are to act as bridesmaids at her marriage to Arthur J. Waters on June 7. La France roses and ferns were used in large quantities in the decorations, which were artistic and beautiful. Long-stemmed roses were arranged in tall vases and placed here and there about the drawing-room, adding beauty and fragrance to the general effect. On the table in the dining-room they were mingled with maidenhair and asparagus ferns. The centerpiece and individual doilies were embroidered with pink roses, corresponding in color with the daintiness of the decorations. The place cards were decorated and were in the form of roses. An elaborate menu was served under the direction of Reynolds. Following luncheon the guests were entertained with floral anagrams. The guessing caused no end of fun and amusement, and the most fortunate contestant, Miss Lillian Wellborn, was awarded a collar clasp, with a small cupid's head resting on a coil of rough gold. Throughout the house daylight was excluded during the afternoon, and the lights were subdued with pink shades. Those present were: Miss May Cobleigh, who will act as maid of honor; Misses Genevieve Smith, Sara Goodrich, May Newton, Jessie Kimble, Birdie Chansler, Lillian Wellborn.

* * *

The Holly Whist Club was entertained on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. F. W. Chase at her home on Pasadena avenue. Carnations and ferns were used to decorate the parlors, also the dining-room, in which dainty refreshments were served. Mrs. Henry Collier and Mrs. W. H. Fillmore won the prizes, both of which were handsome fans. The guests were Mmes. Charles Bradford, S. Cunningham, F. M. Nichol, N. L. Bryant, Motley Flint, Frank Prior, W. H. Fillmore, F. M. McDaniel, A. C. Moore, O. L. Robertson, Albert Dunsmore, J. E. Brown and C. Burchill.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur N. Davidson entertained Friday afternoon with a large reception given at her home on Ingraham street. Over 200 guests were present, and the occasion was a delightfully pleasant one. The house decorations were exquisite, consisting principally of products of Mrs. Davidson's own conservatory. The reception hall decorations was carried out in red and green. English ivy was arranged over doorways and grill work, and large vases of deep red carnations were placed here and there. Asparagus plumosus, Japanese ferns and variegated sweet peas were used in the drawing-room. In the dining-room everything was yellow. The mantel and buffet were banked high with wild mustard, and in one corner an inverted Japanese umbrella was filled with the yellow blossoms. In the center of the table was a large cut-glass bowl filled with poppies and centuria, and bands of orange satin ribbon were festooned from the chandelier to the four corners of the table, falling in graceful loops and ends. Upstairs the library was decorated with bouquets of roses, and in the sitting-room red roses were used. A mandolin and guitar club, stationed on the upper hall, furnished sweet music during the reception hours. Mmes. Fred Fay, Kate Tupper Galpin, Martin and John Osgood assisted in receiving and entertaining, and Mrs. Calvert Wilson presided at the table, where punch was served. The festivities continued throughout the evening, when Mrs. Davidson's son, J. Pirnie Davidson, and G. Hamilton Fay, assisted by Misses Zella Fay and Meriam North, entertained their young friends with a dancing party. Arend's Orchestra furnished music, and those who did not find pleasure in dancing were entertained upstairs with cards and games. The guests for the evening were Misses Blanche Engstrum, Ruth Bosbyshell, Adele Brodtbeck, Margaret Burkhalter, Margaret Cornwell, Edith Campbell, Florence Clute, Hazel French, Florence Foy, Florence Field, Maud Filbert, Alice Gwynn, Hazel Galpin, Maria Gavagan, Vera Holden, Mae Hitchcock, Shirley Jenkins, Phila Johnson, Lina Johnson, Flossie Judd, Renna Lucile Kane, Ruby Kimble, Mable Curer, Joe Lewis, Llewellyn, Mary Phelps, Bertha Pollard, Mae Prentice, Elsie Laux, Helen North, Fannie Rowan, Nellie Stone, Stella Sanford, Jennie Spaulding, Annie Sibley, Katherine Thompson, Edith Maurice, Julia Wyman, Edna Wyman, Bessie Hinton, Cy Fay; Messrs. Earle Anthony, Norman Bishop, Eddie Bosbyshell, Sammie Bonsall, Bert Campbell, Robert Campbell, Paul Crippen, John Cooper, Albert Cook, Woodford Davisson, Louis Everett, Fred Forrester, George Graham, Frank Gillelan, Benjamin Harwood, De Forest Howry, Charles Hopper, Charles Halfhill, Daniel Holton, Bruce Hatch, Richard Herriman, Don McCartney, George McLain, Clair Morris, Ralph Maurice, Wheeler North, William Nevins, Tom Nolan, Fred Rowan, Paul Rowan, Hugh Shinn, Walter Stone, Roy Hillman, Chard Sanford, Spalding, Olin Wellborn, Jr., David White, Vergil Owens, Robert Graham.

* * *

Miss Jennie Frances G. Potter and George Williams were married at St. John's Episcopal Church Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. B. W. R. Taylor, rector of the church, and was followed by an evening at the home of the bride, where only relatives and immediate friends were present. No cards were received, but Mr. and Mrs. Williams will be at home the first and third Wednesdays after June 1, at No. 914 West Thirty-third street.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tynan celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary Wednesday evening at their home, No. 943 Albany street. The guests were entertained at cards, progressive hearts being the game played. Mrs. R. W. Derby captured first ladies' prize, a beautiful vase; gentleman's first prize, a cigar case, ornamented with a picture of Dewey, was won by Capt. Robert Wankowski. Bisque figures were awarded Mrs. A. H. Faun and M. J. McGarry as consolation awards. The house was decorated with white roses and green foliage. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. D. M. McGarry, Mr. and Mrs. L. Galler, Mr. and Mrs. D. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Darby, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Herlihy, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hixson, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Fallen, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Webster, Mmes. M. J. McGarry, C. Fitzgerald, T. A. Quinlan, T. Laycock, J. Donoughue, the Misses Kate McCarthy, Nora Neumeyer, Kate Neumeyer, Capt. Robert Wankowski, Dr. J. O'Kane and Messrs. J. F. Elbeny, P. Martin, H. Rajotte, J. Woods, William Fitzgerald.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Edward Shafer entertained at cards Thursday evening at their home, No. 127 East Twenty-fourth street. Jars of red geraniums and lilies were arranged in the reception hall, and the stairs and newel were twined with ivy and honeysuckle. The drawing-room was decorated with La France and Duchess roses. The low shelves, book-cases and mantels were ornamented with trailing nasturtiums. The dining-room was entirely done in Marie Henriette roses. A Royal Worcester vase and Wedgewood pin tray were ladies' prizes, and the prizes for the gentlemen were a handsome deck of playing cards and a small drum, containing the inscription, "Beat this; if you can." Punch was served from a quaint old German punch-bowl. Refreshments were served at the conclusion of the games, after which the guests were entertained with songs by Nat M. Brigham of Salt Lake, Mrs. J. F. E. Phillips and Miss Edwards assisted in entertaining. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Don A. Judd, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Nance, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nance, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. E. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Scott, Mr. and Mrs M. H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Whelpley, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Nat M. Brigham; Mrs. Jennie Donohue, Misses Nance, Judd, McCarthy, Lillian Whelpley; Prof. R. B. Hayes, Messrs. Billington, Thomas, W. T. Talbot and W. D. Talbot.

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Mrs. E. L. Comings gave a delightful children's party Friday afternoon at her home, No. 1955 Park Grove avenue, the occasion being in celebration of the eighth birthday anniversary of her son, Herbert. Mrs. Mershon of San Francisco assisted Mrs. Comings in entertaining the children. The dining-room, which is the most attractive place to the children, was decorated with artistic taste and daintiness, the color scheme being pink and green. From the chandeliers to the corners of the room ropes of smilax brightened with sweet peas were festooned in canopy effect. In the center of the table was a low mound of smilax and sweet peas, in which eight candles were imbedded Tiny baskets filled with bon-bons were at each place. Various games were played during the afternoon. A pretty cut-glass bottle filled with jelly beans furnished much amusement for the little ones. The one guessing nearest the correct number of beans received the bottle, beans and all. Following refreshments the children were photographed in a group on the lawn, each guest receiving one later as a souvenir. Those present were Helen Judson, Anna Christian, Pauline Lund, Belle Hutchinson, Mayne Belt, Bertha Taylor, Margaret Forger, Vernon Mason, Lena, Ruth and Pearl Hutchinson, John Godfrey, Patterson, Hobart M. Calkins, Charles Noyes, Frank Boswell, Olin Harrison, Howard Henshey, Le Valley Lund, George Huydell, Marion Huydell, Oakus Hartman, Dick Hartman, Roy Bauer, Stanley Judson, John Edgar Hutchinson.

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A very unique affair was the surprise given Friday evening by the boys of the summer '99 class to the four girls of the class, Misses Lydia White, Suzanne Durnerin, Bonnie Clay and Lillie Hamilton. The young ladies were entertained in turn at the homes of four of the boys during the evening. Messrs. De F. Reichard, E. W. Fuller, L. S. Griswold, F. E. Russell, W. A. Ellis, E. D. Nolan, Wallace Canfield, Albert Janssen, D. W. Knoll, Roy King, J. L. Van Norman and R. T. Jones acted as hosts.

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Mrs. Blanche E. Clinton entertained a jolly crowd of boys Friday evening at her home on East Thirty-second street, in honor of her son, Edwin H. Clinton. The guests were entertained with progressive whist. Kenneth Sargeant received first prize, a black leather purse, and the guest of honor received consolation award. Miss Blanche Clinton, Miss Isabella Mattern and Miss Charlotte Geontit assisted in entertaining with songs and recitations. The rooms were decorated with ferns and La France roses. Refreshments were served at the close of the evening. Those present were Eugene Demens, Angelo Briggs, John Y. Briggs, Walter Runts, Fred Rutt, Alva Mitchell, Earl Fraser, Irving Sargent, Edward Lund, George Mattern, Archie Franklin, Sidney Boerniler, Clarence Galbreath, George Akins.

* * *

Miss Mamie A. Bradshaw entertained yesterday afternoon with a dainty pink luncheon at her home, No. 2648 Vermont avenue, the occasion being her eighteenth birthday anniversary. La France roses and sweet peas were profusely used in the parlor and dining-room. In the center of the table was an exquisite bouquet of the fragrant flowers and maidenhair ferns, and the mantel and buffet were banked. The guests were Misses Isabel McReynolds, Ella Stepper, May Houston, Jessie Houston, Helen Reilly, Belle Reilly, Perle Cave, Grace Bradshaw.

* * *

Mrs. Percy Smith gave a charming informal luncheon Wednesday in honor of the ladies of the Sans Souci Club. The table was ornamented with doilies of exquisite embroideries. Resting on a round mirror in the center of the table was a cut-glass bowl of sweet peas and ferns. Covers were laid for eight, corsage bouquets of sweet peas and ferns were at each place. Following luncheon the guests were invited into the parlor, where various games were played. Mrs. L. L. Merrick, and Mrs. J. Harry Whomes received prizes.

* * *

Mrs. A. D. Park of No. 638 Alpine street entertained a number of little folks Saturday afternoon in honor of the fifth birthday anniversary of her daughter, Inez. Games, recitations and songs were enjoyed, after which refreshments were served in a prettily-decorated dining-room. Those present were: Hazel Moles, Mabel and Elsie Gray, Edith Swarn, Florence Dendinger, Gladys Johnson, Delia Murphy, Master Calvin, Swain and Merle Dindenger.

* * *

Clair Morris entertained the members of the Sigma Tau Fraternity yesterday evening at his home, No. 950 Orange street. The parlors and dining-room were decorated with roses, violets and smilax. The early part of the evening was spent in initiating two members into the fraternity—Joe Bernard and Rowe Sanderson. Later supper was served, after which the guests were entertained with progressive games. Those present were Messrs. Don McCartney, David White, Paul Crippin, Bruce Hatch, George Graham, Vance Hjelm, Harry Brown, John Bloeser, Jr.

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The members of the Poinsettia Whist Club and a number of invited guests were delightfully entertained by Miss Lydia Kellam at her home on Fickett street, Tuesday evening. The parlors were handsomely decorated with red, the club colors. After a few musical selections the tally cards, which were handsome souvenirs, were given out, and whist was in order. The honors were carried off by Miss Meyer and P. Lee Hodges, and the consolations by Miss Lily Knoll and L. E. Meyer.

* * *

The Hawthorn Club met at the home of Mrs. A. Messacars, North Avenue Twenty, Thursday afternoon. Among those present were Mrs. M. Taylor, Mrs. Holly, Mrs. Waldron, Mrs. Ed. Casteel, Mrs. P. J. Henshaw and Mrs. W. C. Bress.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Baruch gave a charming luncheon party Thursday at their home on Mission Road in honor of the celebrated artist, Paul de Longpré, Mrs. Longpré, Miss Blanch Longpré and Miss Alice Longpré. Although informal, the table was equisitely decorated with white roses, delicate asparagus sprays and maidenhair ferns. The arrangement was most artistic, and with the silver and cut-glass, the effect was beautiful. The place cards were decorated and finished with white satin bows. The place cards for the ladies were tied with long streamers of ribbon, to which a handsome corsage bouquet was tied. Throughout the house were hung fine copies of the best-known pictures of the artist. White satin ribbons were effectively used in connection with the feathery ferns, which were arranged over pictures, doorways and windows. Following luncheon the guests were entertained in the drawing-rooms, which were also decorated.

* * *

Mrs. George I. Cochran of South Figueroa street gave a delightful party yesterday afternoon in celebration of the fifteenth birthday anniversary of her sister, Miss Belle McClung. Miss Burkhalter and Miss Cochran Cochran assisted in receiving and entertaining the young ladies. Following games elaborate refreshments were served in the dining-room, which was decorated with La France roses and ferns, the colors being carried out in pink and green. Those present were Misses Irene Powell, Edna Powell, Gladys Letts, Edna Letts, Edna Bovard, Gladys Bovard, Clara Parmalee, Florence Parmalee, Lillius Ford, Mary Curson, Catherine Hubbard.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Crow entertained informally Monday evening at their home on Beaudry avenue, the occasion being their fifth wedding anniversary. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Joe Long, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Clapper, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Walker, Mmes. F. Edison Floyd, M. Wright, Belle Barney, A. M. Stewart, A. Clauser, C. Rhomberg, A. M. Sager, Misses Eva Alexander, Irene Sager, Stella Stewart, Messrs James E. Bratt, J. Williams.

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On Tuesday evening the rooms on South Hill street occupied by the Brownsberger Home School of Typewriting and Shorthand, were the scene of a very pleasant social affair, given by the principal and manager, Mrs. Florida Brownsberger, to her pupils of this season and the graduating class, also as a compliment to Miss Kate Parker, one of the students who has been absent on account of sickness for several weeks. The rooms were handsomely decorated with a profusion of beautiful red, pink and white roses, intertwined with smilax and trailing vines. Mrs. Brownsberger was assisted by her daughter, Miss Berdena Brownsberger, Mrs. L. Behymer, Mrs. Alice Hardison, Mrs J. B. Parker. A feature of the evening was an enjoyable impromptu literary and musical programme, consisting of piano solos by Miss Anna Siegel, Mrs. E. W. Kenney and Miss Mara Wood; vocal solo, Miss Mabel Osler; guitar solo, Miss Grace Parker; banjo duet, Fred Osler and Miss Mabel Osler; reading, Miss Ora Burk, which was charmingly given; and Mr. Dooley's "Reflections on Golf," L. Behymer. Refreshments and general conversation concluded a very agreeable evening. Those present were Mmes. J. B. Parker, L. Behymer, A. W. Hardison, E. W. Kenny; Misses Ethel Beatty, Alma Beatty, Kate Parker, Milice Jordan, Grace Gillespie, Anna Yates, Eva Hansen, Ora Burke, Anna Cole, Mae Fraser, Myra Wood, Ethel Lord, Kate Parker, Grace Parker, Alice Estlin, Bessie Bingham, Letta Hinton, Owen, Ethel Jenks, Mable Osler, Grace Fraser, Gertrude Williams, Olive Henning, Helen Roach, Mattie Duncan, Anna Siegel, Hattie Sampter, Gertrude Gates, Berdena Brownsberger, Pauline Drillard, Katie Thomas, Cora Parker, Mable McClintock, Anna Cook, Jennie French, Alice Gillespie, Grace Cotes, Nellie Book, Bernice Allen, Bertha Mohlstedt; Messrs. Charles Bledsoe, Sherrill B. Osborne, Jack Connell, L. Behymer, Edward Sampter, Thomas Bundy, Charles Adams, Phil McClintock, N. P. Bundy, Jesse Jones, James Case, Henry Tripp, Fred Harvey, P. Reynolds.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Atchison of No. 836 East Sixth street entertained the Myrtle Euchre Club Thursday evening. The parlors were decorated with La France roses, carnations and sweet peas. The guests were entertained with progressive euchre. Mrs. W. Hannam captured the ladies' first prize, and W. Crone, gentlemen's first prize, Mrs. J. H. Neel and W. A. Hannam receiving the consolation prizes. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hannam, Mr. and Mrs. T. Muilins, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crone, Mrs. A. Mendell, I. K. Seaver, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Neel.

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La Mariposa Social Club gave a chestnut dancing party at Kramer's Hall Thursday evening. The ballroom was decorated in lavender and white. Cypress boughs and English smilax were twined effectively throughout the reception and ballrooms. The programmes were dainty affairs in chestnut-colored covers with La Mariposa worked in silver on the covers. The cotilion was led by John Korbel and Miss Kathryn Besselman, assisted by Mr. Howard and Miss Beeman. The reception committee consisted of Messrs E. F. Ganahl, J. Fitzpatrick, E. O'Shea, George Pansch and Robert Bell, assisted by H. F. Despars, C. P. Clifford, Dr. Anton, Charles Hannon and E. J. Gargen. The floor committee included Harry Wheeler, M. E. Conboy, J. M. Boland, J. F. Howard, Theodore Englebracht and John Korbel. Refreshments were served from a table handsomely decorated.

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Mrs. Mary A. Cook, formerly of Cambridge, Ill., and T. K. Elvey of Phoenix, Ariz., were married yesterday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Laws, No. 132 West Sixteenth street. The house was charmingly decorated with sweet peas, roses and smilax. At the conclusion of the ceremony supper was served, after which Mr. and Mrs. Elvey left for a five months' trip. They will visit Yellowstone Park and many other places of interest.

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Mrs. M. M. Clarke entertained informally at luncheon Friday afternoon at her home, No. 1124 West Adams street. The dining-room was charmingly decorated with carnations, roses and ferns. Those present were Mmes. Olin Wellborn, J. M. Henderson, Alfred S. Clark A. H. Braly, Clifford Page, Ben Goodrich, W. C. Read and Miss Sarah Goodrich.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Huldah Davison, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Davison of Westlake avenue, to Mendel Meyer, a young business man of Los Angeles, took place in Denver, Colo., April 26, at the residence of the bride's cousin, E. Bosserman. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer will probably return to California.

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A delightful surprise party was given Miss Rose Laughlin at her home, No. 251 South Avenue 20, East Los Angeles, Friday evening by her friends, the occasion being her birthday anniversary. The evening was spent in dancing, singing and playing games. The dining-room was decorated with smilax and La France roses. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Martinez, Mr. and Mrs. Tapis, Mr. and Mrs. Dresser, Mrs. Dominguez; Misses Rose Laughlin, Elmira Laughlin; Messrs. Martinez, Valda, Perez, Manjaris, Elias Perez, Alvarado, Yorba, and Ernistito Martinez.

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The Saltatio Club gave its fifth dance of the season on Friday night. Those present were Misses Neel, Pendleton, J. le Doux, B. le Doux, Drakenfeld, Smith, Cobbler, Hartwell, Montana, Cridland, McLaferty, Harsefall, Fairbrother, Anderson, Schubert, Herbert, Phelps, Messrs. Le Doux, Seibert, Hugo, Podlech, Neel, Tebbetts Scott, Forthman, Hartwell, Callaham, Kanagee, Salisbury, Thorpe, Holliday, Cridland, Boothe, Farnsworth. The patronesses were Mrs. Pendleton, Miss Pendleton and Mrs. Fairbrother.

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Mrs. Lliiott entertained the Young Bachelors' Club Friday evening at her home on East First street, Boyle Heights. Games furnished the evening's entertainment. Refreshments were served, ending a most delightful evening. Among those present were Mmes. Rees and Elliott, Misses Ruth Adams, Inez Cook, Ethel Musgrove, Grace Barnett, Lola Elwell, Eva Ogborn, Edith Rees, Mable Patty, Bertha Hedden, Ethel Fairbanks, Marie Witte, Jeannette Weston, Hortense Pattie and Messrs. H. K. Vann, Will Cook, Will Burns, A. Case, Roy Cleveland, Frank Wells, Earl Valentine, George Pfaffenberger, Wiley Ambrose, Walter Rees, Clarence Rees and Will Burey.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mrs. Henry W. O'Melveny entertained a few friends informally with seven-hand euchre Thursday afternoon at her home on South Figueroa street.

H. Jones-Bateman left yesterday for a three months' stay in British Columbia, where he will devote a large part of his time fishing and hunting.

Mrs. G. H. Bancroft has gone to San Francisco on account of the serious illness of her mother.

Miss Birdie Chanslor will entertain at luncheon next Wednesday afternoon at her home, corner of Thirtieth and Figueroa, complimentary to Miss Charlotte Miller of South Flower street.

Mrs. U. S. G. Todd entertained her aunt, Mrs. J. M. Paulk of Sacramento last week.

C. A. Manuel, who for the past year has been touring Wisconin and Minnesota, arrived home Thursday.

H. J. Ludlow leaves this morning for Mexico City, where he has accepted a position with the Mexican Central Railroad Company.

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Philip have moved into their new home, No. 946 Beacon street. Mrs. Philip will be at home the first and second Fridays.

Mrs. C. C. Parker has returned from a two weeks' visit with relatives and friends in San Diego, and is at home to friends at the Lincoln Hotel.

Mrs. Davis, who has been a guest at the California Hotel during the winter, left Thursday for her home in Milwaukee.

Joseph Burkhardt of No. 938 West Twenty-eighth street has returned from Alaska.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Scarborough have again taken possession of their home at No. 1020 West Twenty-second street. Mrs. Scarborough will receive Wednesdays.

The guests of the California Hotel were pleasantly entertained at cards Friday evening.

Mrs. Grace Lawrence and her granddaughter, Miss Grace Cole, have gone to San Diego for a ten days' visit.

Mrs. Ella Griswold and her son, George Griswold, who have been spending the winter in Los Angeles, residing on Orange street, left Wednesday for their home in Madison, Iowa.

The engagement is announced of Miss Frances Goldwater to J. Israel of San Bernardino. Receptions will be held at the home of the bride's parents, No. 1223 South Olive street, this afternoon and tomorrow from 2 until 5 o'clock.

Mrs. J. E. Locke was yesterday discharged from the hospital, and in company with her daughter, Miss Mabel Locke, at once left for the mountains, where she will remain for a month to recuperate.

Mrs. D. C. Barber is a guest of Mrs. William R. Hubbard of No. 1423 South Los Angeles street, and will be at home the second and third Thursdays in May.

Adolph Katz, who has for years been in the employ of Henry Klein & Co., left Thursday for Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, to visit his parents.

H. Kessel has returned to Los Angeles, after an absence of four months in Jerome, Ariz.

Mrs. Peter Kiefer of No. 249 North Hope street, entertained a few friends Thursday evening at domino whist, in honor of her sister, Mrs. C. Togni of Visalia.

The Rev. J. T. Docking, Ph. D. of Massachusetts, is in Los Angeles for a few days as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Baker on Orange street.

Miss Hilda Steiner left last week for San Francisco on a visit to relatives and friends.

OUT-OF-TOWN SOCIETY.

Pasadena.

MRS. S. G. REED entertained at luncheon Wednesday in honor of Mrs. C. S. Roys of New York, who is a guest of Col. and Mrs. C. P. Morehouse. Mrs. Roys read a very interesting paper on her recent visit to Alaska and Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. Louis Blankenhorn entertained Thursday afternoon at her home on North Los Robles avenue.

Dr. Harry J. Cacomber has returned from the East.

Mrs. George A. Reed left Thursday for home in Boston.

Mrs. H. H. Holcomb left Thursday for Bayard, Kan.

The principal social event of the week was the card party given by Mrs. Clinton P. Morehouse Thursday afternoon. The party marked the final meeting of the season of the Sans Souci Club, and was also a compliment to Mrs. Cyrus D. Roys of New York City, who has been a guest of Col. and Mrs. Morehouse for about ten days. About sixty ladies participated in the game. Mrs. Belle M. Jewett, Mrs. Roys, Mrs. E. R. Hull and Mrs. E. D. Neff won prizes.

Miss Chadbourne of South Orange Grove avenue entertained at luncheon Thursday.

The members of the Philadonia Club held a dance in Odd Fellows' Hall Wednesday evening.

Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Whitlark of Altadena entertained the members of the Altadena Card Club.

A number of friends of Miss E. H. Diers surprised her Thursday evening.

Mrs. W. M. Parker of North Fair Oaks avenue entertained several ladies at luncheon Thursday afternoon.

Miss Blanche Witherell of South Madison avenue entertained at dinner after the dance of the Philadonia Club Thursday evening.

Col. L. P. Hansen left Friday morning for Chicago. He will be absent several weeks.

The "M. V. H." Society will be guests of the Misses Dillworth of South Moline avenue Tuesday evening.

Mrs. A. C. Armstrong and daughter left for the East Saturday.

Prof. G. Wharton James left Friday for Newbury, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Cameron and Miss Jennie Cameron of Altadena left Friday for their home in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, née Miss Jennie Hurlburt, left yesterday for New York, their future home. They were accompanied by Mrs. E. F. Hurlburt.

Otis E. Bedell left Friday for New York. He was accompanied by three young ladies, who will study at the Quaker school at Aratoga Park.

Rev. and Mrs. I. M. Atwood left Friday for Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Decker were very pleasantly surprised Tuesday evening by their friends.

Miss Annette Hugus entertained Tuesday evening with a dance at the home of her father, Col. Hugus, in Altadena. The beautiful home place is known as "The Highlands," and is notable for the hospitality of its host.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Kimball of West California street have gone east.

Mrs. Charles A. Gardner and daughter Gladys left yesterday for the East.

Mrs. Ella Crawford of Summit avenue entertained Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Lewis of Ithica, N. Y., who is visiting her.

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Riverside.

THE art class of the Woman's Club met Thursday afternoon. Papers were read by Miss Florence Wright, Miss Dunbar, Miss Clara Dunbar and Mrs. Reynolds. A piano solo was rendered by Miss Coleman.

County Clerk Phelps is in San Francisco as a delegate to the Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Osborne are at Santa Monica for a short stay.

E. B. Copeller of Mansfield, O., is a guest at the home of his sister, Mrs. C. C. Doran, on Orange Grove avenue.

Mrs. E. C. Stoner and Mrs. Hurd went to Long Beach Thursday for a short stay.

Mrs. Pearl M. Dodge left Thursday for Chatanooga, Tenn.

Fred Youngiove left Tuesday for the City of Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Bell and Elmer Bell left Tuesday for Toledo, O.

Judge Mortimer Dawson of Fort Wayne, Ind., is a guest at the home of his mother, Mrs. S. C. Evans, Sr. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

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Santa Barbara.

THE week has been very quiet here socially. A tea at Mrs. De Otto's at one of the Croker cottages, was the only ultra-fashionable affair given. A negro masquerade dance was given Wednesday by the Companions of the Forest.

Mrs. Bayley of Oakland and her daughter, Miss Josephine Bayley, the San Francisco artist, left during the week for Pasadena. They had spent the winter here.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Bentz have gone to China and Japan for a six months' trip.

Will R. Moody, son of the great evangelist, left Tuesday for his home in Vermont. Mrs. Moody accompanied him, taking their little girl, who has spent the past month at the Cottage Hospital, suffering from pneumonia.

Mrs. Dudley Smith of Cleveland, who has spent the winter here visiting her father, President C. W. D. Miller of the Electric Railroad Company, left Tuesday for her home.

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Santa Ana.

MR. AND MRS. H. C. KELLOGG and Mrs. Frank Ey visited San Diego last week.

S. W. Charles has returned after an absence of several months.

Mr. and Mrs. James Irvine of the San Joaquin ranch entertained a large number of friends in Fern Cañon, above the county park, May day.

Charles F. Willard of Tustin and Miss Evelyn G. Bennett of Pomona were married Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Willard will make their home in Tustin.

George Fields and family of Tustin have gone to Boston, where they will make their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Drury have gone to Lincoln, Neb., to visit relatives and friends.

Mrs. Alice Heald is spending a few days at Newport Beach.

Rev. M. M. Kilpatrick is spending a few days at Wildomar.

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Soldiers' Home.

COL. W. R. SMEDBURG and Col. and Mrs. C. Mason Kinne of San Francisco visited the home last Sunday, and were entertained at luncheon by Maj. and Mrs. F. K. Upham.

Noah Brooks, who has been spending the winter here, left for New York, via San Francisco, Monday.

Misses Annie and Gertrude Elser entertained a party of young people of the home Saturday evening.

Miss Carrie Hoyt has returned after an absence of several weeks in Los Angeles and vicinity.

Miss Frances Elser of Los Angeles was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Fred Elser last week.

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Ontario.

MRS. D. L. Evans entertained the Wednesday Afternoon Club last week at her home on West A street. Cards furnished the amusement. The first prize was captured by Miss Taylor, the second by Miss Fankish. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the presentation to the hostess of an elegant cut-glass dish, a wedding gift from the ladies of the club.

Mrs. J. O. Henderson left Tuesday for a visit in Illinois.

Miss Marion MacDonald left yesterday to spend the summer months in Nova Scotia. She will stop en route in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lee leave tomorrow to visit their old home in Iowa.

Miss Mabel Godfrey, who for the past three weeks has been the guest of the Misses Hyer, returned to Los Angeles Tuesday.

Miss Lula Selwyn arrived from San Diego yesterday to visit her sister, Mrs. G. W. Gooch.

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Pomona.

MRS. FRANCES LIVINGSTON, who has spent the past two years in Los Angeles, is now occupying her home cottage on Fifth street here.

Clarence P. Thompson left for his home in Atlantic City, N. J., Wednesday morning. Mr. Thompson has been visiting for a week or more at Citrus Cottage, the home of his brother, near Claremont.

Mrs. M. E. Howland of Oxnard visited friends here during the past week.

The following Pomonans are attending the G.A.R. encampment at San Diego: Mrs. E. E. Armour, Mrs. S. N. Pelton, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Thatcher, H. C. Anderson, R. B. Hoffman, Mrs. J. T. Brady.

Alexander Moncrieff and family are entertaining Mrs. L. Morehouse of Owatonna, Minn., and Mrs. Frank Moncrieff of Vancouver.

Miss Katharine Sugden, who has spent the past year in Pomona, left Wednesday for Allegheny City, Pa.,

W. H. Bradbury will leave Monday for Wisconsin, where he will spend the summer.

Mrs. E. C. Dake of San Francisco is visiting her mother, Mrs. George C. Wickware, and her sister, Mrs. O. F. Giffin.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard Jess and Mr. Mrs. S. M. Haskell entertained the Union Whist Club Zat the home of the former, Friday evening.

H. H. Vincent will soon move his family to Los Angeles. He has rented a house at No. 2630 East First street.

Sergt. E. Augustine, who recently returned from Manila, has been visiting Mrs. Kate Fleming and Miss Sarah Logan.

W. E. Spencer will leave for England Tuesday. Mr. Spencer has been in Southern California some years, and expects eventually to return here.

J. E. Patterson is home after a trip to San Francisco and northern cities.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Verdaguer of Brownsville, Tex., who formerly had charge of the old Plaza Church, Los Angeles, has been the guest of Rev. P. J. Fisher for several days. Bishop Verdaguer has been spending his vacation in Southern California, where he has many friends.

E. S. Farley left for Boulder, Colo., on Friday for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Merrill returned Thursday from a three weeks' visit with relatives in the northern part of the State.

George W. von Spiegel will leave next week for New York City. Mr. von Spiegel will travel extensively and plans to attend the Paris Exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Loop, Jr., entertained the Thursday Night Whist Club last week.

Will F. Loud has returned to Pomona after a flying eastern trip.

The young members of the T.S.E. were entertained by Misses Florence McKay and Frances Hinman Monday night.

Miss Annie Garlick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Garlick of this city, is now at Iloilo.

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Monrovia.

DEWEY DAY was celebrated by the eleventh and twelfth grades of the High School by a picnic in Saw Pit Cañon. Arriving long before noon, most of the party climbed about a mile above the falls, returned in time for a very enjoyable dinner, furnished by the young ladies of the party. The afternoon was spent with games.

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Redondo.

MRS. JAMES BURDETTE entertained the Chafing Dish Club at the Redondo Hotel Saturday evening, April 29. Music and numerous progressive games were enjoyed. Among the winners of prizes were Miss Sidener of Mineapolis, Mrs. Alfred Solano, T. L. Craig and H. B. Ainsworth.

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Ventura.

TUESDAY evening the Native Daughters tendered a reception to the brides of their order, Mrs. Fred J. Kelsey and Mrs. Mark E. Day, at Odd Fellows' Hall. It was a most delightful affair. About two hundred persons attended. A programme was followed by dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. William Arneill have returned from their wedding tour of Northern California.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Briggs entertained Saturday night in honor of their fifteenth wedding anniversary.

Mrs. William Vandever and Miss Florence Vandever are visiting in Los Angeles.

* * *

San Bernardino.

MRS. BURNETT and Miss Celia Burnett of Ensenada are guests at the home of Mrs. O. A. Byrne.

Mrs. W. B. Hahn of Pasadena is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Gahr.

C. L. Allison is in San Francisco.

* * *

Redlands.

DR. AND MRS. TYLER have gone to San Diego for a visit.

A. E. Frost and family have gone to Delaware, O., for the summer.

James Corbett left Tuesday for his old home in Durham, Ont.

Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Karl Wells entertained a number of friends at progressive cinch, in honor of Miss Sabin of Pasadena and Miss Ropes of Montpelier, Vt.

Mrs. J. H. Williams and Mrs. F. B. Farwell attended the annual meeting of the district association of the Congregational Church, in Ontario.

John Curr and family left Tuesday for Coronado. Later they will return to their home at Buffalo, N. Y.

W. W. Bender, formerly of Co. G, left Friday for his old home in Fort Smith, Ark.

Miss Pamela A. Hand of Elkhorn, Wis., is the guest of the Misses Mudge of Cypress avenue.

CHURCH MUSIC.

**Program

MOUNTAIN PATROL.

ADDRESSES ON SOME FEATURES OF FOREST PRESERVATION.

George W. White Speaks on "Forest Planting" and S. M. Woodbridge on "Trees and Their Relation to Air and Soil Elements."

The school of forestry at the University of Southern California was addressed yesterday morning by Abbot Kinney on "Physical Requirements for the Patrol." He said in part:

"There should be a physical examination of applicants to the forest patrol. It is not necessary that the examination be as rigid as the present one for army officers and recruits. Serious physical defects alone need be considered. Outside of troubles and weaknesses, so apparent as to suggest avoidance of the physical stress of mountain patrol work, heart disease is about the only thing that should prevent appointment to the force. The pure air and balsamic odors of our mountain forests, together with the freedom from city nerve tension, would undoubtedly increase the health of all those in the patrol.

"After the patrol has been once constituted it becomes the first duty of the officers to maintain the health and full vigor of each individual in it.

"The experience of the railroads crossing the desert is a warning of how serious the danger from a diluvial rainfall on a bare watershed is. In no part of the United States has the damage from washouts on railroads been so great as in the arid deserts to the east of us. Oregon, with its 60 to 100 inches of rainfall, shows no such washouts as does Arizona. In the one case the forests retain and reservoir a large per cent. of the water, while in the other the denuded watersheds turn the water like a roof. The comparison of the effects of rainfall in these two sections of the country constitutes a sermon on forestry that could not be made more forcible.

The ration for the patrol is of paramount importance. Even in our semi-tropical climate some fat is necessary for the production of energy. In Italy and Southern Spain the laborers eat the black olive, such as we pickle here, and it is worthy of a trial as a fat suited to this climate. We produce excellent olive oil and I believe we would do well to use more of it.

Stimulants or narcotics at the present time form a feature in every official ration known to me. All narcotics, of which alcohol is one, reduce physical power and should not be used. Smoking, especially, should be eschewed by the patrol, as it often leads to serious fires.

George W. White followed with a lecture on "Forest Planting." He said in part:

"To intelligently plan the care of a forest requires careful calculation as to the amount and kind of wood product it should yield each year, for a long term of years. The normal period, by which to make calculation, is the average time allotted for growth of principal kind of trees from seedlings to maturity. This period is called the 'rotation.'

"Plans should be made to cut only so much each year as would be supplied by natural or improved growth. In the state forests of Germany the estimates place this growth at fifty-five cubic feet per acre and this amount is allowed to be cut annually. This is only about 2½ per cent. of the total amount of timber standing. Governments should so manage as to have a small profit per acre each year from the forest.

"The range of selection for mountain growth in Southern California covers, for lumbering purposes, the pine, spruce and cedar, with some live oak, sycamore, maple and elder. The undergrowth is usually chapparel. The varieties especially suited to a dry country are those that develop unusual root growth. Most of the above trees have this feature."

S. M. Woodbridge, head of the agricultural department of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, spoke at length on "The Relation of Trees to Soil and Air Elements."

The authorities of the school are arranging for summer work in the mountains, and to that end have been in correspondence with the Department of the Interior at Washington. A favorable reply has been received, contingent upon the recommendation of B. F. Allen, superintendent of forests for Southern California.

ANAHEIM.

Southern Pacific Heading for Newport Harbor and Oil Wells.

ANAHEIM, May 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] Southern Pacific engineers who have been at work surveying a line from the terminus of the Los Alamitos branch and from Benedict Station, on the same line, to Switzer Station, in the peat land beyond Westminster, returned to this city last evening, having completed their work. The corps came here several weeks ago to survey the line for proposed extension of the Southern Pacific into this city from West Anaheim and from the new station site down town to a connecting point on the Tustin branch south of town. At the time of the coming of the engineers it was announced that the line into town was to be built at once, and great stress laid on the immediate necessity of entrance into the city. Later officials of the road caused the statement to be made that a new line would be built to Placentia, and probably on through the oil fields to Chino. As yet no steps, further than survey into town, have been taken aside from the securing of considerable right-of-way in the city, given with the understanding that extension was to be made at once. Now it begins to appear that the real object of the local agitation was probably to detract attention from the peat land, where it is believed the Southern Pacific will yet beat the Newport road from Los Alamitos. Extension of the Newport it is now thought depends this year on the striking of oil in the new field at Newport Beach. Should oil be secured there the Newport road would doubtless be extended at once by way of Los Alamitos to a connection with the Terminal, which would give a short line into Los Angeles. It is believed that the Southern Pacific's real objective point is the Newport Harbor and oil fields, and that the rails and other construction materials now here are intended for track beyond Los Alamitos. About this the Southern Pacific people will not talk. Local conditions regarding the extension of the road into town are little changed from what they were four years ago, when a survey was made and talk similar to that of recent date indulged in.

A light rain this morning caused many people with hay on the ground much uneasiness and brought large forces into the fields to qput things in shape to weather a storm. The rain that fell, however, was not sufficient to do any dabage, but ranchers generally took warning, and labor has been in big demand during the day to get hay under cover or in stack. The winds have assisted greatly in curing and most of the grass on the ground is in hape to go to the barn at once.

The Sunday-schools of the city turned out en masse this morning to the county union picnic at Santiago Cañon. The threatening sky kept a few away, and all morning the thoroughfares through town were alive with avagons and vehicles carrying big delegations of children, teachers and parents from the country west and north of the city.

A large number of fine trees have been put out on the Niles tract along the road between this city and Fullerton, greatly adding to the beauty of the driveway.

The new cement ditch of the water company on the east side of the city from the Parker corner south has been completed. It will save a large amount of water.

A large drove of steers from the Bixby ranch was sold to F. W. Fleischman yesterday at 4¼ cents on foot. It was the finest lot of cattle sold in the city in a long time.

Cheese Factory.

THE Chino Valley Creamery Association has bought a complete chese-making plant, and will be prepared in a few days to turn the milk it receives into either cheese or butter, as appears to best advantage. The manager, Bob Steele, was in Los Angels yesterday, and completed the purchase of the outfit, which will be shipped and put in place at once. It is now selling for 45 cents per roll, and a few days ago it was down to 36 cents a roll, or 18 cents a pound. At this price there is little or no profit in producing either the milk or the butter. With a cheese-making plant on hand, however, when butter falls below 50 cents per roll, the milk can at once be turned into cheese, which always has a much steadier market. Mr. Steele has had experience in making cheese, and we may soon expect to have Chino Valley cheese on the market.

The project of putting in a milk condensory is still in hand, an expert milk-condensing man from Oswego, N. Y., now figuring on the necessary outfit. The management of the creamery state that it is their intention to put in the condensing plant just as soon as it can be done.—[Chino Champion.

A Great Misfortune.

In the recent fire, by which I lost all my earthly possessions, save my piano and two chairs, all of my dialect poems, were burned. Any one having one or more preserved will confer a favor by leaving same at No. 327 South Spring street. Hans von Dunkerfoodle. (G. W. Hersee.)

THE best wines at Woollacott's, 124 N. Spring.

MEN WHO FAIL. You see them on the street every day. Some of them having lost their former elasticity, walk feebly. Their step is uncertain. Their eyes lack the luster of long ago. They "haven't the heart to do anything." Other men who have only begun to lose their physical power do not show the presence of the silent foe that is sapping their very life, but it is only a question of time until they must seek relief or become mental and physical wrecks.

Unfortunates of either class need not dispair. There is a way by which they can be saved.



Dr. Meyers & Co. have become famous by giving new hope and new life to failing men. The methods of these well-known specialists, which originated with them, are marvelously successful.

Their appliances and remedies for their curative and strengthening powers are known only to the members of the staff.

Contracted Ailments.

DR. MEYERS & CO. cure these ailments, including malignant contagious blood poison, quickly and permanently, at any stage. They do not resort to electricity or other dangerous stimulants, or use mercurial or poisonous drugs.

Terms and Prices.

While DR. MEYERS & CO. use nothing but the most costly remedies, appliances, etc., and conduct a large and expensive establishment, their prices and terms are so reasonable that their treatment is in the reach of all.

Free Book—Home Cures

DR. MEYERS & CO. cure and restore a great many men every year without seeing them. Sufferers who cannot call should write for their book, "MARRIAGE GUIDE: PRIVATE COUNSELOR FOR MEN," symptom blanks, prices and full particulars of their wonderful Home-Cure system.

All Correspondence Confidential.

Dr. Meyers & Co.,
218 S. Broadway,
(Take Elevator)
LOS ANGELES.

HOURS { Daily—9 to 4. Evenings—7 to 8. Sundays—9 to 11.



IS HE A WIZARD?

From fashionable Fifth Avenue, New York, to the business center of Los Angeles is not such a wide stretch either in distance or degree. That mysterious power which is possessed by Prof. Kohler, and which set New York fashionables agog two seasons ago, is exerting its spell here in Los Angeles at the present time, and many people of prominence in our city have come under its influence. This is the man who set staid old Boston in a fever of excitement, and whose belles from Beacon street and the Back Bay district flocked to learn wisdom and to gather light along the mysterious ways of life. "My name," said one of them who visited him, "is——" "Pardon me," said Kohler, interrupting her, "your name is Jane Ellsworth." Upon which Miss Jane promptly fainted, but was speedily revived by Kohler's lady attendant, and afterward went her way rejoicing over some thing concerning her life in the hidden future which Kohler revealed. It is rather a startling and uncanny sensation to have an entire stranger to you tell you the hidden secrets of your life which you suppose safely locked in the innermost recesses of your heart. Then to follow this up by revelations of the future so exact in its microscopic detail that the entire proceeding is beyond comprehension of the human mind.

Kohler has practically demonstrated to the world that he is one of the gifted few who have been able to sweep away that mysterious veil which envelops the future, and to make plain all that is so dark to others.

Staid business men, as well as the most prominent leaders of society, throng to consult this great physician of human woes. He tells the full name of every caller, and tells for what purpose they came; gives names, dates and facts concerning your affairs and advises upon matters of business, journeys, mining, speculations, law suits, love, marriage, divorce, social and domestic relations, old estates, everything; reuniting separated and securing marriage with one of choice. Men like Maj. Louis Ginter, the wealthy tobacco king of Richmond, Va., have been benefited by his remarkable powers and have made or saved thousands of dollars by so doing.

Bernhardt, the divine Sarah, called Kohler to her aid before every production of a new play by Sardou, and relied implicitly upon his wonderful insight into the future.

The New York Herald writes: "Men like Kohler and Cheiro have raised occultism to the dignity of a science, have succeeded in clothing the profession in honor, raising it above the gulf of discredit into which it has been cast by meaningless pretenders."

Such gifts as Kohler possesses make him a cosmopolitan of the most pronounced type, and whether it be in the heart of civilization or before the shrines of farther India, where indeed he has studied, all people and places acknowledge his wonderful power. He has already substantiated his claims here in Los Angeles, and many well-known people have visited him at his apartments in the Woollacott Block, at 245 South Spring Street. Valuable advice concerning all matters of health, obscure or nervous diseases, of men or women.

Prof. Kohler is at all times interesting, and all may visit him with profit and pleasure.

The Season's Clearance Sale of Millinery at the Eclipse 337 South Spring St.

Panama SAILORS NOW 75c

Starts Tomorrow a Movement That Eclipses All others.

Tomorrow the work of destruction begins—and it's an effort too of unusual dimensions.

The season has been slow. The selling has been backward. The surplus of accumulated stocks is thus so large that we can't afford to take our chances of selling them in the ordinary way.

3 Blk Tips IN A BUNCH FROM $1 TO 58c

Prices on Everything Cut From 1/3 to 1/2

Children's Untrimmed Hats

Now at only the bare cost. We don't want them any longer—Prices now up from **15c**

It's the most sensational and commanding movement of Millinery ever announced in Los Angeles—at virtually the height of the season—and a gathering too that's extraordinary—else this loss would be unnecessary—in quantity, variety and beauty.

The prices now are simply ridiculous compared with the quality and what other folks ask. No woman who is anxious to save money can resist these temptations. Why it's a splendid opportunity to buy certain things for next season.

Flowers
Regardless of Quality.

Whether a staple or an imported one it has been cut to cost, and in lots of cases below.

Our finest imported goods that were

75c to $1.25 choice now..... 58c

$1.75 to $2.50 choice now.... 97c

People who can appreciate nice goods will revel in these.

Then we have a large line of

Forget-me-nots 3c
Lily of the Valley...11c
Geranium Foliage....9c

Dress Shapes
Are Cut Unmercifully.

There's fully 500 of them—a handsome choosing—that were originally 50c to $2.00, are now divided into four big heaps.

Dress Shapes that were 50c to 75c, choice now..... 25c

Dress Shapes that were 75c to $1, choice now..... 46c

Dress Shapes that were $1 to $1.50, choice now..... 72c

Dress Shapes that were $1.50 to $2, choice now..... 93c

Ribbons

Are cut for instant selling — a quick radical cleaning up—thus take your choice

25c to 35c ones... 15c

40 to 60c ones.. 29c

They are in plain and moire taffeta and either single or double face satin

25c Black Veiling for..... 9c

40c Veiling With Dots 23c

Grand Bargains

Each day and each hour witnesses new bargain victories at this last grand effort to close out the handsomest line of garments ever shown on the Pacific Coast. We won't be with you long now so be quick. Remember our new but temporary location.

139 South Spring Street, Bryson Block.

Ladies' Suits.

At these prices you could not buy the bare material in these suits. We throw in the making and style. This is a grand chance.

Ladies' Suits made of fine materials and beautifully tailored. These sold at the old store for $12.00, now they go for only..... $4.75

Ladies' Suits of splendid making and cloth that were marked to sell at $17.00 at the old store. To make quick riddance we now say..... $8.75

Ladies' Suits of superb tailor suitings made up by men tailors in New York. This quality always brought $22 at our old stand. You can have one now for..... $12.75

Ladies' high grade suits in nobby new cloths. Sold regularly at the old store for $30, and were well worth it. Now offered you at the ridiculous price..... $18.75

High Grade Garments.

Garments used as models in our workroom. Fine cloth and velvet capes, elegant suits and skirts. Only one of a kind. Now offered for sale at one-third their value.

Ladies' and Children's Jackets

Every Jacket in the house is now cut down to half and less than half the reduced prices of last week. Believe us when we say they are bargains.

95c Child's Jackets at..... 69c

$4 Child's Jackets at..... $1.95

$6 to $7 Child's Jackets at..... $2.95

$8 to $10 Child's Jackets at..... $4.95

$8 to $10 Ladies' Jackets at..... $3.95

$12 to $15 Ladies' Jackets at..... $6.95

$16 to $25 Ladies' Jackets at..... $9.95

$30 to $40 Ladies' Jackets at..... $13.95

Dress Skirts.

Half, third and even quarter the regular prices now buys a nobby skirt here. These prices tell the story—partly:

Rich Black Figured Dress Skirts. Only a few left. Priced at the old store at $2.00. Now they go at.... 90c

Ladies' Fine Black Brocade Silk Dress Skirts, very handsome quality. Sold in the old store at $7.50; now marked for quick sale at..... $3.00

Ladies' Dress Skirts of fine quality black serge; made in the latest flounce style; sold in the old store at $5.00; now marked for quick sale at..... $2.95

Ladies Dress Skirts of beautiful wide wale blue serge, latest flounce style; sold in the old store at $8.50; now marked for quick sale at..... $4.50

We now offer all remaining Misses' Percale Waists at 15 cents each. Think of it.

Electric Seal Scarfs.

A limited number of very worthy pieces remain and will be closed out as quick as price cutting will do it. We now offer them at $1.19.

PARISIAN CLOAK AND SUIT CO.

New Location 139 South Spring St.

PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

Good Furniture

Just received a new and elegant line of leather goods. The assortment includes large easy chairs, good comfortable rockers, restful couches and davenports. We doubt if there were ever before shown in this city finer or more durable furniture, nothing better for the library—suitable for the parlor.

New Carpets

On exhibition in the north window. Some beautiful new patterns in Axminsters and Velvets. You will always find that "The Big Store" carries a complete line of carpets, rugs and linoleums. We desire to keep before you the fact that Hodges's new Fiber Carpets and Art Squares are meeting with great favor. Better value for the money can't be found.

A Pointer.

We are selling reliable furniture as low as any House in the State. You cannot duplicate our goods and prices at Special Sales.

NILES PEASE FURNITURE CO.

439-441-443 S. Spring St.

FREE —New Illustrated Booklet— FREE

"The Typical Essayist

Is at once a rambler, a spectator, a tattler and a connoisseur."

Addison,	Pope,
Bacon,	Johnson,
Defoe,	Goldsmith,
Steele,	Hunt,
Swift,	Hazlitt

and Lamb,

Are included in THE TIMES HOME STUDY CIRCLE'S list of Early English Essayists, a study of whose lives and works will be presented in THE TIMES tomorrow and Tuesday.

Great Retiring Sale of Millinery Goods.

No special sale of one article. Everything in our immense stock must be sold.

Rough and Ready Sailors from 25c to $1.25. Those at $1.25 sold for $2.50, etc.

Stylish Walking Hats from 50c to $1.50. Value $1 to $4.

Ladies' Dress Shapes 25c to $1.00. Value 75c to $2.50.

Children's Hats 25c and 50c. Value 50c to $2.00.

Children's Hats, all ready trimmed, 50c.

Ostrich Tips, fine quality, African stock, three in a bunch, for 25c, 35c, 50c and $1.00.

Fine All-Silk Ribbon, No. 40, for 15c a yard.

All Trimmed Hats at half price. Remember all the above are nothing shoddy, and all the latest and best. No old goods.

THE RIVAL MILLINERY

309 South Broadway.

A. J. RIETHMULLER, Prop.

Cures Without the Knife.

Wholesale sacrificing of important organs at the present time is the most common thing in surgery. We say nothing against legitimate surgery, but we do say that we are curing 90 per cent. of those cases that are commonly considered operative without the knife. Among these cases we mention TUMORS, UTERINE, OVARIAN AND OTHER FEMALE DISORDERS, STRICTURE, HEMORRHOIDS AND EYE CATARACT. These and other conditions we cure without pain, danger or loss of time.

Cures Guaranteed—Consultation Free.

ELECTRO-VITAPATHIC INSTITUTE

534½ SOUTH BROADWAY.

Hosiery.

27 doz. Ladies' Fine Cotton Hose, made of best combed maco; high spliced heel and toe, extra double sole, very elastic; in tan and black only; Sale Price..... 33c

50 doz. Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, superior quality, double heel and toe, spliced sole, with or without ribbed tops, in plain or drop stitch, in black or tan; good value 35c; Sale Price..... 23c

75 doz. Ladies' French Lisle Hose, double sole, spliced heel and toe, full length, very elastic and fast black; a 25c Hose; Sale Price, pair.. 16c

100 doz. Children's medium weight Cotton Hose, 1x1 ribbed, double knee and sole, spliced heel and toe, very elastic and good value 35c; Sale Price..... 23c

75 doz. Misses fine 1x1 Ribbed Cotton Hose, very elastic, seamless and stainless, double knee and sole, spliced heel and toe; a 20c kind; Sale Price, pair 16c

180 doz. Boys' and Girls' School Hose, seamless and fast black, double knee, spliced heel and toe, very elastic; good value 15c; Sale Price, pair..... 11c

Corsets.

Thomson's Glove-fitting Corsets, extra long waist, high bust; made of satin, tempered steel in front and sides; white, drab or black..... 1.75

Thomson's Glove-fitting, short hip corset, high bust, long front; gives the large hip effect..... 1.50

Thomson's Glove-fitting, Paris hip corset in light shades, lace trimmed, an excellent shape and good value.. 1.00

An R. & G. Corset; style 201 or 301, side steels; warranted; drab or black..... 1.00

Notice.

We have added to our already well assorted stock of Drugs and Toilet Sundries, the well known and highly perfected

Richard Hudnut Perfumes

Which have such a universal reputation throughout the United States.

We carry thirteen different odors, Zanzibar Lily, White Iris, Lily of the Valley, White Heliot rope, Sappho Pink, Peau d'Espagne, Wood Violet, White Rose, Opopomax, White Lilac, Stephanotes, Jockey Club.

50c oz.

Let's go to Hale's

107-109 North Spring Street.

10c Side Combs, fancy shell..... 6c
15c Side Combs, fancy tops..... 10c
25c Fine Shell Pompadour Combs..... 20c
8c Nickel Safety Pins..... 4c doz.
25c Tailor Buttons, fancy silk..... 5c doz.
10c Beauty Pins, fancy wire..... 5c set
Large Bottle Machine Oil..... 10c
25c Waist Sets, assorted styles..... 10c

50c Pompadour Combs, Rhinestone..... 35c
10c Cabinet Hairpins..... 5c doz.
20c Sateen Belt Hose Supports (Ladies)..10c
15c Valenciennes Laces..... 10c doz. yds
20c Valenciennes Laces..... 17c doz. yds
25c to 40c Valenciennes Laces, 6 to 9 inches wide..... 15c yd
25c quality Applique Pillow Shams 18c each

15c quality Pillow Covers, fancy duck..... 8c each
25c quality Fancy Colored Stamped Set (3 pieces)..... 15c set
8c quality Stamped Linen Doylies, 6x8..... 3c each
10c quality Stamped Linen Doylies, 10x10..... 5c each

Knit Underwear.

Ladies' Swiss ribbed ecru cotton vests, shaped, low neck, no sleeves, 25c to..... 15c

Ladies' white ribbed cotton vests, high neck, long or short sleeves, light weight, Special..... 20c

Ladies' equestrienne tights, ecru, knee length, silk tape in waist, 75c to. 25c

Ladies' India gauze vests, high neck, long or short sleeves, nicely finished, Special..... 25c

Ladies' Balbriggan vests, high neck, long or short sleeves..... 50c

Ladies' white lisle vests' ribbed and shaped, silk finish, Special..... 50c

Ladies' ribbed wool vests, light weight, shaped, silk finish, Special.. $1.00

Children's light summer vests, high neck, long or short sleeves, graded, all sizes, 12½c to..... 25c

Infants' colored silk vests, high neck, short sleeves, summer wt, 75 and $1 to. 25c

Children's ribbed cotton union suits sizes 2, 3 & 5, medium weight, 50c to.. 35c

Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Ladies' Gowns, muslin, empire style, embroidery insertion yoke, ruffled collar and sleeves..... 40c

Ladies' Muslin Gowns, torchon lace insertion and cluster of tucks, lace edge, V yoke; 65c to..... 47c

Ladies' Muslin Chemise, embroidery yoke, lace edging, 40c to..... 27c

Ladies' Muslin Chemise, embroidery yoke, lace edging, skirt length..... 75c

Ladies' Muslin and Cambric Drawers, cluster tucks, lace and embroidery trimmed, extra good quality; 60c and 75c to..... 42c

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, umbrella style, lace edge; 20c to..... 17c

Ladies' Muslin Skirts, cluster of tucks, embroidery trimmed 65c to..... 35c

Ladies' Muslin Skirts, umbrella style, lace and embroidery trimmed, $1 to..... 75c

Ladies' Knee Length Skirts, tucked lace and embroidery trimmed, extra good quality; $1 to..... 50c

Boys' Linen Colored Lawn Blouse Waists, plain or striped, large sailor collar, three-inch ruffle; 50c to..... 37½c

Boys' Red or Blue Figured Blouse Waists, sailor collar, ruffled; 35c to..... 25c

IT'S THE LAST WEEK OF THE

Underwriters' Auction Sale

Of $600,000 Wholesale Dry Goods Stock of Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

This sale will positively terminate with the closing of the doors Saturday night next, but we venture to say now, from the prices that are being made, that our store will be more crowded than ever. This is the final gathering of all short lines, broken lots, etc., that have accumulated from our tremendous selling of the last two weeks. We still have some exceptionally big drives that have not as yet been placed on sale, and they are to be pushed forward tomorrow on "hurry-up orders", for they must be moved out this week, most important of these will be found in the

Last Week Auction Sale.

Buttermilk Toilet Soap (3 cakes)..... 10c box
Celebrated Llana Oil, ask for it..... 25c box
1 pound Paper and Envelopes..... 15c box
Regular 8c Embroidery 1 to 3 in. wide..... 5c yd
Regular 10c Embroidery 2 to 5 in. wide..... 7c yd

Last Week Auction Sale.

15 prs Tapestry portiers 3 yds long in handsome brocade effects, $2.00 ones for $1.45 pr. Also 13 prs fine Derby Portiers 3½ yds long, of beautiful Persian designs $3.00 ones at, pair

$2.25

Last Week Auction Sale. 2500 yds each India Linon and Victoria Lawn,

Pure white, as nice even sheer quality, you'd think it was a bit quality, in fact it is worth double what this sale asks for it,

4 3/4 C yd

Last Week Auction Sale. 3255 yds fine Shirting and Dress Prints

Including many of the standard brands that usually sell at 6½c, all colors and many exclusive designs. Sale price

3 1/2 C yd

Black Dress Goods, Silks, Colored Dress Goods

Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five per cent. below ordinary selling prices; such is the effect of this great auction sale throughout these departments a small sized sensation will be created here this week, and if you're needing anything in these lines, don't put off till they are all gone.

Black Goods.

5 pieces black mohair crepon, very bright finish, in blistered effects, the regular 2.25 grade, while they last at..... 1.50

5 pieces 46-inch black crepon in small and medium designs, the regular 1.25 quality..... 1.00

5 pieces 46-inch brocade dress goods, in black, small or medium figures, taken from our 75c line..... 49c

54-inch black satin diagonal, all pure wool and mohair, very serviceable..... 1.00

56-inch plain Sicillian in black only, very bright finish and high lustre, worth 1.00..... 75c

Silks.

27-inch colored taffetas, the best made, in all the popular shades, Swiss finish, worth 1.25..... 1.10

10 pieces crystal silks in all the new colors, including black, very popular goods, regular 1.00 grade..... 85c

10 pieces fancy silks in bengalines and bayadere polka dots on black grounds, our regular 1.25 grade..... 79c

All silk taffeta 19 inches wide, in all the latest shades, sold usually at 75c..... 65c

27-inch black satin duchess, all pure silk, very handsome finish, regular 1.25 values..... 1.00

Colored Dress Goods.

10 pieces cream serge 38 inches wide, all pure wool, good weight, regular 40c grade..... 23c

52-inch covert suitings, heavy quality, in all the new colors, tans, blues, etc..... 1.00

48-inch granite cloth, hard twisted, all wool and mohair in all the leading shades, regular 85c grade..... 75c

20 pieces all wool novelty suiting, 38 to 40 inches wide, worth 40c, all good colors..... 17c

Linings.

We have received a new lot of linings and skirtings in all the latest shades, Nearsilk, Ondule, Merrella, Ribbon Cloth.

36-inch Rustle lining..... 5c
Kid finish cambric..... 4c

The Auction Sale on Cloaks, Suits, Waists, etc.

Pushing prices down to the lowest limit is a pleasant pastime—for the shoppers—not so for us, however. But winter has lingered so long in the lap of spring that something must be done and we intend to do it. By taking the bull by the horns we lessen profits, but make merchandise travel faster. This ad. is full of facts and figures for deep thinkers.

Ladies' Silk Capes.

Ladies' Figured Silk Capes, trimmed with ruffles of satin ribbon and lace, full ruche at neck, lined with mercerized sateen..... $4.00

Ladies' Black Taffeta Silk Cape, upper cape of applique braid, full ruche at neck..... $7.50

Ladies' Black Gros Grain Silk Cape, trimmed in ruffles of Liberty silk and jet fancy collar, with full liberty silk ruche, ribbon bows with jet ornaments at front..... $10.50

Ladies' Silk Waists.

Ladies' Taffeta Silk Waists, assorted colors, fancy stripe, corded front, bias effect..... $5.50

Ladies' Fancy Silk Waists, newest shades and styles, corded English taffeta silk, bias and bayadere effect..... $10.50

Ladies' Black India Silk Waists, full bias corded front, point yoke and plaited back, lined..... $3.50

Ladies' Blk Satin Waists, fancy corded front, corded sleeve and collar, extended, point yokes with clusters of cords and plaits in back, lined..... $8.00

Ladies' Suits.

Ladies' brown all wool cheviot serge suits, tailor made jacket, fly front, silk serge lined, new cut skirt..... $8.50

Ladies' brown and blue all wool, invisible check cloth suits, tailor made jackets half fitting, fly front, fancy stitched seams, taffeta, silk lined; skirt tailor finished, circular back, trimmed in small buttons, percaline lined, very nobby..... $15.00

Ladies' superior quality broadcloth suits, tailor made Eton jacket, turndown collar, front fastened with three pearl buttons, tripple stitched all around, point back, rounded front, silk lined, skirt circular cut, inverted plait in back, trimmed with fancy buttons, very latest..... $22.50

Ladies' Jackets.

Ladies' tan covert cloth jackets half fitting fly front, double stitched seams, Italian serge lined..... $6.50

Ladies' mauve, cloth jackets, half fitting fly front, tailor finished Italian serge lined, very new..... $8.50

Ladies' tan, and brown mixed Venetian and covert cloth jackets double breasted, half fitting dip front fastened with three fancy pearl buttons, fancy stitched back trimmed with small pearl buttons, lined throughout with fancy English taffeta..... $13.50

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Ladies' Washable waists in assorted colors and styles, made with point yokes, full fronts, plaited back..... 50c

Ladies' fancy stripe percale waists, newest shades and styles, made extended yokes, full fronts, plaited backs, bias and bayadere effects..... $1.00

Ladies' French Percale, madras and zephyr, gingham waists in the famous "star" make, with extended shaped yokes, box plaited backs, bias and bayadere effects, perfect fit and finish, $1.75, $2.25 and..... $3.00

Ladies' white Victoria Lawn Waists, extended yokes; full fronts, plaited backs..... $1.00

Ladies' white India Linen Waists, made with extended yokes, full tucked fronts inlaid with inserting, bias and bayadere effects, others with clusters of hemstitched tucks, very stylish, $2.00 and..... $2.25

Ladies' Skirts.

Ladies' Linen Skirts, new cut, cord trimmed..... 75c

Ladies' fine linen crash Skirts, new cut, full, six inch hem..... $1.00

House Furnishing Department.

Where yards and yards of fine snowy white linens will be sacrificed, hundreds of beautifully laundered sheets and pillow cases, and great piles of Marseilles spreads, together with towels of various sizes and qualities, will be sold for a song. We want you to come here this week, if you never come again. You'll thank us for urging you.

Bed Spreads.

These are all of the heavy crocheted patterns, in fact hard to distinguish from the genuine Marseilles; they're hemmed and ready to use now, but the price is the most ludicrous.

85 Spreads only, size 68x78; regular 75c ones; Auction Sale...50c
75 Spreads only, size 56x82; regular 65c ones; Auction Sale...50c
90 Spreads only, size 56x82; regular $1 ones; Auction Sale...75c
60 Spreads only, size 80x90; regular $1.50 ones; Auction Sale...$1
56 Spreads only, size 80x84; regular $1.75 ones; Auction Sale..$1.25
72 Spreads only, size 90x90; regular $2 ones; Auction Sale...$1.50

Genuine Marseilles Spreads.

EXTRA HEAVY.

36 Spreads only, size 78x90; regular $2.25 ones; Auction Sale $1.75
48 Spreads only, size 84x90; regular $3 ones; Auction Sale....$2.25

Table Linen.

An unprecedented display of meritorious linens; we have always held a high place as dealers in linen goods, but never before have we been able to quote such prices. Note:

500 yds unbleached Damask, pure linen and 56 in. wide in a regular way 'twould bring 40c yd. Auction Sale, yd..... 30c

420 yds unbleached Damask 58-in. goods, extra fine, and heavy, a good one for 60c yd. Auction Sale, yd..... 45c

327 yds Loom dice Table Damask, pure linen, soft finish, no dressing, 50c goods. Auction Sale, yd..... 37c

300 yds bleached all Linen Damask in assorted patterns is 62 in. wide, and a bargain at 50c. Auction Sale, yd..... 39c

21x21 in. Full Bleach Napkins, all linen and the best quality Belfast looms can turn out, $1.75 values for, doz. $1.35

23x23 in. Full Bleach Napkins, all linen and the best quality Belfast looms can turn out, $2.50 values for, doz. $1.90

24x24 in. Full Bleach Napkins, all linen and the best quality Belfast looms can turn out, $3 values for, doz.... $2.25

100 doz. 18x36 in. Cotton Huck Towels, even round thread and was made to retail for 6¼c; Underwriters' Sale, each..... 4c

100 doz. 18x38 in. Cotton Huck Towels, extra heavy and fine quality for 10c; Underwriters' Sale, each..... 7½c

65c doz. 19x41 in. Linen Damask Towels, knotted fringe, fast colored borders, made to retail for 25c; Underwriters' Sale, each..... 17½c

90 doz. 16x31 in. All Linen Huck Towels, made to retail for 10c; each..... 7½c

48 doz. Towels, full bleached, all linen, hemmed and hemstitched, 22x44, made to retail for 33⅓c; this sale, each..... 23c

Lace Curtains for a Song, Auction Prices

Green, Joyce & Co. were exceptionally strong here and we delved in pretty deep, consequently we have a great many we want to sell this week, and they'll go at prices rarely quoted on new up-to-date stuff, but go they will.

White and Ecru Nottingham lace, plain and floral centers, scroll and floral borders with taped and stitched edges,

180 pairs at 45c pair, 3 yards long, regular..... 75c ones
150 pairs at 65c pair, 3 yards long, regular..... 1.00 ones
135 pairs at 75c pair, 3½ yards long, regular..... 1.25 ones
85 pairs at 1.00 pair, 3½ yards long, regular..... 1.50 ones

Round Thread Scotch Nets, Point De Sprit patterns, pretty designs and stitched edges.

75 pairs at $1.25 pair; 3½ yards long; regular $2.00 ones.
48 pairs at $1.65 pair; 3½ and 4 yards long; regular $3.00 ones.

30 pairs Ruffled Muslin Curtains, 40 inches wide, 3 yds. long with 5-inch ruffle, $1.25 quality; pair..... 75c

24 pairs Plain White Swiss Curtains, 2-in. embroidery insertion and 6-in. ruffle, very full and extremely pretty; a $3.25 curtain; Sale Price, pair..... $2.25

Last Week Auction Sale. 1957 yds Flannels.

Twilled look like the French flannels, all colors, light and dark, exquisite patterns; 10 and 12½c goods. Sale price

5c yd

Last Week Auction Sale. 2000 yds Huck Crash

Pure white soft and pliable heavy twill, and made of finest maco yarns. Sale price

5c yd

Last Week Auction Sale. 1750 yds Fine Sateen,

Black ground with a satin finish, resembling French goods, wide widths and pretty colorings; 20c goods; Sale Price

12 1/2 c yd

Last Week Auction Sale. 275 yds Beautiful Art Denims

Are 34 in. wide; Persian designs and a large assortment of colorings; they are 15c goods; Sale Price

8 1/3 c yd

Last Week Auction Sale. 2370 yds Dimities

Large and small figures, stripes, checks, floral designs; no two alike; colors are good and quality is better; they are the 6¼c kind; Sale Price

2c yd

Last Week Auction Sale. 1489 yds Genuine Shirting Percales

standard goods, full 36 in. wide; an unlimited supply of patterns and color effects; 10c ones; Sale Price

6 1/4 c yd

Last Week Auction Sale. 1500 yds Twilled Draperies,

of the Cretonne family, but not so harsh, more suitable for draperies; an endless assortment; regular 10c goods; Sale Price

5c yd

Last Week Auction Sale. 1700 yds Figured Swiss

With satin effect, stripes, beautifully designed goods, for draperies, throes, curtains, etc.; 36 in. wide; regularly sells at 15c yard; Sale Price

5c yd

Last Week Auction Sale. 2550 yds Pure White Domet Flannel,

Nice soft and fluffy; it's a good heavy grade and about 30 inches wide; on sale at

5c yd

Last Week Auction Sale. 3059 yds Wamsutta Bleached Sheeting,

the genuine stuff, full 36 in., nice soft finish for the needle, you always pay 12½c for same,

8c yd

Last Week Auction Sale. 1750 yds of Delgardo Suitings

in large and small checks, light and dark colorings, similar to a pressed flannelette, and good width.

3c yd

Richard Hudnut's Finest Perfumes 50c an oz. Hudnut's Perfumes, Thirteen Odors from the Most Fragrant Flowers. Richard Hudnut's Finest Perfumes 50c oz.

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN A CAR.

Unobtrusive Washerwoman Gave Points to the Women Pupils.

[New York Sun:] They were seated in one of the side-door cars of the Seventh-avenue Brooklyn trolley line. One woman was above the average height, quite stout and probably 40. Her companion was young, not over 20, of delicate build, with narrow shoulders, flat chest and a pinched face that lacked the healthy glow usually seen in most young women one meets. They were carrying on an animated conversation on physical culture, and it was apparent from the drift of their talk, as overheard by the other passengers, that the younger woman was a new convert to physical culture as a health builder and was returning from her first lesson. The stout woman also took pains to inform her companion, whom she addressed as "my poor dear," that she was no novice at physical culture, as attested by her broad shoulders, well-rounded chest and sturdy look.

"Yes," went on the stout woman, "I was just as delicate, weighed no more and looked as miserable as you do until I took up physical culture, and it made a new woman of me. I don't mean one of those 'new women' the men folks poke fun at, but new in health, and all that."

"I hope I get along," replied her companion, glad of the opportunity to get in a word.

"You will, my dear. You will. I'm sure of it," answered the stout woman, and then she went on: "What do you think of Prof. Blank? Isn't he lovely? Such an intelligent man; so refined, and he takes such an interest. I was very fortunate from the first in being a favorite pupil. I hope he takes to you, my dear."

The novice nodded her head as if she hoped so, too. Here the car stopped to take on a woman carrying a baby. The conductor was hurrying along the step on the side of the car to open the door for her, but the stout woman, with a look at her companion which plainly said, "Now watch me," stretched out her arm and gave the door a shove that opened it with a loud bang. The young woman gave a little nervous laugh as an acknowledgment of her friend's prowess, and then said:

"Oh, that's just grand! How I wish I was strong enough to do that."

The stout woman beamed on her companion as she replied:

"It's all in the forearm, my dear. That is one of the first things I developed," holding out an arm for inspection. The young woman looked at the big arm in sincere admiration, then ventured to ask if she might feel it.

"Certainly, my dear," answered the stout woman, as if she were granting an especial privilege. The young woman worked her fingers nervously over the arm, all the while repeating as if to herself, "Lovely, lovely." When she had finished, the stout woman withdrew her arm and there was silence for a block, when the young woman broke out:

"'May I grasp your arm again?"

The arm was again produced and felt by the young woman as before, while the woman with the baby opposite looked on with a broad grin. Neither of the two women saw it, for they were too busy with the results of physical culture. At this point the young woman suddenly awoke from her dreams of development and told her friend that the next corner was her's. Good bys were being said and the stout woman was again telling her companion what a fine man Prof. Blank was when the conductor yelled out, "Concord street."

The young woman jumped up hurriedly, kissed the stout woman and stood waiting for the conductor to come and open the door, when the stout woman reached out and gave the door a shove, but it never moved. Then she tried again, this time putting considerable force to the shove. Still the door failed to budge. The third time she essayed she stood up with a flushed and disappointed-looking face, and, exerting all her strength, Prof. Blank's favorite pupil tugged and pulled, but the door wouldn't open.

At this moment the woman holding the baby opposite reached out, grasped the handle of the door and opened it without an effort. Every one in the car began to grin, and it turned into a laugh as the stout woman said:

"I think I shall get off here, too."

As the two alighted from the car a man in a front seat remarked to his friend:

"Physical culture for development, eh? That woman with the baby there doesn't need physical culture. She probably got her development over a washtub."

ANIMAL'S ATTACHMENTS.

High Degree of Sentiment Exhibited by Lions, Monkeys and Dogs.

[Cassell's Magazine:] Edgar Quintet in his journal tells how one day he went with the naturalist, M. Geoffroi de St. Hilaire, to the Jardin des Plantes: "In one of the cages were a lion and a lioness together. They were standing up, quite motionless, and seemed not even to see us. Presently the lion, lifting up his great paw, placed it slowly and softly on the head of the lioness, and both continued in the same attitude as long as we remained before them. What was intended by the gesture? A painter who should have desired to represent calm grief and the deepest compassion could not have invented anything more striking. "What does it mean?" said I to Geoffroi. "Their lion whelp died this morning," replied he. Then I understood what I saw—pity, good will, sympathy—all these sentiments might be read in those fierce countenances."

The following interesting account is extracted from James Forbes's "Oriental Memories:" "One of a shooting party, under a banyan tree, killed, a female monkey and carried it to his tent, which was soon surrounded by forty or fifty of the tribe, who made a great noise and seemed disposed to attack their aggressor. They retreated when he presented his fowling-piece, the dreadful effect of which they had witnessed, and appeared perfectly to understand. The head of the troop, however, stood his ground, chattering furiously. The sportsman, who, perhaps, felt some little degree of compunction for having killed one of the family, did not like to fire at the creature, and nothing short of firing would suffice to drive him off. At length he came to the door of the tent, and finding threats of no avail, began a lamentable moaning, and by the most expressive gestures seemed to beg for the dead body. It was given to him; he took it sorrowfully in his arms, and bore it away to his expecting companions. They who were witnesses of this scene resolved never again to fire at one of the monkey race."

But perhaps the most important and extraordinary case that has yet come before us is that of poor Norman's dog in the Isle of Skye. Here it is, as told a year or two ago in the Inverness Courier, one of the most reliable papers in Scotland:

"A circumstance has just occurred at Portree, Isle of Skye, which may be added to the many chapters regarding the fidelity and attachment of dogs to their masters. A rumor spread through the town one morning that on the previous night the dogs had torn open the grave of a young man who died of fever and was interred some weeks previously. It transpired, however, that the case was not so revolting. When the young man was buried his dog followed the funeral to the churchyard, and was with difficulty removed. It returned again and again to the spot, and, unobserved, had dug into the grave until it reached the coffin. The dog had gnawed through the coffin when the fact was discovered, but the body of his dead master was untouched; and there the faithful animal was found, eagerly looking into the grave. 'I doubt,' says the correspondent, 'if there be on record a more striking instance of canine attachment, for you must bear in mind that four or five weeks had elapsed since the interment, and the churchyard is six miles from the house, where poor Norman's father lives.'"

A CATTLE PROBLEM.

The Old Problem of Archimedes Still Puzzles People.

How many readers are familiar with that old Greek problem supposed to have been propounded by Archimedes during one of his off days? asks a correspondent of the New York Sun. It is known as the "Cattle Problem," and it is given herewith, with the request that somebody of an arithmetical turn of mind send in an answer. I give the wording of the original:

Compute, O stranger, the number of the cattle of Helios which once grazed on the plains of Sicily, divided into four herds, according to color, to-wit: white, black, dappled and yellow.

(1.) Observe, O stranger, that the bulls of the white herd are equal in numbers to one-half and one-third of the black bulls, together with all of the yellow bulls.

(2.) The back bulls are equal in numbers to one-fourth and one-fifth of the dappled bulls, and all of the yellow.

(3.) The dappled bulls are equal to one-sixth and one-seventh of the white bulls and all of the yellow.

(4.) The white cows are equal to one-third and one-fourth of the entire black herd.

(5.) The black cows are equal to one-fourth and one-fifth of the dappled herd.

(6.) The dappled cows are equal to one-fifth and one-sixth of the yellow herd.

(7.) The yellow cows are equal to one-sixth and one-seventh of the white herd.

(8.) The bulls of the white herd added to those of the black herd form a square number.

(9.) The bulls of the dappled and yellow herds added together form a triangular number.

Required, the number of cattle of each kind in each of the four herds.

For the benefit of less advanced arithmeticians, it may be explained that the triangular numbers are 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, and so on, and are so called because they express the number of points which may be arranged in triangles, thus:

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The square numbers are 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, and so on, and are so called because they express the number of points that may be arranged in squares, thus:

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With this explanation the problem should be simple enough for anybody.

On the Santa Monica Links.

The ladies' and men's open handicap tournament given by the Santa Monica Golf Club was continued on that club's links in Santa Monica yesterday. The scores will be completed today.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETIN

Of Members of the Los Angeles Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of the Los Angeles Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A.D. 1899, at 4 o'clock p.m., at the principal place of business of said society, to-wit, at No. 315 West Sixth street, in the city of Los Angeles, State of California, for the purpose of electing trustees for the ensuing year, and transacting such business as may be legally brought before the meeting.

MRS. ASA A. CLARK,
President of L.A.H.S.

MRS. J. B. MILLARD, Secretary.

REMEMBER the needy. Save your cast-off clothing, beds, bedding or stoves, for poor families of the city. A request is also made for shoes and clothing for poor children to enable them to go to school. Drop a card to Capt. J. A. Frazier, northwest corner Los Angeles and Seventh street, and he will call for anything you have to donate.

GOLD refiners, assayers and gold buyers. Wm. T. Smith & Co., 114 North Main street.

Eldredge AND Belvidere Bicycles, $40, $50, $60



Perfection
In construction and finish.

L. A. Cycle & Sporting Goods Co.,
319 S. Main St.



Just Arrived

Third carload of Thistle Bicycles. Selling like hot cakes. $35 Installments or Cash. Agents Wanted.

Vim Cactus Proof Tires $6 pair.

BURKE BROS.,
432 South Spring.

WE'RE TOPSY-TURVY



PRICES AS WELL AS GOODS ARE TUMBLING



Everything is upside down. Walls are crumbling—Partitions are coming down. Goods are in heaps and piles, crowded into corners and hidden here and there wherever a resting place can be found for them—We must have room. We're nagged at from morning till night—"Get out of the road!" "Give us room!" the workmen cry. Department men are at their wits' ends—they simply don't know what to do. In desperation they've decided to just about give their goods away. Out they must go or be utterly ruined.

Special Attention

Is directed to the details below concerning Silks, Crockery, Dress Goods, Notions and Wash Goods.

If you live out of town use our mail order department.

We think a good deal of it and take lots of pains to keep it the best on the Coast. Prompt, courteous, expert attention is given every order.

Toilet Specials.

Bay Rum.
Large 25c bottles of superior Bay Rum, now..... 18c
15c bottles 11c.

Perfumery.
Vail Bros. triple extracts—all odors.
33c Bottle for 25c
89c Bottle for 59c

Face Powder.
Rocheau's Veloutine Powder, in flesh or white; a box..... 7c

Camphor Ice.
15c Box for 6½c.

Ladies' Gloves
(Monday Only)
Fitted and Guaranteed 69c
A Ladies' fine kid glove in 2 clasp, either browns, tans, modes, blacks or whites, with fancy stitching on the back; a worthy glove always classed with the dollar ones.

SILK GLOVES, 49c
Ladies' Leather Gauntlets..... 49c
For bicycling or driving, all sizes and in assorted shades.

Lining Specials.

15c double faced lining in greys and tans, checked and stripe patterns..... 10c

10c percaline, 36 inches in reds, lavenders, greens and blues, the best spring shades..... 7½c

12½, 15 and 17½c Silesias in steel and grays, extra value, came in short lengths; yard..... 11½c

Imitation Nearsilk, with moire effect, in best colorings, yard..... 14c

30c Ribbon Cloth, 38 inches wide, ribbed effect, fine late colors, yard..... 23c

Ladies' Stock Collars,

Of peque, well stiffened, finely stitched, well lined: can be laundered.... 8 1/3c

Another line of stock collars in satin with 5 rows of pleats, all shades, lined and stiffened: the kind everyone sells for 20c; here.... 12½c

Another fancy line of peque stock collars with lawn bows attached, finished with open work insertion and 3 rows of pleated lawn: instead of 50c..... 25c

DON'T WORRY— ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE

Broadway DEPARTMENT STORE

BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH.

Here's Special Bargains for Men
(That no man can resist.)

The falling plaster and flying debris will make heavy losses for this chief if his goods cannot be moved beyond harm's reach before another week—Thus this desperate work.

Men's 25c Crash Hats for 9c.
With stitched brim, crash band and neatly lined. A Monday flyer—Be prompt.

Men's 12.50 Suits for 7.48
Of Cassimere, Kearsey and Trico Suits, in all the new spring and summer shades.

Men's handkerchiefs, 2c.

Men's Goatskin Working Gloves, 19c.

Linen Hdkfs, 12½c

Wool Sweaters 98c.
Of all wool, roll collar, shaped shoulders and finished skirt; always 1.50.

Web Suspenders 15c.
Cut from 25c; the Berlin brace style.

A mighty crockery sensation.

Nothing like it ever happened before—Every piece will be positively forced out.

Awful calamities are pending here—There'll be utter and total destruction to this Glassware, Crockery, Chinaware and Lamps if it's permitted to stay another week where it is. It can be moved—it will be moved—moved clear away—Prices are cut with that determination—We want you to share in the distribution.

Water Sets.
25 of them and in 10 distinct patterns at one-third off their original prices. They comprise a tankard pitcher, six glasses and an aluminum tray—a hint of present prices—

98c—for 1.50 Amber set
73c—for 1.25 Opal Glass set
98c—for 1.50 Ruby Glass set
61c—for 90c White Glass set

Berry Dishes
200 of them—a very choice selection of green with gold; white with gold (with the gold leaf burnt in.) The edges are frilled and scolloped and square and round; until sold at..... 12c

China Tea Sets.
56 pieces of genuine German China in handsome decorations—Some half-dozen patterns to pick from—But only ten sets all told—a very choice selection as long as they last—but come quick, they can't last very long for they're

$9 Sets for $6.23.

Toilet Sets.
Are cut for immediate clearance and big chances they make, too, for prompt comers—

$1.29 for $1.65 5 pc. Set
2.75 for 3.25 Dec. Set
2.98 for 3.75 Dec. Set
4.11 for 5.14 Dec. Set

Berry Sets
Will be sacrificed this week—Only ten sets—richly col'd and elegantly patterned—

29c for 50c Set
Of fancy green glass with a large berry bowl and 6 dishes—footed.

73c for $1 Set
Decorated with gold wreaths and blue flowers—one 8 in. bowl and six 4 in. dishes.

$1.22 for 1.75 Set
Heavy gold trim'd and a trim'g, too, that won't change black for it's burnt in.

49c for 89c Set
Of ruby glass composed of one 7 in. dish and six 4 in. dishes—Wonderful value.

Glassware.
Here's scattering bargains

Water Glasses 1½c each.
Of pressed glass and banded.

Cream Pitchers 2 1-2c ea.
A tableful—some 300—a magnificent gathering.

Spoon Holders 2 1-2c each.
Very pretty; worth 6c.

Fcy. Blown Tumblers 3c.
Sold everywhere for 6c.
Dainty wreathed and frosted, very pretty and attractive; a special value.

15c Vinegar Bottle 8c.
Of figured pressed glass. See them!

98c
For Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.
Containing over 1,500 Illustrationssize, 10½x8x4 in. and worth $1.50.

1c
For These.
A beveled edge eraser; Faber lead pencil; Japanese pencil sharpener; penholder and pen; 12-inch school ruler; memorandum book.

1-2c
Each
For Gillott's steel writing pens.

3½c
For Carter's "Koal Black" writing ink—2-oz. bottle—5c everywhere.

A Forcing-out of Millinery This Week.

Alteration Demands Are Inexorable: this Stock Must be Moved--Moved to a Safe Place.

The only safe place is in the homes hereabouts—these little prices that go into effect tomorrow will scatter these bits of beauty to the four corners of this section; hold up your hands—catch your share—for we're about giving it away; to have it stay here means total destruction.

Fancy Unfurled Quills (asstd) 2c. Natural Quills only 4c.
Black or White Wings, CURLED ENDS 4c pr. Fine Blk. Curled French Quills only 5c.
22-in. Daisy Wreaths for 12c. A Stub of Aspray Aigrettes 10c.
Cross Aigrettes, colors, 19c. Big bunch 35c Violets now only 20c.

Shapes.
Ladies' and Misses' Dress Shapes, till sold..... 25c
50c Shapes for 39c.
A bunching of several shapes, styles and values; a handsome choosing; a bargain that made such a furor last Monday; don't miss this time.
Ladies' 98c Shapes for 69c.
Misses' Leghorns 25c.

Misses', Children's Hats.
49c — A Startling and Unrivaled Offering of TRIMMED HATS at Forty-nine Cts. — 49c
Cleverly and skillfuly trimmed; trimmed with mull, chiffon, flowers and foliage; the straw shape itself sells for 39c, and if we didn't make it in our own work room we'd question the materials, but you can't; we know what they are.

Sailors.
Ladies' rough braided Sailors in white, blue or black; only..... 39c
89c and 95c Sailors 75c.
That's what they're priced at 2 places in the city; a very popular sailor in shape and braid; we make it very easy for you to save a few cents here, and wear a hat you'll be proud of.
1.50 Walking Hats for 75c.
Of fancy rough braid of 2-tone effects, trimmed with silk and satin ribbon and quills.

Awful Sacrifice of Notions.

The Biggest Event of Its Kind We Know of.

There's threatening trouble here, if something isn't done, done quickly, decisively—The Department Chief.

Marshall's Linen Thread (100 yards)..... 4c
200 yards for 8c spool.

Black or white elastic, 1 inch wide, fine quality..... 10c

Stockinett dress shields, sizes 1 and 2, the Goodyear sort, from 25c to..... 8 1/3c

Velveteen Skirt Binding..10c
(Black only—in 4 yard pieces.)

Shell hair pins, 3 shades, doz.....5c

8 inch dressing combs.....15c

A hair brush of long bristle and polished back..... 25c

Corduroy Binding.....2½c
(Black only.)

Standard knitting silk, in colors, spool 9c

Coats' Darning Cotton, black, colors 2c

Hooks and eyes with hump.....2c

Dozen Pearl Buttons.....4½c

25 needles, any size.....1c

12 Kid hair curlers in a bunch for..... 4c

Hat elastic, round or flat, yd.....1c

Best Japaned hair pins, 60 in a box, assorted..... 3c

Needle books of good assorted needles.....3c

Strong, very well made curling irons..... 1c

4½-inch pocket combs, with case..5c

Ladies' seal pocketbooks with 3 compartments and nickle clasps..... 9c

White leather belts of fine Morocco, our 39c quality, cut now to.....25c

All widths of tapes.....2c

Star braid, piece.....4c

Dresden covered dress stays, 15c ones for.....10c

Dozen wire Safety Pins for.....1c

Dexter's knitting cotton, any number (white) ball..... 5c

Silk Thread.....3c

Coat's silk finished cotton, a spool..4c
A paper of best Eagle pins.....5c

Package of Hair Pins.....1c
(The invisible kind.)

Extra fine finishing braid, now, a yard..... 1c

200 yds King's machine thread.....2c

Large size, fine quality of 10c dress shields for.....5c

Mending yarn, colors, 20 yards to a card, and 12 cards for..... 5c

Japanese style fans, fancy ornamented.....1c

Wash Goods Prices

Are turned upside down.

A sudden revolution in prices—a transaction of surpassing significance—What a reception for the spring goods—to jump right into furious price cutting. It's pity, but what else can we do?

Scotch Lawns
in a hundred different patterns, and innumerable color combinations. There's light and dark shades, and there to stay too, only, a yd..... 3 3/4c

French Organdie
in a handsome and choice selection of the prettiest color and pattern combinations of the season, and only..... 12½c

A Dimity Special
that comes with new effects in florals, scrolls and plaids, delicately and daintily printed in pink, blue, green and lavender, a 12½c fabric that must go at..... 9c

Imported Dotted Swiss
in either plain or figured, as well as plaids; a very stylish and much wanted fabric for summer, but..... 15c

Satin Stripe French Organdie Cordon.
That is the very pinnacle of perfection in weave, colors and patterns. We're showing now quite a variety and have them marked a full quarter under the lowest price in town; see them now at..... 20c

White Victoria Lawn, 5c yd.
White India Linen only 5c yd.
(A very fine and sheer quality, good width.)

Linen Dress Crashes.

Just a word—four bargain hints.

An extra heavy home spun crash and very suitable for outing dresses and skirts, will be sold at, yd..... 10c

A fine silk stripe crash suiting in blue, green, gold and navy—the newest in these goods, only..... 23c

Heavy dress crash in an exceptional weight and weave that was bought to sell at 8½, but we're forced to say..... 6 1/4c

A fancy striped and figured crash that is selling now for 25c in lots of stores—(very heavy) on sale here for..... 19c

Wonderful Chances in Silks.

You Cannot Afford to Neglect Them.

These spring beauties are beguiled by the prices we've been compelled to put on them, but they shouldn't be judged by the prices.

20-inch Fancy Wash Silks, 29c.
(Were on Our Shelves Yesterday at 48c.)
A particularly handsome assortment in all the delicate spring shades of blues, pinks, greens, and come in small and large checks, plaids and stripes, patterns the choicest and what every woman prefers, the closest any store in town comes to them is 4½c a yard more; almost forty pieces to start the excitement with tomorrow at..... 29c

19-inch Changeable Lining Silk, 19c a yard.
And is a combination of silk and wool woven very cleverly and skillfully colored in deep rich effects of the most popular shades; from 25c to..... 19c

A 20-inch Black Velvet, 69c a yard.
And in a splendid quality, made with a good nap and a heavy linen back; we'd say a dollar, but the alterations compel us to say..... 69c

20 in. Black Brocade Satin 69c.
A deep, rich black with the very newewest and choicest scroll designs. It is a heavyweight and has a pliable finish—very suitable for skirts and summer capes and but, yd..... 69c

24 in. Black Duchess 98c Yd.

25 in. Black Brocaded Taffeta 73c.
And it comes with a wide satin stripe—a very stylish and we say very economically, only, yd..... 73c

20 in. Heavy Moire Velour 98c.
It's an exquise fabric, dantily tinted in all the most desirable shades—light blue, pink, Nile, corn flower and black and, a yd, only..... 98c

Ridiculous Shoe Prices.

(Some Honest Shoe News.)

We Have What We Advertise.

We have no bait—our offers are what we say they are. Take those Oxfords for ladies that will sell at 98c Monday (in fact they've been selling since Friday morning at that price,) they're biggest kind of a bargain—and there's more than one pair or two pair, and they're not extreme sizes either, but all sizes.

Misses' Kid Shoes, in button with spring heel, patent tip, coin toe, the $1.25 kind, sizes 12 to 2..... 79c

Misses' Kid Shoes, in button and lace, with spring heel, patent and kid tip, sizes 12 to 2, the $2.00 kind..... $1.39

Men's Fine Satin Calf Shoes, in lace and Congress, four styles, a neat, dressy shoe, the $2.00 kind, all sizes, for..... $1.48

Men's White Duck Shoes, in lace, with corded tip, for summer wear, the $2.25 kind, all sizes..... $1.48

Men's Vici Kid Lace Shoes, with silk vesting top, Cambridge toes, in chocolate color, the $3.50 kind, all sizes..... $2.48

Ladies' Fine VeiciKid, lace, colored shoes, the $2.50 kind, all sizes..... $1.73

Ladies' Fine Vici Lace and Button Shoes, from the best of makers, in all the latest styles, the $2.75 kind, all sizes..... $1.98

Ladies' Chocolate Lace, coin toes, Vici kid, outside back stay, the $2.00 kind, all sizes.... $1.48

Ladies' Black and Tan Oxfords, hand turned, coin toes, the $1.35 kind, all sizes..... 98c

Misses' Dongola Kid Oxfords, spring heel, kid tip, the $1.00 kind, 12 to 2..... 63c

The Cloak Dep't

Never Made Such Bargains Before.

They never had to—the conditions that confront this chief are unalterable—
It's sacrifice his stock or have it damaged—

Wool Fascinators 13c
Ladies' Silk Waists 3.39
Misses' Gingham Aprons 25c
Ladies' Cloth Cape 89c

You ought to se it—the largest value we know of—light weight and trimmed with three rows of mohair braid.

Suits, Wool—Ladies all wool Cheviot Serge Suits in navy and brown only—strictly tailor made, jacket well lined, skirt well lined and bound, with fine mohair braid. This suit is well worth 7.50, only..... 5.98

Ladies' all wool covert cloth suits, new style skirt very full and trimmed—jacket cut in the latest style only..... 8.98

Suits, Crash—Ladies' Crash Suits, skirts trimmed at bottom with 2 rows of blue braid, jacket also trimmed with braid; only..... 1.39

Ladies' Linen Crash Suits, skirt cut in latest style, jacket faced deep with navy blue duck, skirt and jacket trimmed with white an i blue duck; only..... 2.98

Ladies' white duck suits, skirt trimmed with 3 rows of navy blue duck, jacket also faced with same; only..... 2.69

Summer Skirts—Ladies' skirt of white duck or wash grass linen with 3 rows of blue braid..... 48c

Ladies' Linen Crash Skirts trimmed with 3 rows of Soutache braid..... 58c

White Duck Skirts 69c.

Ladies' extra wide welt French pique skirts, with an extra full sweep..... 1.89

Shirt Waists.

Ladies' fancy striped and figured percale shirt waists, only..... 47c

Ladies' plain percale shirt waists in pink and blue with 6 rows of white soutache braid, only..... 49c

Ladies' percale shirt waists in pink and blue, trimmed blue, with white insertion, only..... 59c

Another plain waist made of pique, in pink and blue with insertion trimming; also a fancy striped pique, full front, both waists sell'g for 89c

Spring Draperies.

Regular Prices Have Forever Spoiled

The moving of this department necessitates many stock changes, hence these remarkable offers.

Yard-wide Fish Net 8½c yard.
Art Denim Table Covers 19c.
Embroidery corners and fringed edges.
Window Shades again 10c.
With spring roller and fixtures complete.

Tapestry Portieres.
In deep rich shades of blue, brown and red; knotted fringed ends.... 1.48

Art Squares.
Best Union Art Squares 7½x9, heavy and serviceable, good design, and only..... 2.98

Lace Curtains.
Of Nottingham Lace in scroll and floral effects; big value now at..... 98c

Swiss Muslin Curtains.
In small and large polka dots and stripes with a five-inch ruffle, that is so popular now; 3 yards long; per pair 1.14

Bed Furnishings.

At Special Reductions—Note Them.

Blankets.
10-4 gray ones, red and blue borders; 65c one for..... 48c

Comforts—Double size, filled with carded cotton knotted with wool, covered with silkoline..... 98c

Sheets.
8-4 blea. hemm'd. 35c
9-4 blea. hemm'd. 39c

Pillow Cases.
45x36 blea. hemm'd. 6¼c
Regular size, heavy, 9c.

Other Domestic Worthies.

Towels.
20x40 honey comb, fringed red borders..... 5c

Heavy hemmed linen huck towels..... 8 1/3c

Crash.
Unbl'ch'd. linen crash blue borders; heavy wt. 5 3/4c

Bleached all linen crash with red border..... 6¼c

Ladies' Summer Undewear.

Prices Completely Upset.

We're all torn up—prices as well have lost all their old landmarks—This Department Commander.

Ladies summer Vests, Swiss or jersey ribbed, fancy or plain edges, high or low neck, extra fine quality of lisle or cotton, colors ecru or white..... 25c

Children's sleeveless Vests, fine Swiss ribbed, taped neck and arms, extra good quality and finish.. 12½c

Ladies' summer Vests, high neck and long sleeves, taped necks, extra good quality and finish..... 9c

Ladies' summer Vests, high neck and long sleeves, silk taped necks, extra fine quality and perfect finish, ecru or white..... 22½c

Ladies' sleeveless vests, Swiss ribbed, good quality..... 4½c

Ladies' sleeveless vests, Swiss ribbed, taped neck and arms, fancy pink and blue, striped or ecru..... 10c

Ladies' sleeveless vests, plain or fancy edges around neck and arms, silk tapes, solid color or fancy stripes, pink, blue, ecru or white..... 12½c

Ladies' sleeveless vests, extra fine quality silk, taped neck and arms, ecru or white..... 19c

Ladies' sleeveless vests, fancy lace edges around neck and arms, solid pink or blue, very pretty..... 15c

Hosiery.

Ladies' Black or Tan Hose, heavy double sole, high-spliced heels and toes, warranted fast color..... 12½c

Ladies' Imported Hose, Hermsdorf dye, extra elastic top, high-spliced heels and toes, regular 25c quality..... 19c

Children's Black or Tan Hose, fine ribbed, double knee, high spliced heels and toes, warranted perfect, fast color..... 10c

Boys' Heavy Bicycle Hose, two and one ribbed, heavy double knee, high-spliced heels and toes, extra good quality and perfect fast dye..... 11c

Muslin Drawers

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, extra wide, umbrella style, deep flounce, trim'd with wide linen lace, yoke bands and extra good quality—full width..... 25c

Ladies' Muslin Gowns, tucked yokes, edged with fine cambric ruffles, extra long and wide and of good material..... 39c

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, plain wide hem and cluster of tucks, good quality and well made..... 12½c

Dress Goods

Prices Cut All to Pieces.

Such desperate, determined work has seldom been performed, even in this hatchery of bargains.

50c Goods, 39c.

LOT I—36-inch wide, silk, wool and linen, and very heavy. You'll find all the most popular shades liberally represented—new greens, blues, gray changeable effects.

LOT II—38 in. all wool tweed effects in checks and large plaids. It comes in the royal blue, new grays, etc.

LOT III—38 in. linen and wool skirt plaids in bright, new shades of red, blue, green, etc. (Exceeding stylish plaids.)

All Wool Suitings, 18½c.

Very heavy and in all the new shades mixed checks and changeable effects—an innumerable variety of colors to choose from.

38-in. Suitings, 19c.
(Linen and wool.)

In tans, lavender, etc., with small changeable colored threads. It'll wash.

OLD TROUBLE UP AGAIN.

COAST JOBBERS OBJECT TO NEW FREIGHT REDUCTION.

Agreement Made in Milwaukee a Year Ago Broken, in Re-rates on Carload and Less Than Carload Lots—Storm of Complaints.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The reductions made by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, that went into effect this week, have stirred up the old trouble about transcontinental freight rates and caused a renewal of the familiar complaint of Pacific Coast jobbers that the action taken is in the interest of their eastern competitors. The Union Pacific is compelled by force of circumstances to accept the new rate, but as competition to the North Pacific Coast terminals does not affect the southern lines so directly, they have managed to keep out of the new arrangement.

As is usual in a move of this kind, it is applied to shipments of less than carload lots, and commodities like hardware, oil, paints, etc., are carried from Chicago to the Missouri River at a cost of 15 to 20 per cent. less than heretofore. Carload rates, however, remain unchanged, and to this the Pacific Coast jobbers object. Formerly there was considerable difference in rates on carload and less than carload shipments, and it gave protection to the Pacific Coast men. Merchants in the interior who could not afford to buy alrge supplies could not get goods from the East without paying the higher rates on less than a carload shipment, so as a matter of convenience and economy their orders were given to the Coast jobbers. Then carload and less than carload rates got so close to each other, that eastern establishments were able to get a large share of the country trade that had been going to the Coast jobbers.

Ultimately, conditions became so bad that the railroads were compelled to get together to protect their business, and this led to a meeting one year ago in Milwaukee, when it was openly alleged that the various factions of jobbing interests from the Coast, the South and the East, made lavish expenditures in the effort to secure the adoption of tariffs that would benefit their business. An agreement purporting to be a compromise, but which was later asserted to be in favor of the men from the Coast, was finally reached. At all events, the rates on carload and less than carload freight were dvanced, old-time tariffic relations were in a measure restored, and comparative peace prevailed.

The eastern contingent has now secured the coöperation of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, in breaking the Milwaukee agreement. Coast lines could equalize matters by lowering local rates, but the instant any move of this kind is attempted further reductions would be made by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. *This would simply aggravate the situation, and the tariffic officials and shippers agree that it would be better not to open the question.

It is expected that the reductions just made are designed to give an advantage only for a limited time, and it will be the old story over again of yielding to a storm of protests and complaints, but not before the men to be benefitted in the East have had an ample opportunity to unload their stocks of goods.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Fire Department Will Welcome the New Governor.

SOLDIERS' HOME, May 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] The home fire brigade announces that its regular monthly meeting will take place on Tuesday evening. As Gen. La Grange is ejpected, to be present, there will be, in addition to the regular exercises, a programme of music and recitations. Officers and ladies of the home and members, generally, are invited to be present. In order to accommodate those who will desire to meet the new governor, the event will take place in Ward Memorial Hall.

The tennis court has been removed from its old site to a more desirable location, just off the county boulevard, at a point opposite to headquarters. Officers of the home have subscribed to a fund for the purpose of giving it a cement flooring, and in other respects making it an up-to-date court.

Through the occasional admission of extremely urgent cases the membership of the home has reached its highest figure. The total number today is 2201, of which there are present 1602; absent on furlough, 599.

G. W. Corley, late surgeon of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, is appointed clerk in the hospital, vice Spring, resigned.

After a month's absence T. A. McLaughlin has been reappointed to his former desk in the quartermaster's department.

Miss Ruth Pert of Los Angeles, a graduate of an eastern institute, is added to the nurse corps of the hospital.

DEATHS.

Joseph Darvey, late Co. B, Second California Infantry, admitted from Yountville, Cal., March 15, 1889; died April 30, aged 65 years.

Michael Coyle, late Co. B, Nineteenth United States Infantry, admitted from Corona, Cal., September 4, 1889; died May 4; aged 72 years.

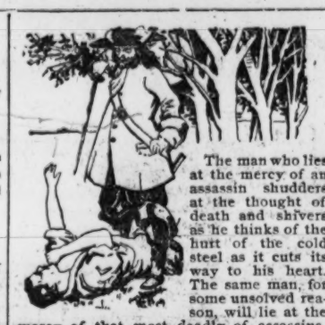
Reuben Bronson, late Co. D, First Nevada Cavalry; admitted from Virginia City, Nev., May 10, 1898; died May 4; aged 76 years.

Murderer Martin's Sentence.

SAN ANDREAS, May 6.—Thomas Martin, who murdered Nisholas Mason at the Bessella mine, near Sheep Ranch on Christmas day, and who was found guilty of murder in the first degree, with recomrendation for mercy, was today sentenced to San Quentin for life. Martin is 52 cears of age.

Copner's Last Trip.

ALBANY (Or.,) May 6.—Edward W. Copner, a traveling salesman for Schilling & Co., of San Francisco, died suddenly this morning of heart failure at the house of Mrs. C. W. Watts. He leaves a young daughter in San José, Cal.



The man who lies at the mercy of an assassin shudders at the thought of death and shivers as he thinks of the hurt of the cold steel as it cuts its way to his heart. The same man, for some unsolved reason, will lie at the mercy of that most deadly of assassins, consumption, and apparently not experience a tremor. Of all the human beings that go down each year to premature graves, one-seventh are the victims of this relentless enemy.

There is a prompt and practically unfailing cure for this awful disease within the means of the poorest. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It cures bronchitis, asthma, laryngitis, lingering cough, spitting of blood, weak lungs, throat and nasal troubles and all diseases of the air-passages. It acts directly on the lungs and mucous membranes of the air-passages through the blood, allaying inflamnation, building up healthy tissues and driving out all impurities and disease germs. It whets the appetite, makes the digestion perfect and the liver active. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. A sufferer does not have to take these assertions on trust. Thousands have testified to their recovery under this marvelous medicine after all hope was gone. Copies of their letters, with names and addresses, may be had by writing for them. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Do not neglect constipation. Your general health is at stake. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They never fail. They never gripe. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. They cure biliousness and regulate and invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. All medicine dealers sell them and have no other pills that are "just as good."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, May 5, 1899.

Harry S Hurlbut to Jessie Potts, lots 5 and 9, block 1, Wright's subdivision, $3000.

Albert H Quatman to Edward S Shattuck, lots 12 to 19, and alley, block 9, Thomas Leahy's subdivision, $10.

W J Ahern, Mary Ahern to Charles E Benedict, lots 8 and 10, Ahern block, $10.

G S Foster, Amy Stuart Foster to Raymond R Slona, part sec 10 1 S 10, $3600.

Katherine G Cashman, Henry D Cashman to Stella B Cherry, Joseph L Cherry, undivided ½ interest in part sec 10 1 N 14, $2500.

San Pedro Lumber Company to Albert Preston and Olive N. Preston, lot 14, block 22, Whittier, $80.

Laura J Nelson, H M Nelson to Title Insurance and Trust Company, trustee for State Mutual Building and Loan Association, trust deed lot 34, block B, Elliott's Ninth-street tract, $550.

Frank L Schilling to R T Buller, lot 19, block 78, San Pedro.

Thomas H O'Neil to Maj. B Adams, lot 20, O'Neil place, $325.

N W Thompson, Elizabeth Lloyd Thompson to P W Sellars, lots 17 to 24, block 18, Townsite of Santiago, $200.

Spencer W Darby to Amanda S Covert, lot 5, Marks & Felts subdivision, $5.

Henry Wedin to Thomas F Bixby, lots 3, 4 and 18, block F, W L A, $50.

Frank W Conant, Jessie Conant to Robert C Woodworth, part of lot 6, Conant's subdivision, $10.

T L Stiles, Mary Louise Stiles to Leon F Moss, block F, Freer tract, $1.

Jane L Shaw, Clark A Shaw to Title Insurance and Trust Company, trustee for R. C O'Bryan, trust deed lot 35, block 7, Williamson tract, $700.

Mary R. Freeman, E C Freeman to George H Reed, undivided ½ interest in lots 1 and 2, block 7, Williamson tract, $700.

Mary R Freeman, E C Freeman to George H Reed; undivided 1-3 interest in lots 1 and 2, block D, Moreno Vineyard tract, $900.

William A Platner, Mary A Platner to Charles Abbott Elder, lot 16, block 47, Electric Railway Homestead Association tract, $400.

Ernest Hibsch to Christiana Hibsch, lot 4, block 31, Azusa, $1.

Mrs Ella Content to Mrs Helen M Wickham, lot 180, Grider & Dow's Adams-street tract, $500.

City of Los Angeles to Maria F Bernal, lot 4, Arroyo de Los Posos, $50.

F N Pauly and Sarah Jane Pauly, executor and executrix of estate of Edward Haworth, deceased, to James Haworth, lot 21, Maple-avenue tract, $2150.

Estate of Hervey C Finch, deceased, decree distributing to Mary Finch, lots 14 and 16, block 89, Long Beach.

Frank M Davis, Augusta Davis to Jessie M Washburn, lots 22 and 23, block 1, Mullally's Addition, $500.

Sarah F Judson to Luke Davis, part lot 16, Hunter Highland View tract, $645.

MYinnie K Newton to Julia Mason, lot 83, Hafen tract, $100.

F W Keplinger, Mary J Keplinger, to Eldridge Proctor, Nancy Proctor, part lot 110, American Colony tract, $1000.

Carrie Fleischer, N A Fleischer to Margaret Pieper, part section 10, 5 N 9, $3000.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company to Cyrus T Mills, agreement to convey part section 33, 1 N 8.

Susan L Mills, executrix of estate of Cyrus T Mills, deceased, and sole devisee of Cyrus T Mills, to Pomona Land and Water Company, assignment of above.

Pomona Land and Water Company to Mrs Cassie L Foss, assignment of above.

Eliza R Donohoe to A L Smith, agreement to convey lot 7, block E, Brown & Adams subdivision, $550.

Susan Strohm to Long Beach Land and Water Company, lots 21 and 22, block 76, Long Beach, $50.

Chester Williams and Grace H Williams to George D Rowan and O H Churchill, part lot 6, block 13, Ord's Survey, $10.

State to Eliza R Donohoe and W P McIntosh, certificate of redemption, lot 7, block E, Brown & Adams subdivision.

O J Davis and Lizzie Davis to John Colburn, lot 6, block 3, George Dalton, Sr, tract, $2000.

Estate of E M Shattuck, deceased, decree distributing to Mrs C M Jenks, lot 1, subdivision No. 2, Celis tract, part sec 27, 2 S 14, and property in Santa Barbara.

S E Sweet, H P Sweet to John Scott, part sec 25, 5 N 10, $10.

William H Gafford, Jessie Gafford to Henry J Lloyd, lots 3 and 4, block A, W E Ferguson's subdivision, $400.

In reapplication of First Baptist Church of Los Angeles, Cal., order granting leave to sel and convey part lot 6, block 13, O S.

Annie M Forthman to Mary Osterman, part lot 3, block 54, Huber tract, gift.

Mary Osterman to Annie M Forthman, part lot 3, block 54, Huber tract, gift.

Lizzie B Neidhart to T L Conley, lot 32, Maudsley tract, $1.

Samuel A Overholtzer to Covina Citrus Association, part sec 14, 1 S 10.

Sarah J Boyd to Eliza F McLane, Florence McLane, Roy McLane and Leslie McLane, commencing on west side of Ranchito ditch flume on south line of land of T L Gooch, thence south 28 deg, 25 min, west, etc., gift.

B F Allen to San Dimas Irrigation Company, water rights, etc., at deed 744-11.

Bryce M Given, Alice Hoyt Given to same, same at deed 770-248.

Edward W Montgomery to same, same at deed 613-202.

Connor & Perry Trust and Insurance Company to same, same at deed 787-317.

Willard Fowle, Mrs Nellie Fowle to same, same at deed 799-262.

Total, $24,108.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

Safe Blown Open and Rifled in Dresden, Ont.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

DRESDEN (Ont.,) May 6.—The local branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been robbed of an amount estimated at $10,00. The charwoman who takes care of the bank offices was the first to discover the robbery today. The front doors of the bank had been pried open. Two holes were bored in the vault door, a charge of nitro-glycerine las exploded, and then the inner safe was attacked in a similar manner. The second door apparently yielded as quickly as the first, and the burglars yathered up the currency and fled.

HEARTBURN, coated tongue, bad breath, constipation. Hudyan cures. Fifty cents, all druggists. Consult Hudyan doctors free; 316 South Broadway.

Retiring From Business.
Positively Selling Out.

Owing to an estate which we fell heir to, our presence is required in San Francisco. Therefore we are compelled to sacrifice our stock of $45.000.00, consisting of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes and Furnishing Goods,

Which will be thrown to the mercy of the people. This will be the Greatest Selling-Out Sale ever held in Los Angeles. No goods reserved, no limit, and everything will be sold at less than cost.

Sale Commences Monday Morning, May 8, 9 o'clock.

During this sale the store will be Open Evenings. We can mention no prices, but guarantee you a saving of Thirty-five Cents on every dollar purchased.

Department Store. Corner Second and Main Streets.

Diamond Bros

Department Store. Corner Second and Main Streets.

GREAT "LOCATION" SPECIALS THIS WEEK.

We are the only Jewelry house on Broadway of any consequence. We have got to bring the trade to our new location. We are making a series of special sales to get you coming our way. These advertised "Location" Specials are at half or less than your will pay elsewhere for equally good articles. Might call these card party specials—they're right in the way of prizes. When do you entertain the club?

Hat Brushes $1.25.

Usually sold from $1.50 to $3.00. Sterling silver 925-1000 fine, six different styles and sizes, fine Russian bristles, set in celluloid back; exactly like picture. Mail orders filled. Initials engraved on this brush free.



Aluminum Shopping Tablet Free

To every customer we present a handsome Aluminum Shopping Tablet with name hand engraved. This is a dainty little chatelaine or pocketbook tablet.

Repairing.

All work guaranteed for twelve months.

Watches Cleaned,	75c
New Main Spring,	50c
New Roller Jewel,	50c
New Case Spring,	50c
New Hands put on,	15c
New Crystal put in,	10c
Clocks Cleaned,	25c and 35c
Rings made smaller,	25c
Plain Rings soldered,	25c
Set Rings soldered,	25c and 50c
Stones Reset,	25c and 50c

Ring mountings made to order for all size stones, warranted solid gold, $1.00 up

$1.50 Bracelets.

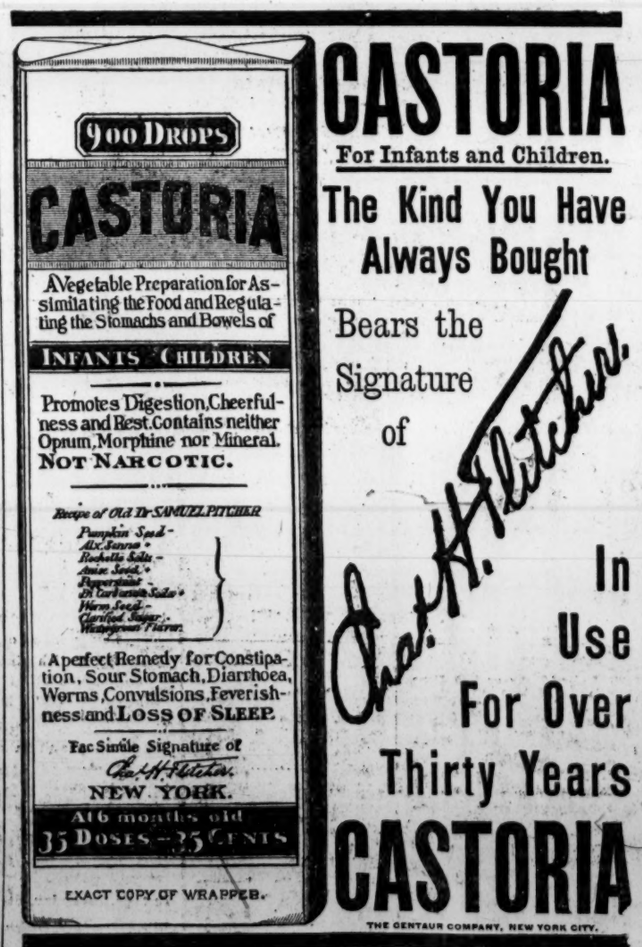
Sterling silver, heavy rope effect, beautifully chased; the very latest swell thing in jewelry; sold at $2.50 usually. Initials engraved on bracelet free.

Eyes Examined Free.

Our opticians are the most competent in the city and our prices for actual material used are far below equal quality anywhere in the city.

Geneva Watch & Optical Co., 305 South Broadway.

GEO. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Trustee's Sale

W. S. ALLEN'S Stock of

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND DRAPERIES

WILL BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE.

JOHN J. FAY, Jr., Trustee. 345-347 S. Spring.



"SHOPPING."

Why not do a little "shopping" for dental work, too? You will know better than to shop for mere cheapness, but by looking around may find out some things very well worth knowing about up-to-date methods and the fairest charges for the best work. No good dentist should object to making an examination of your teeth—telling you what they need and what the cost will be for the work. I'll be glad to do this—any day.

Dr. M. E. Spinks THE DENTIST

Spinks Block, cor. 5th and Hill Sts. Tel. Brown 1375.



DO NOT WAIT .... TO BE BLIND!

Overwork, nervous strain, habitual misuse and abuse of the eyes cause 90 per cent. of all blindness.

OUR MOST SUCCESSFUL

Fitting of Glasses will prove a sure remedy.

Oculist's Prescriptions Carefully Filled.

O. L. WUERKER, GRADUATE OPTICIAN.

Next L. A. Theater. 229 S. Spring st.



Ben-Bey's Ben-Yan Is the Most Remarkable Discovery of this or any Preceding Age....

After using this wonderful remedy and testing its merits on more than 10,000 men in California and surrounding States, BEN-YAN is now offered for sale the first time. Its merits were known years ago, but BEN-BEY determined not to place it on the market until it had been thoroughly tested and its wonderful power demonstrated.

This great remedy was discovered by BEN-BEY while sojourning in the Sandwich Islands, and was suggested by the wierd story of a Kanaka.

This is the only remedy known to science which will develop weak and undersized organs.

Its action on the nerve centers positively and forever cures nervous debility of every name, form and nature.

BEN-YAN will vitalize the circulation and nerves; strengthen debilitated and weakened organs—develop, enlarge and restore them, and thus make a new existence. It also cures leucorrhoea and all forms of female weakness.

This wonder-working remedy can be obtained from the BEN-BEY MEDICAL CO., 211-215 Nolan & Smith Building, cor. Second and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal., and is sold at $2.00 per package, or three for $5.00, with a genuine guarantee to cure any case. Circulars and testimonials free. The Sole Agent for this specific in this city is:

Sale & Son Drug Company, 220 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.



$175 Monthly And Expenses Guaranteed

GOOD MEN AND WOMEN

To appoint agents and sell our celebrated $5.00 Quaker Folding Thermal Vapor Bath Cabinet. Many earn more.

NO CAPITAL OR EXPERIENCE REQUIRED.

GREATEST MONOPOLY AND MONEY MAKER EVER OFFERED AGENTS

No competition. A necessity in every home. Demand is enormous. Everybody buys. Over 400,000 in use—82,886 sold by agents since January 1st. Ten millions to be sold.

WE AR AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM.

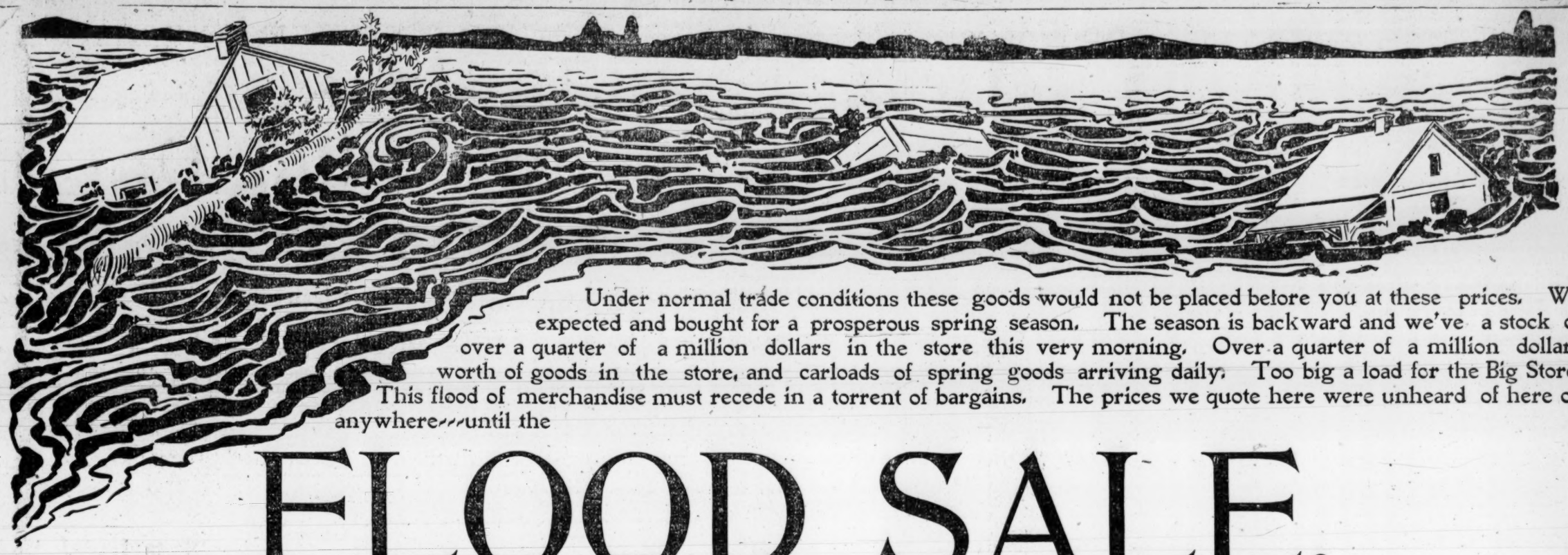
Perfectly reliable. Capital $100,000 00. Largest manufacturers of Bath Cabinets in the world.

WRITE US TODAY stating age, references, territory wanted, etc., and we will forward full information, terms, etc. Don't delay. Send your address anyway THE WORLD MFG. CO., 615 World Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

We recommend this firm as thoroughly reliable.—Editor.

BRAUER & KROHN, Tailors, 114½ South Main St. Near the Orpheum.

Lead all others in low prices for New, Stylish, Up-to-date Tailor-made Garments. Fit guaranteed or money refunded.



Under normal trade conditions these goods would not be placed before you at these prices. We expected and bought for a prosperous spring season. The season is backward and we've a stock of over a quarter of a million dollars in the store this very morning. Over a quarter of a million dollars worth of goods in the store, and carloads of spring goods arriving daily. Too big a load for the Big Store. This flood of merchandise must recede in a torrent of bargains. The prices we quote here were unheard of here or anywhere---until the

FLOOD SALE.

Monday, 9 a.m.

Here's the Strong Point of This Ad.

We realize that the prices in this advertisement may seem incredible, and for that reason wish to say: We have compared the printer's proof and the original copy, and we assure you that the figures denoting the former selling price and the Flood Sale price are absolutely correct. You'll find the goods as described, and at the price advertised.

Flood Sale.

Trunks.

LOT K1
$6.00 Trunks Zinc covered, sheet iron bottom $3.98

LOT K2
$6.50 Trunks Iron bottoms, iron corners $4.63

LOT K3
$8.00 Trunks Oval top, zinc covered brass locks $6.56

LOT K5
$12.00 Trunks Canvas covered, two trays, flat top $8.59

LOT K4
$13.50 Trunks Flat top, canvas covered, linen lined, two trays $9.47

Ladies' Shoes.

LOT D1
$2.00 Ladies' Oxfords Hand turns—broken lines, small sizes 27c

LOT D6
$3.00 Ladies' Shoes Broken lines of button shoes; small sizes 28c

LOT D30
$4.00 Ladies' Shoes Broken lines of hand turned and hand welt shoes 54c

LOT D7
$5.00 Ladies' Shoes Odds and ends of various sizes; to close them 97c

LOT D41
$2.50 Ladies' Oxfords We price them this way to sell them quickly; small sizes 34c

LOT D31
$4.00 Ladies' Shoes Vici kid, tan or black, all sizes, hand turned $1.97

LOT D2
$2.50 Ladies' Oxfords Nearly all sizes, tans or blacks, hand turned soles 77c

LOT D5
$2.50 Ladies' Oxfords Vici kid, tan or black, coin toes; all sizes and widths $1.79

LOT D11
$3.50 Ladies' Shoes Tan or black, coin toe, lace shoes, all sizes and widths $2.47

LOT D12
$5 Ladies' Shoes Edwin C. Burt's hand turns and hand welts, lace or button $2.59

LOT D37
$3 Ladies' Shoes Lace or button, vici kid, coin toes; all sizes, Goodyear welts $1.49

LOT D31.
$4.50 Ladies' Shoes. Vici kid, tan, hand sewed, all sizes, coin toes, silk vesting or kid tops $1.97

LOT D35
$2.50 Ladies' Shoes Kangaroo calf, coin toe, lace or button, heel or spring heel; all sizes $1.59

LOT D36.
$3.00 Ladies' Shoes. Vici kid, hand turned, coin toes, button or lace in black, tan in lace only, all sizes $1.98

LOT D37.
$3.00 Ladies' Shoes. Vici kid, hand welt soles, coin toes, all sizes $2.24

Children's Shoes.

LOT D14
25c Baby Shoes. Kid shoes, with tip; button, all sizes 2 to 5 ..... 14c

LOT D45.
$1.00 Children's Shoes Spring heel, coin toes, patent tips, sizes 5 to 8, hand sewed 58c

LOT D18.
$1.50 Misses' Shoes Sizes 12 to 2, tan or black; button only; spring heels 74c

LOT D38
$1.75 Misses' Shoes. Tan or black vici kid, spring heel, button shoes, sizes 12 to 2 ..... $1.18

LOT D150
$1.50 Misses' Shoes. Black dongola kid, coin toe, lace or button, sizes 12 to 2 ..... 98c

LOT D15
$1.25 Children's Shoes. Lace or button, dongola kid, coin toe, sizes 8½ to 12 ..... 88c

Boys' Clothing.

LOT G20.
$1.25 Boys' Suits. Dollar and a quarter wash suits 68c

LOT G21.
$1.75 Boys' Suits. One dollar and seventy-five cent wash suits 99c

LOT G5.
$3.50 Juvenile Suits. Handsome little vestee suits, latest colors and combinations $1.47

LOT G6.
$4.50 Juvenile Suits. The very latest patterns and styles for little fellows in vestee styles $2.38

LOT G3.
$4.00 Boys' Suits Black, blue and mixed cheviots, double knee and seat; ages 8 to 15 years $2.56

LOT G1.
$2.50 Boys' Suits. Double breasted coats, knee pants, black and mixtures, ages 8 to 15 yrs $1.26

LOT G2.
$3.00 Boys' Suits. All wool cheviots, double seats and knees for boys from 8 to 15 yrs $1.77

LOT G4.
$5 Boys' Suits Serge or cheviot, black, blue or mixtures; ages 8 to 15 years $3.44

LOT G8.
25c Boys' Pants Medium shades, knee pants, ages 4 to 14 years 10c

LOT G81.
35c Boys' Pants Knee Pants, union cassimeres, ages 4 to 14 years 14c

LOT G9.
50c Boys' Pants Knee Pants, cheviots and cassimeres; ages 4 to 14 years 26c

LOT G10.
$5.00 Youths' Suits Blue, brown and gray in checks, plaids and mixtures—Arrived from the East last Wednesday $2.68

LOT G11.
$6.50 Youths' Suits Coat, vest and long pants; black, blue and fancy cheviots $3.47

LOT G25.
$10 Youths' Serge Suits Summer weight, blue serge, single or double breasted, for young men from 14 to 19 years of age $5.89

LOT G12.
$7.50 Youths' Suits Springweight pure wool cheviot, handsome patterns, latest spring styles $4.33

Boys' and Youths' Shoes

LOT D108
$1.50 Youths' Shoes Casco calf, coin toe and tip, lace, sizes 12 to 2 ..... 89c

LOT D20
$1.75 Boys' Shoes Black or tan, coin toes; sizes 2½ to 5½; lace 99c

LOT D274.
$1.50 Little Gents' Shoes Kid or calf, lace, coin toe, black or tan; sizes 9 to 13 ..... 93c

Men's Hats.

LOT C5
35c Crash Hats New styles, just arrived 19c

LOT C6
75c Crash Hats All colors and styles 44c

LOT C8.
50c Straw Hats Fifty-cent men's straw hats; Flood Sale 24c

Lot C9—**75c Men's Hats** Latest style Straw Hats; We won't keep 'em 34c

Men's Furnishings.

LOT B101.
50c Men's Gloves Working gloves, oil tanned goat 31c

LOT B106.
15c Men's Hose Fast color tan combed yarn 8c

LOT B8.
50c Men's Underwear All colors, all kinds; equals of any 50c garments 39c

LOT B125.
35c Men's Suspenders Most stores would say 50c suspenders 21c

LOT B115.
35c Neckwear Silk and satin tecks and four-in-hands 21c

LOT B75.
75c Men's Shirts New golf shirts, checks and stripes, separate cuffs 49c

LOT B103.
25c Men's Ties. Silk tecks and four-in-hands—this is the Flood Sale 10c

LOT B77.
$1.00 Golf Shirts Fancy colors with two separate collars and cuffs to match 64c

LOT B81.
25c Men's Hose Black or tan, fast colors, high spliced heel and toe 11c

LOT B82.
25c Men's Hose. Lisle thread fancy fast colors; genuine lisle 12c

LOT B89
$1.00 Men's Shirts Monarch brand, fancy colored bodies and bosoms, cuffs to match 76c

LOT B90.
75c Men's Ties Imperial four-in-hands, silk or satin; checks, stripes or figures 34c

Men's Shoes.

LOT D22.
$5.00 Men's Shoes Calf cordovan and patent leather; broken lines $1.74

LOT D23.
$1.50 Men's Shoes Casco calf, lace or congress, all sizes, coin toes 91c

LOT D24.
$2.00 Men's Shoes Tan coin toe in lace and congress or lace coin toe in black; all sizes $1.24

LOT D25.
$2.50 Men's Shoes Lace or congress, any style toe in black and coin toe, Russia calf lace, all sizes $1.52

LOT D26.
$3.50 Men's Shoes Genuine Goodyear welts, tan or black vici kid, coin or bulldog toe, all sizes $2.17

LOT D27.
$5.00 Men's Shoes Black or tan willow calf or vici kid, hand sewed, all sizes, coin or bulldog last $2.96

LOT D202.
$4.00 Men's Shoes Vici kid, hand sewed, coin or bulldog toes, black or tan $2.68

LOT D180
$2.50 Men's shoes Vici kid lace, coin toe, all sizes, black or tan $1.88

Men's Clothing.

LOT A1
$7.50 Men's Suits Sack styles in Cheviots and cassimeres, new spring garments $3.68

LOT A2
$8.50 Men's Suits Checks, plaids and stripes, XX Cheviot, black, blue, brown and gray $4.61

LOT A3
$10 Men's Suits Cassimeres, cheviots and tweeds; stylish garments, well made; $10 worth; made to sell at that $6.83

LOT A12
$12.50 Men's Suits Sack suits, Italian Cloth lining; with French shoulders; springs latest patterns, in Cassimeres and Cheviots $7.42

LOT A4
$20 Men's Suits Cassimere, Cheviots, and Blue Serge, spring weight, single or double breasted styles, with or without silk facing—trusts and combinations cannot prevent us from selling you these $20 garments at $9.98

LOT A7
$10 Men's Top Coats Artistically tailored covert cloths, spring weights; light or medium shades $6.44

LOT A8
$12.50 Men's Top Coats Fine covert cloths with excellent linings and trimmings—made to fit $7.93

LOT F1
$1.75 Men's Pants Cheviots, checks and stripes; neat patterns $1.04

LOT F2
$2 Men's Pants All wool cheviots and tweeds; newest spring styles $1.36

LOT F3
$2.50 Men's Pants Cheviots and Cassimeres in stripes, checks and fancy mixtures $1.67

LOT F4
$4 Men's Pants Cassimeres and cheviots, all wool; something like thirty patterns $2.78

Boys' Furnishings.

LOT I 14
15c Boys' Hose Stainless fast black, seamless, high spliced heels 7c

LOT I 50.
25c Boys' Overalls Bib overalls, with shoulder straps 19c

LOT I 51.
15c Boys' Ties Neat band bows, stripes and checks 8c

LOT I 16.
25c Boys' Hose. Extra quality heavy or medium weight ribbed hose, double knees and soles, high spliced heel and toe 16c

LOT I 7.
50c Boys' Shirts Fancy Madras cloth negligee shirts, all sizes, 12 to 14½ 26c

LOT I 6.
30c Boys' Shirts Fancy hair cloth cheviot negligee shirts for 14c

35c Boys' Underwear Silver gray, ribbed, merino underwear, summer weight, shirts or drawers 18c

Boys' Hats.

LOT H16.
50c Children's Hats. Coburg braid straw sombreros, Flood Sale opportunity 34c

LOT H19.
35c Crash Caps. Not the ordinary sort, but chic spring novelties 16c

LOT H21.
25c Boys' Hats. Yacht shape straw hats, not sailors, white or mixtures 14c

A Few Things You Ought to Know.

If you've lived here for some time you know us; but if you are a newcomer this will be of interest. What ever we sell we stand back of. We are anxious to sell you our goods, but we are just as anxious that the goods should please after you have bought them. Should you buy something here and the folks at home not like the goods, bring the goods to us and get your money back. No back talk—but your money back—that's all.

Flood Sale.

Traveling Bags.

LOT K20
$1.25 Telescopes Canvas covered, leather corners 79c

LOT K21
$1.75 Telescopes Leather bound, sole leather corners, stitched and riveted $1.28

LOT K22
$3.50 Dress Suit Case Stitched, sole leather handles, brass trimmed $2.19

LOT K23
75c Club Bag Imitation alligator, 14 inch size 47c

LOT K24
$1.75 Club Bag Brown or olive leather, 14 inch size, brass trimmed $1.08

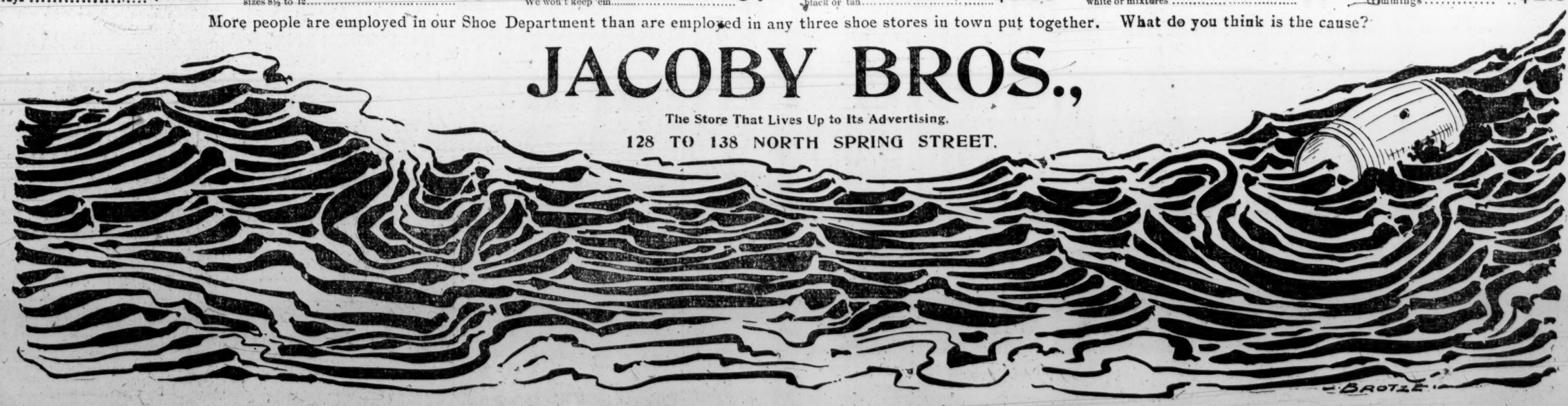
LOT K26
$3.50 Cabinet Bag A popular style, all leather, nickel trimmings $2.37

More people are employed in our Shoe Department than are employed in any three shoe stores in town put together. What do you think is the cause?

JACOBY BROS.,

The Store That Lives Up to Its Advertising.

128 TO 138 NORTH SPRING STREET.



UNCLE COLLIS'S CLUB.

HE HOLDS IT OVER THE HEADS OF THE SANTA BARBARANE.

Threatens to Stop Work on the Coast Line—People in the Channel City Do not Know What He Is Kicking At.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SANTA BARBARA, May 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] C. P. Huntington has threatened to stop work on the coast line. In a letter to Edward Ivison, of the old Right-of-Way Committee, complaining of unwarranted obstructions placed in the way of the company by certain property-owners, he tells the committee to see to it that the obstacles are removed if they hope to hav the road completed.

His protest is like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, as it was not known that there had been any difficulty with right-of-way. In his letter, Huntington says:

"There seems to be some difficulty in obtaining right-of-way between Surf and Santa Barbara, and I very much regret it, as I have had great trouble in getting this work started. I am quite willing to admit that work should have been completed long before this, but there has been opposition from within on the ground that the line would not pay us to build, since we already had a good line between San Francisco and Los Angeles via the San Joaquin Valley. It seems so strange to me, now that we should find our progress hindered by opposition to our getting right-of-way through properties that lie in the line of our route and by all sorts of obstacles, other than asking unreasonable consideration of things to be done in return for such right-of-way privileges, and all this, when, as everybody ought to be able to see, the completing of this important gap will be very much more to the interest of the people along the line of our road than it can be to the owners and builders of the road.

"Unless we can get the right-of-way secured to us within a reasonable time, work will be stopped, and I shall be in favor myself of putting the matter forthwith into courts in order to obtain the required rights-of-way.

"I wish to say here that if your people want this road, you should bestir yourselves at once and see that all obstacles to its construction are removed as rapidly as they can well be. We should be willing to pay something for right-of-way."

Ivison, in his reply, says.

"The Right-of-Way Committee is at a loss to know to what particular case you refer. Our committee says you have a deed for every mile of road through our county, and cannot understand wherein you have cause of complaint. You give no particulars, and give no names of parties who are making trouble, so how are we to know? Your letter is the first intimation we have had that anybody is kicking, and, of course, we can say or do nothing until such information comes from your company."

UNABLE TO SPECIFY.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] When interviewed tonight, Huntington declared he could not recall specific instances of trouble over the coast road right-of-way without consulting the surveyors' maps in the railroad building, and, furthermore, he would not discuss the subject before receiving Ivison's letter in reply to his own.

It seems that he wrote a letter to Ivison last Thursday on general information furnished him by officials whose business it is to keep posted on such matters, independently of the presence in California of the president of the Southern Pacific. From what Huntington says, it is probable there are still a few pieces of right-of-way still unsecured, notwithstanding the reply of the committee.

COVINA.

Death of a Prominent Educator. Criminal Matters.

COVINA, May 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] J. S. Newell, a brother of Mrs. M. N. Ruddock, died here on Thursday. The deceased, who was widely known and respected in the East, as a leading educator, was 75 years of age, and came to Covina with his wife and the Ruddock party left fall. He was stricken with paralysis a few weeks ago, and has been gradually sinking ever since. A funeral service was held at Mountain View, the family residence, on Thursday, after which the remains were sent to Los Angeles to be embalmed. The body will be taken east by his widow and Charles Ruddock, his nephew, of Chicago.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Covina Tennis Club held on Thursday evening, the following officers were elected: B. F. Coons, president; L. J. D. Spruance, vice-president; B. R. Dusenbury, secretary-treasurer.

Mrs. Carrie Elliott has been elected delegates from Covina Rebekah Lodge to the Grand Assembly, which convenes in San Francisco on Tuesday next.

The case of the People of California vs. Marion Herron for illicit liquor selling, came up for hearing before Justice Parker and a jury yesterday. A verdict of guilty was brought in. Herron was sentenced today to pay $100 fine or serve 100 days in the County Jail.

J. B. Cohn of Los Angeles and Mrs. C. Kellogg of Covina were married on Saturday. The wedding was strictly private.

About seventy people took advantage of the low-rate excursion to Mt. Lowe and Alpine Tavern today. A clear day would have been appreciated.

F. W. Fullmer was today placed under bonds in the sum of $500 to answer to the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. It is alleged that he gave a draft for $500 as security for oranges he had purchased, and that the draft was dishonored.

IF you want to make money buy Granite Hill, Nugget, C. K. and N., mining stocks, they have merit; are located in the best gold-producing section of the country. About a month ago we advised the purchase of Mobile and Oriole; they show an advance of over 100 per cent. in less than sixty days; stocks carried on margins. Full information on application to S. H. Ellis & Co., 200 Bankershim Block.

SICK headaches, fullness in stomach, pain in bowels. Hudyan cures. All druggists, 50 cents. Consult Hudyan doctors free; 316 South Broadway.

Congressman Howard

Of National Reputation Are the Men Who Recommend Pe-ru-na to Fellow Sufferers.

A Remarkable Case Reported From the State of New York.



CONGRESSMAN HOWARD FROM ALABAMA.

House of Representatives,
Washington, Feb. 4th, 1899.

Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—I have taken Pe-ru-na now for two weeks, and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for la grippe, and I take pleasure in recommending Pe-ru-na as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers.

Very respectfully,
M. W. HOWARD.

Congressman Howard's home address is Fort Payne, Ala.

Most people think that catarrh is a disease confined to the head and nose. Nothing is farther from the truth. It may be that the nose and throat is the oftenest affected by catarrh, but if this is so it is so only because these parts are more exposed to the vicissitudes of the climate than the other parts of the body.



Mr. W. P. Peterson of Morris, Ill., says:

"I was nearly dead with catarrhal dyspepsia and am now a well man, better, in fact, than I have been for twenty years or over.

"Since I got cured by your Pe-ru-na I have been consulted by a great many people."

Every organ, every duct, every cavity of the human body is liable to catarrh. A multitude of ailments depend on catarrh. This is true winter and summer. Catarrh causes many cases of chronic disease, where the victim has not the slightest suspicion that catarrh has anything to do with it.

Spring catarrh is characterized by symptoms referable to the stomach and nervous system: nervousness, lassitude, general "tired out" feeling, in which sleep does not seem to refresh or rest restore.

The function of the stomach is deranged, producing dyspepsia and indigestion, which so deranges the system that the food seems to fail to nourish the body. Pe-ru-na is an unfailing specific for all these conditions. It is the only real scientific spring medicine, because it removes the source of spring difficulties. Spring catarrh is the cause of all those derangements of the blood and nervous system peculiar to spring. Other spring medicines may relieve temporarily, but Pe-ru-na cures permanently by removing the cause.



Mr. A. C. Lockhart, W. Henrietta, N. Y., Box 58, in a letter written to Dr. Hartman, says the following of Pe-ru-na:

"About fifteen years ago I commenced to be ailing, and consulted a physician. He pronounced my trouble a species of dyspepsia, and advised me, after he had treated me about six months, to get a leave of absence from my business and go into the country. I did so, and got temporary relief. I went back to work again, but was taken with very distressing pains in my stomach.

"I seldom had a passage of the bowels naturally. I consulted another physician with no better results. The disease kept growing on me, until I had exhausted the ability of sixteen of Rochester's best physicians. The last physician recommended me to give up my work and go South, after he had treated me for one year

"I was given a thorough examination with the X-ray. They could not even determine what my trouble was. Some of your testimonials in the Rochester papers seemed to be worthy of consideration, and I made up my mind to try a bottle of Pe-ru-na. Before the bottle was half gone I noticed a change for the better. I am now on the fifth bottle, and have not an ache or pain anywhere. My bowels move regularly every day, and I have taken on eighteen pounds of flesh.

"I have recommended Pe-ru-na to a great many, and they recommend it very highly. I have told several people that if they would take a bottle of Pe-ru-na, and could then candidly say that it had not benefited them, I would pay for the medicine."

Send for free Catarrh book. Address Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g. Co., Columbus, O.

PETROLE.

Its Phenomenal Power — Miraculous Cures.

This Natural Product is Strong Enough to Lift You Out of Pain Onto Your Feet.

DO NOT DOUBT IT, WE KNOW WHAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT

Your Catarrh Will Be Eaten Right Out of Your Head, Throat and Stomach.

Your Rheumatism Once Nipped Will Never Return—Petrole Kills It.

Testimonials Accomplish Nothing, You Cannot Take Them Inwardly or Apply Them Externally.

PETROLE SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

It is needed every day in the family.
It is pure and leaves no deadening effect.
It does its own work quietly but effectively.
It saves children's lives in the black of night.
It gives them instant relief and sleep.
It stops whooping-cough, croup, cramps.
It makes them strong. If rubbed well into the pores after the bath they will never catch cold.
It will cure your cold in a minute and stop fever.
It will prevent diphtheria spreading in the bronchial tubes and save them from death.

It Will Do a Million Things, Great and Good, Because it is an Antiseptic Germicide, Absolutely Pure.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS—50 cents, or sent by express prepaid on receipt of price.

PETROLE REMEDY CO.,
NEW YORK. LONDON.
First and Broadway, Los Angeles.



SHAVING OUTFITS,
COLD MEAT FORKS,
Carving Sets, Manicure Goods.
POCKET AND TABLE KNIVES. Razor / Shear } Grinding.
229 South Spring St., L. A. Theater Bld'g.
LOS ANGELES CUTLERY CO.

Red Letter Sale

A Five Dollar Illustration.

It seems almost impossible to find an illustration that will show how prices have been reduced for the Red Letter Sale without making some sensational statement.

In order to make the point clear that every article in every line of furniture we carry has been reduced, we have selected at random from the store a large number of articles marked for the Red Letter Sale at $5.00.

These articles have been placed on display in our window, and we list them herewith.



It is true they are exceptional values for the price asked, but they are no better values for your money than a like number of $10 articles would be at that price or a like number of $50 articles.

I we could get the public to grasp the idea that good furniture has never been offered so cheaply or in such variety, with the reductions touching every kind and quality, we would not have delivery wagons enough to serve you.

A List of the $5.00 Articles Shown in the Window.

Oval Top Parlor Table, mahoganized birch, high polish finish; a really beautiful piece of furniture.

Rattan Arm Chairs. Rece ption Chairs and large Arm Rockers.

We are now showing at the reduced Red Letter price the finest collection of Rattan furniture ever offered in Los Angeles.

Large Japanese Screens, beautiful shape, painted and decorated in scenic and floral effects.

Exquisite colorings and qualities in Tapestry Portieres.

White Iron Beds of good, solid, substantial make, with handsome brass rail across the top.

Swiss Muslin Curtains, with Tambour edge and French insertion.

Beautiful Irish Point Curtains.

Good quality and pretty colorings in Art Squares.

Large Arm Rocker Chair, selected Birch, mahogany finish, hand-polished, spring seat, upholstered in various shades of tapestry.

A beautiful mahogany finished Music Stool, handsome rope effect legs with adjustable seat, polish finish.

Library or Dining Chairs, beautiful piano polish, golden oak, French leg and full leather seat.

Roman Chairs for window seats, upholstered with beautiful Dutch tapestry cover, antique oak or mahogany finish, full piano polish.

Large Parlor Table of Birdseye Maple, square top, beautiful finish.

Los Angeles Furniture Co.

Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, 225-27-29 S. B'o'dway

Be Stylish.

The Wonder Millinery

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There is every reason in the world why every woman and child who wishes to be stylish should buy their *Millinery* of us. We handle nothing but *Millinery*. It's *Millinery* from front door to back. *Millinery* from morning till night. And such stylish *Millinery* and such moderate prices. No wonder we are considered the leading *Millinery* establishment of Los Angeles.



1000 $10 Trimmed Hats now at $4.75 each.



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38c Pansies Reduced to..... 25c

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$1.25 Frosted Rose with buds, now..... 98c



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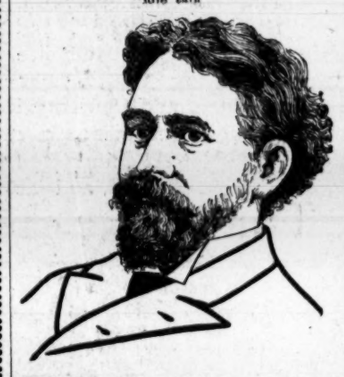
48c Large Bunch Wild Roses for..... 35c

Two Large Roses with Foliage, worth 48c, at..... 25c

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Strictly Reliable Specialists For MEN Only.

WE WAIT for our FEE until CURE is effected. This is a fact and not idle talk



WE TREAT every form of weakness, Blood Taints, Contracted Disease, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. We positively guarantee to cure any case of Rupture, Varicocele or Piles in one week.

No matter if others have failed we especially solicit cases which have been unskillfully handled.

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To restore your gray or faded hair to its natural youthful color, with Mrs. Nettie Harrison's 4-day Hair Restorer. Not a dye, but a harmless preparation that leaves the hair free from sediment. Cleanly to use. No inconvenience. $1.00 a bottle, at all druggists.

Superfluous Hair Removed
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$40.00 and $50.00.
THERE ARE NO BETTER.
WHOLESALE. RETAIL.
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PERFECT FIT, BEST OF WORKMANSHIP, AT MODERATE PRICES, GO TO . .
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All Wool Suits to Order from,.. $12 to $35
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Poor policy to pay $50.00 for a Bicycle when you can buy a Yale for $35.00.
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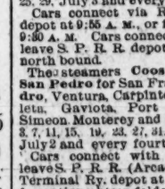
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For Bright's disease, brick dust deposit, bed-wetting, gravel, dropsy, diabetes and rheumatism. Send 25 cents in 2c. stamps to W. F. McBurney, 418 S. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal., for 5 days treatm't. Prepaid $1.50. Druggists

The Featherweight Truss
Is a modern improvement. It has no steel springs to rust, no leather straps to rot, no elastic bands to become foul, no galling pressure on the spine. It is the only truss that gives the inward and upward pressure as given by the human hand. Try one.
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Prescription Druggists, have removed to 231 S. BROADWAY, opposite City Hall.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.



The company's elegant steamers Santa Rosa and Corona leave Redondo at 11 A. M. and Port Los Angeles at 2:30 P. M. for San Francisco via Santa Barbara and Port Harford May 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, June 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, July 1 and every fourth day thereafter. Leave Port Los Angeles at 5:45 A. M. and Redondo at 10:45 A. M. for San Diego, May 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, June 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, July 3 and every fourth day thereafter.

Cars connect via Redondo leave Santa Fe depot at 9:55 A. M., or from Redondo Ry depot at 9:50 A. M. Cars connect via Port Los Angeles leave S. P. R. R. depot at 1:35 P. M. for steamers north bound.

The steamers Coos Bay and Bonita leave San Pedro for San Francisco, via East San Pedro, Ventura, Carpinteria, Santa Barbara, Goleta, Gaviota, Port Harford, Cayucos, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz, at 6 P. M. May 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31, June 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, July 2 and every fourth day thereafter.

Cars connect with steamers via San Pedro leave S. P. R. R. (Arcade Depot) at 5:03 P. M., and Terminal Ry. depot at 5:15 P. M. For further information obtain folder. The Company reserves the right to change without previous notice, steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

W. PARRIS, Agent, 124 W. Second Street, Los Angeles. GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agents, S. F.

LOS ANGELES AND REDONDO RAILWAY
—COMPANY—
Los Angeles Depot, corner Grand avenue and Jefferson street.
EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1899.

Leave Los Angeles—	Leave Redondo—
9:30 a.m. daily	8:00 a.m. daily
1:30 p.m. daily	11:00 a.m. daily
5:30 p.m. daily	4:15 p.m. daily
11:30 p.m. Sat. only	6:30 p.m. Sat. only

Take Grand-avenue electric or Main-street and Agricultural Park cars.
L. J. PERRY, Superintendent.



Oceanic S. S. Co
S. S. Moana sails May 17, 1899, 10 p. m., for Honolulu, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.
S. S. Australia sails May 31, 1899, 2 p. m., for Honolulu only.
HUGH B. RICE, Agt., 220 S. Spring St.

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EUROPE!
SUMMER SEASON, 1899.
Tours and Excursions. $135.00 to $1000.00, INCLUDING ALL EXPENSES. Programmes free on application. Railroad and Steamship Tickets all Lines at Lowest Rates by
THOS. COOK & SON,
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"JUST IN TIME"

The Secret of Success in all things lies in being "JUST IN TIME." In NO case is it so important to be "JUST IN TIME" as in Matters of Health. "JUST IN TIME" and the Patient Recovers; a little "TOO LATE" and Hope is Gone. We have but to take the "RIGHT TREATMENT." and take it "IN TIME," and our Cure is Certain. THE HOMO-ALO CURE is the "RIGHT TREATMENT" for All Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

This Advanced Method of Treatment Gives Strength to Weak Nerves and Makes Pure, Rich Blood.

Restores Lost Vitality, Conquers Disease, Makes Strong Men and Healthy Women.








THE HOMO-ALO STAFF OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

May be Consulted Free of Charge. At Office or by Mail.

It Will Pay Those Seeking Health to Investigate.

The Homo-Alo Treatment is the Highest Achievement of Medical Science. By its use thousands have been restored to health and happiness throughout the United States whose cases had been given up as hopeless by physicians of experience and wide reputation. The Homo-Alo method has revolutionized the treatment of difficult and obscure diseases and properly demonstrated to the world that in the greater number of cases of nervous, chronic and private diseases a prompt and perfect cure can more surely and quickly be obtained by this method than by all the other methods combined. In order to be successful in the treatment of diseases, it is necessary to strike out the root of the evil. The principal cause of the Homo-Alo Physicians' success in curing disease is due to the fact that they always make a thorough examination, find out the cause of the trouble, and remove the same by a natural channel, thereby leaving the system in a perfectly healthy condition.

KIDNEYS—Acute and chronic nephritis, acute and chronic Bright's disease, diabetes, sub-acute congestion of the kidneys, uraemia, gravel, stone, all scientifically and successfully treated.

LIVER, SPLEEN AND BOWELS—Torpid liver with enlarged spleen, constipated bowels, all nervous reflex disorders such as skin diseases, eczema, salt rheum, ringworm, hipjoint diseases, spinal irritation and nervous prostration, hemorrhoids, fistula, enlarged veins, quickly cured without use of the knife and without pain or detention from business.

BLADDER—Cystitis, cystorrhea, catarrh of the bladder or sub-acute congestion, enlarged prostate, these distressing diseases invariably yield to this system of treatment.

THROAT — Catarrhal sore throat, acute and chronic pharyngitis, enlarged tonsils and soft palate, follicular tonsilitis, hoarseness and thick phlegm in throat, causing hawking.

LUNGS—Acute and chronic bronchitis, night and morning cough, pains in chest, difficulty in breathing, chronic pleurisy, etc.

HEART—Valvular lesions, fatty degeneration of the heart, dropsy and rheumatism of the heart and all reflex conditions.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STOMACH.—To effect a permanent cure in any disease, it is absolutely essential that the stomach be gotten into a perfectly healthy condition, so that it can supply the proper nourishment to the diseased organs by enriching the blood and thereby assisting Nature in her function of keeping up the health. As we depend upon the lungs to extract the oxygen from the air we breathe, so we depend upon the stomach to extract the nourishment from the food we eat.

IN THE HEALTHY STOMACH—Thousands of little glands situated in the lining membrane are free to pour out the gastric juices that are needed to digest the food. With the lining membrane in a diseased condition we find the little glands are closed and the juices in their exit are blocked by the sticky mucus which has resulted from the inflamed condition, and consequently not sufficient amount of gastric juices are poured into the stomach. It is impossible for the stomach to properly digest the food so that sufficient assimilation takes place to keep up the nutrition of the body.

THE OLD SCHOOL OF DOCTORS' method of treating with the stomach consisted in purges, emetics and drugs, that irritated and inflamed the mucous membrane of the stomach instead of soothing and quieting the mucous membrane and nervous system that control the same. It could be well likened to heaping dry fuel on a smoldering fire. WHEN ONCE HEALED the lining mucous membrane of the stomach is enabled to serve the purpose Nature intended it to serve. **Beginning immediately after the introduction of the Homo-Alo Treatment the symptoms of disease of the stomach pass away one by one.** The mucus and slime forming in the throat and mouth soon become less; the appetite for breakfast returns, there is no more nausea where there should be a desire for food, the water-brash and bloating after taking of food give place to a pleasant sense of fullness on the taking of a good meal, there is no longer discomfort experienced while the heavy meal is in the progress of being converted into nourishment for the blood, the foul gases that are eructated are no longer formed and the bowels become regular. The entire system experiences new vigor from the abundance of nourishment that is absorbed in the blood, where foul poisons had previously been offered it. After the stomach has reached this stage of progress, it is much easier to effect a cure of any other disorder or disease affecting other organs in the body.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—And all its attending ailments of young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of neglected or improperly treated cases, producing lack of vitality, chest pains, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness of body and brain, dizziness, failing memory, lack of energy and confidence, despondency, evil forebodings, timidity and other distressing symptoms. Such cases, if neglected, almost invariably lead to premature decay, insanity and death. We positively guarantee to cure Piles, Hydrocele or Rupture in five days. We have such faith in our ability that we guarantee to cure all cases we accept for treatment or forfeit $1000. Our guarantee is good. The Homo-Alo Medical Institute is an incorporation with $500,000 capital, with offices in all of the largest cities of the United States. No experimenting, but certain cure is what you want.

STATIC ELECTRICITY and OZONE, combined with the most scientific medical treatment in all cases where it can be of benefit. For the benefit of those who do not understand what Static Electricity means, will say that it is not a current from a common battery with fluid cells, but is produced by a large machine propelled by a five-horse power motor. With this machine we are enabled to generate from 100 to 3500 voltage. This is given to the patient through single and double insulation, thereby experiencing no shock or pain, and still receiving the benefit of the entire voltage, which cannot be done by any other form of electricity. We will be glad to show and explain this machine to any one seeking knowledge or health.

FEES—Patients are not charged exorbitant fees or required to pay large sums of money in advance before they have received any assurance that they can be cured. But, on the contrary, every patient, rich and poor alike, are charged the lowest fee possible consistent with the services rendered, and this can be paid in easy weekly or monthly payments, or, if the patient prefers, they can wait until a permanent cure is effected before paying a cent. Every physician of the Homo-Alo Medical Institute is a graduate of two or more medical colleges, expert in his particular line of practice. All their medicines are compounded in their own laboratory under the supervision of their own chemist from a stock of crude drugs the best that money can buy. They have the best equipped laboratory and the most complete line of modern electrical appliances used in any medical institution outside New York city.

Consultation free. Call or write. Communications strictly confidential. Address

The Homo-Alo Medical Institute, (Incorporated for $500,000.00.) **245 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.**

EASTERN OFFICES—NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS

N.E.A. MATTERS.

Action Taken by Other Towns—Canvass of Hotels.

Several towns of Southern California are taking steps looking to the entertainment of delegates to the National Educational Association Convention. Pomona citizens have requested that a day be set apart for the entertainment of the visitors in that town, and the request will be granted, the date to be named later.

The Pasadena Board of Trade is preparing to give the visitors a drive through that city.

The Committee on Hotels is making a second canvass of the hotels to gather more complete data regarding the ability of each of them to entertain delegates.

F. Q. Story, chairman of the Reception Committee, is preparing to appoint his committee, which will consist of about 150 persons, and they will be expected to meet the delegates at the depots and assign them to hotels and lodging-houses as far as possible.

F. K. Rule, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, is preparing to appoint a committee of equal size. It is proposed by Mr. Rule as one of the features of the entertainment, to have a Chinese drama enacted at Hazard's Pavilion, to which admission to delegates will be free.

L. C. Greenlee, colorado State director, has written the local committee requesting that State headquarters for Colorado be secured at the Westminster Hotel.

Miss Mary F. Schaffer of Wisconsin will have a paper on the subject of economical living in California. She has had experience in this State and claims that it is possible to live cheaper here than in any other part of the country.

WHAT MORTON SAYS.

Scientific American's Expert Leaps Onto Liquid Air.

Public Opinion has condensed from the Scientific American Prof. Henry Morton's onslought on Tripler's surplusage liquid air proposition, which is as follows:

"In the March number of McClure's Magazine there is published an article entitled 'Liquid Air—A new substance that promises to do the work of coal and ice and gunpowder, at next to no cost,' which is so eminently calculated to mislead the general reader, and even to become the basis of financial frauds, like that of the Keely motor, that it would seem a duty to draw attention to the fundamental errors in scientific principles and in statement of facts which this article contains. As an example of the first element, we find on page 400 as follows: 'I have actually made about ten gallons of liquid air in my liquefier by the use of three gallons in my engine.' This I shall presently show is simply impossible and inconsistent with data given elsewhere in this article, and known to be substantially correct, on page 399. 'That is perpetual motion, you object.' "No," says Mr. Tripler sharply, "no perpetual motion about it. The heat of the atmosphere is boiling the liquir air in my engine and producing powder exactly as the heat of coal boils water and drives off steam. I simply use another form of heat. I get my power from the heat of the sun; so does every other producer of power."'

"This, while true as a general statement of what might be done on an ideal scale, is not correct as here used to imply that in his experiments Mr. Tripler actually derives or can derive any adequate amount of energy from the heat of the atmosphere, or in that sense directly from the sun. This I shall show later, but will first take up the statemnt that three gallons of liquid air have supplied or can supply the power to liquefy ten gallons. On pages 402 and 403 of the McClure article we are told that Mr. Tripler uses to make his liquid air a steam engine of fifty-horse power, and that with this he can make liquid air at the rate of fifty gallons a day. This I know, from other sources, is substantially correct, and means that each horse-power in a day (say ten hours) makes one gallon of liquid air. In other words, one gallon for ten-horse power hours. It is again stated in this article on page 405 that a cubic foot of liquid air contains 800 cubic feet of air at ordinary atmospheric temperature and pressure, or, in other words, any volume of liquid air, if adequately heated, will expand 800 times in reaching atmospheric temperature and pressure. This also is substantially correct. We may remark in passing that this is nothing wonderful; for water, when expanded into steam at atmospheric pressure, increase about 1700 times in volume, or more than twice as much as liquid air. Now, if we apply to the above data, the well-known and universally accepted formula for the maximum work done by air when expanded at constant temperature, we find that a pound of liquid air in expanding 800 times would develop about 190,000-foot pounds of work. As a gallon of liquid air weighs about eight pounds, this would give eight times as many foot-pounds, or 1,520,000. If this work were accomplished in an hour, it would represent almost exactly three-fourths of a horse-power, because one horse-power means 1,980,000-foot pounds of work per hour, and 1,520,000 is only a trifle over three-fourths of this.

"From the above it follows as a matter of absolute certainty that the maximum power which liquid air could develop in an ideally perfect engine without any loss from friction or other cause, would be three-fourths of a horse-power for an hour for each gallon of liquid air expended. We have seen, however, that with this fifty-horse power plant, which, on account of its size, should operate with considerable efficiency, Mr. Tripler makes only one gallon of liquid air with ten-horse power hours. In other words, he requires to make a gallon of liquid air twelve times as much power as a gallon of liquid air could possibly develop in an ideally-perfect engine. In face of this, how supremely absurd is the statement that with a little engine such as the pictures and descriptions in the McClure article show, lacking all conditions for efficient working, Mr. Tripler makes ten gallons of liquid air by the use of three.

"Turning next to the statement about using the heat of the atmosphere to develop mechanical energy or work, let us put this to the test of a quantitative example. Assume the temperature of Mr. Tripler's laboratory to be 70 deg. Fahr., and that he has an abundant supply of water at 50 deg. Fahr. The 20 deg. Fahr which we may assume as being possibly taken out of the air by the cool water, will represent the maximum gift of nature in this shape of 'power costing nothing.' Now, 42 British thermal units, or pounds of water, changed 1 deg. Fahr. per minute, will represent one-horse power, and as the specific heat of air is about one-quarter that of water, we should need four times as many pounds of air to produce the same effect. This would call for 168 pounds of air changed 1 deg. Fahr. If, however, the air is changed 20 deg. Fahr. in place of 1 deg. Fahr., we need but 1-20, or 8.4 pounds of air parting with 20 deg. Fahr. each minute, to give us one-horse power at 70 deg. Fahr. For 'round numbers,' let us say 8 pounds. Now, a pound of air has a volume of about 13.3 cubic feet. Call this also, for 'round numbers,' 13 cubic feet; then 8 pounds of air would be about 104 cubic feet, and this volume of air would have to part with its 20 deg. Fahr. heat each minute to the apparatus, in order to devlop one-horse power. For a fifty-horse power engine fifty times as much air would be required, or 5200 cubic feet each minute; this would be the contents of a room 26x20 feet on the floor, and 10 feet high, which would have to be drawn through the apparatus each minute in such a way as to completely yield its 20 deg. Fahr. betwen 70 deg. Fahr. and 50 deg. Fahr. What sort of a boiler or heat-absorbing apparatus can we imagine which would absorb from air at 70 deg. Fahr., 20 deg. Fahr. of its temperature, while the said air was passing through it at the rate of 5200 cubic feet a minute?

"Obviously, such a machine would be simply huge in size, and, indeed, the friction involved in it would probably use up a large part of the power it could develop. Suppose, however, that it could be built and operated in place of Mr. Tripler's fifty-horse power steam plant. Its entire output would be fifty gallons of liquid air a day, and this, as we have seen, could only develop in an ideally-perfect engine ¾-horse power for an hour for each gallon, or 3¾-horse power for a day of ten hours. This does not look as if heat obtained from the atmosphere and operating an engine by aid of liquid air is likely to become a dangerous rival to the coal mine. On page 402 of the McClure article it is stated that Mr. Tripler makes his liquid air at a cost of 20 cents a gallon. We have shown above that the maximum power obtainable from this liquid air, hy heating it to ordinary atmospheric temperature, is ¾ of a horse-power hour. This, at 20 cents, would be vastly more expensive than power derived from an ordinary steam engine, whose cost ranges from less than 1 cent per horse-power hour under the best conditions, to 3 or 4 cents, where a profit is included, or the conditions are less favorable."

AN ECLIPSE IN INDIA.

Belief of the Natives That Black Monsters are Devouring the Sun.

R. D. Mackenzie in the Century gives a picturesque account, with illustrations by himself, of the scenes attending a solar eclipse as observed at Benares. While the demons Rahu and Kaytu are devouring the sun, millions of natives plunge into the sacred Ganges and its tributaries to wash away their accumulated sins.

"The hour of the eclipse is approaching. My studio boat has drifted along almost the entire length of the city front, and is now returning. It goes farther out toward the middle of the great river to gain relief from the bewildering detail, and to enable me to view the breader lines of this wonderful panorama.

"Whichever way the eye may turn, it is held a prisoner by the domes and minarets of Aurung-Zeb's mosque which rises above the whole mass of the city. Its audacity is admirable, and the beauty of its slender shafts, as they melt into the hot sky, is exquisitely fascinating. Its picturesque value can scarcely be questioned; without it, one would have a monotonous mass, with no dominating or central motive.

"I have almost forgotten the eclipse and the anxious multitude that literally paves the city front from end to end and from top to water's edge. From the distance they appear like a motionless sea, the foam-topped waves of which have been transfixed in the act of engulfing the city. As one draws nearer again, the motionless panorama resolves itself into a living scene. The sun is high in the heavens, its rays are almost vertical, while the multitude below has become an absolutely concrete body; no movement in it is possible unless instigated by some common impulse. The impulse is about to be given. There is the death-like calm that precedes a storm at sea, when only the murmur of the approaching tempest is borne hoarsely to the ear. The long-anticipated signal from the top of the old observatory is caught by the tempest of a million nervous voices; it sweeps in excited gusts from side to side, unites and rolls in one vast tremulous wave from top to bottom, where it heaves and sways for an instant. But such an instant! It seems an eternity; and the frantic, surging, straining multitude in front, bound almost to strangulation in one another's arms, seems as if tottering on the brink of another world.

"The edge of the moon has just begun to intercept the sun's rays, the heavenly duel has begun, the black monsters dare to consume the light of the world. The water at the feet of the struggling mortals below is ready to absorb and carry away their blackest sins, even as it does the mud churned by their trembling feet. Hesitate? No, they do not hesitate. But each in his sinful eagerness retards his neighbor, and there, although forgiveness is at his feet, not one has the power to embrace it.

"This tension cannot last long; the receding waves has been caught up again and heaves forward, carrying all before it deep into the bosom of the mother of waters. Wave after wave of struggling humanity surges down to the flowing tide, till the sight threatens to frenzy the mind as the livid light of the dying sun casts a mystery of shadow over those frantic, staring dusky faces, with their never-ceasing, weird, wailing howl of supplication."

At New York Hotels.

NEW YORK, May 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] L. Jacoby of Los Angeles is at the Imperial; Mrs. G. Borden is at the Fifth Avenue.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

Of Members of Los Angeles Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of the Los Angeles Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will be held on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A.D. 1899, at 4 o'clock p.m., at the principal place of business of said society, to-wit, at No. 315 West Sixth street, in the city of Los Angeles, State of California, for the purpose of electing trustees for the ensuing year, and transacting such business as may be legally brought before the meeting.

ASA A. CLARK,
President of L.A.H.S.

MRS. J. B. MILLARD, Secretary.

PIMPLES, eruptions, sweaty hands and feet, are cured by Hudyan. All druggists, 50 cents. Consult Hudyan doctors free, 316 South Broadway.



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Ask Your Doctor About It.

BOOK on stomach troubles sent free to any person addressing the STUART CO., Marshall, Mich., manufacturers of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Every form of Stomach weakness cured by this wonderful new discovery. **FREE**

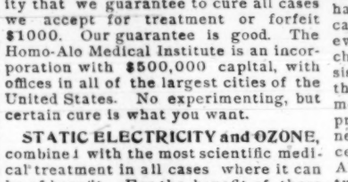
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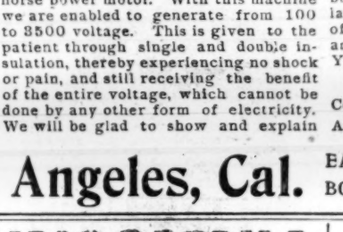
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"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

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Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
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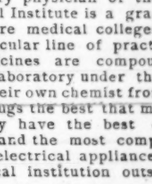
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Price, 50 cents.
California Prune Syrup Co.
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ALL DRUGGISTS.



LAYING, ordering and refitting carpets, furniture packing, repairing and upholstering; new and improved machinery. Office 456 South Broadway. Tel. Main 427.
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SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

CONSTABLE JARICK ARRAIGNED FOR MURDER.

Russian Mike Sent to Prison—Sam Black to Be Tried Again—Tax Rate to Be Fixed—Coronado Notes.

SAN DIEGO, May 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] August Jarick, Constable at Hedges, on the desert, who shot John Crawford on April 14 while the Constable was trying to stop a gambling game, was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Justice Murdock in this city, charged with murder, Crawford having died in a hospital in Los Angeles.

RUSSIAN MIKE'S SENTENCE.

Michael Rose, who killed Dan Cassidy in the latter's saloon in this city on March 27 last, will be taken to San Quentin on the next steamer to begin his term of twenty-one years. Russian Mike is now 39 years old, and if he conducts himself properly behind the walls will have his freedom again at the age of 54. His trial and conviction furnishes rather a refreshing example of promptness on the part of the authorities, and is the record for quick dispatch of criminals in recent years.

SAM BLACK'S CASE.

Sam Black, who shot John Patterson, a watchman, in a National City orchard on the night of December 23, 1896, will be tried the second time May 24. He was tried two years ago, but the jury disagreed. Since that time Black has been out on $2000 bail, and put in his time so well prospecting in the mountains that he is the owner of a paying gold mine at Mesa Grande. Black says the mine is not for sale. He says he needs the money it contains, and will draw upon it when in want of the necessaries of life. Black's son is in charge of the mine during the father's enforced attendance upon his own trial and preliminaries.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

H. P. Wood, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is putting the institution on a business basis. At a meeting of the directors yesterday morning, R. H. Young, a former secretary, was elected a director to succeed H. P. Wood. W. N. King was elected a delegate to the Transmississippi Congress, which convenes at Wichita on May 31. A committee was appointed to arrange for the entertainment of such visitors as may come from Los Angeles during the sessions of the National Educational Association in July. Advices have been received that a large number of visiting teachers will come to San Diego on that occasion.

TAX RATE FIXED.

The City Council last night fixed the tax rate at $1. The squabble over the matter was long and tiresome. Alderman Levi took the lead in advocating a $1 rate, but several members of the Board of Delegates, particularly Urban and Denton, insisted upon a rate of $1.05, and they had most of the Delegates behind them. But Levi and his board won out. The rate is very satisfactory to taxpayers, and is the same as last year.

The Delegates refused to confirm the appointment of John P. Cantlin as Fire Commissioner to succeed George R. Harrison, term expired. Cantlin was one of Mayor Capps's first appointees.

SAN DIEGO BREVITIES.

The suit of the county of Los Angeles vs. Albert L. Meyers and W. J. Davis, to recover bail money, has been dismissed from the Superior Court of this county, on the ground that the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles did not authorize the suit.

The anti-vaccinationists held a meeting yesterday and appointed a committee to investigate and report upon a system of free schools for children who are allowed to attend the public schools because of non-vaccination.

County Tax Collector Cornell reports that the delinquent taxes this year are less than usual. He has paid over to the Treasurer a sum of $373,288.59, which is only $21,044.43 less than thoe assessment.

The Coroner's jury has found that George S. Hurd, who died Thursday, came to his death by an overdose of laudanum administered by his own hand.

The fifth anniversary ball of San Diego Tent, No. 26, Knights of the Maccabees, was held last night in Express Hall, and was largely attended.

W. J. Davis has been reëlected president of the Board of Public Works.

The first carload of Edison La Lande batteries ever brought to the Coast, has just been received by the Machinery and Electrical Company of 351 and 353 North Main street, Los Angeles, who are Pacific Coast agents for these goods. By taking advantage of carload rates, they will be able to maintain former prices in the face of heavy advances. This will be good news to ranchers who run gasoline engines.

CORONADO BEACH.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO, May 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] Trilby Fowler of San Francisco, a fancy trick rider, entertained many guests of the hotel yesterday by his exhibitions on a bicycle. Today he is to ride down the steps of the hotel and do other great things.

The catch of barracuda yesterday amounted to over 1000.

The temperature yesterday at the hotel was 64 degrees.

J. Harrison Wright and Miss Wright of Riverside are guests at the hotel.

Mrs. Melick, wife of the editor of the Pasadena News, is a visitor at Coronado.

Miss Anna C. Hitchcock of Pasadena is a guest at Hotel del Coronado.

CATALINA ISLAND.

AVALON, May 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] There are sportsmen in Avalon today who would pay $5 for a flying fish. The reason for this is that the flying fish is the best bait yet found for tunas. The Tuna Club's tournament opened May 1, and among their prizes is one of a handsome rod and reel to the person who catches the first tuna, large or small, this season. The only trouble seems to be in procuring the proper bait, as the tuna are in frequent evidence. The interest in the tournament is shown in the fact that every fishing boat in the bay was engaged this morning.

Several Portuguese men-of-war have been added to the attractions in the little aquarium.

Prof. Spaulding, the botanist of Ann Arbor University, who with his wife spent the winter on the island, has returned after an absence of six weeks, for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wight, A. B. Bevans, Harry K. Grubb, Dr. Bergen, Mrs. and Miss Nance and Mr. Bijou went up to the Isthmus Thursday on the Sunbeam.

The Fleetwing carried a party to the Isthmus yesterday. They were H. J. Rothe, wife and children of Colorado Springs; Mrs. A. Nelson, Miss M. Nelson, Salt Lake; Mrs. E. A. Grafford, Miss Rachel Grafford, Boston; O. M. Coxe, Philadelphia; Capt. A. J. Guthrie, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow.

Rev. W. Cleaver, pastor of the United Brethren Church, corner ofv Hope and Pico streets, proved himself a fisher of fish as well as of men, by catching a fifty-six-pound seabass Thursday.

Maj. J. H. Marshall of Minneapolis landed two seabass Thursday weighing fifty-four and fifty pounds, respectively.

But one seabass was caught yesterday, F. S. Gerrish being the fortunate man. Mr. Gerrish holds the record with his fifty-six-pound fish for the largest seabass, so far.

FURNITURE

Regardless of what others are doing, you will find our PRICES among the lowest. No baits, but all BARGAINS.

Southern California Furniture Co.,
312-314 S. Broadway.

MEN NO CURE NO PAY.

The Dr. Sterling method of treatment is the result of twenty-five years of careful study and research.

We have such faith in our ability that we guarantee to cure all cases we accept for treatment or forfeit $1000. Men can make arrangements to pay when they are cured, or can pay in easy weekly or monthly payments.



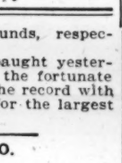
WE CURE Nervous Debility, Contracted Ailments, Partial or Complete Loss of Vital Force, Unnatural Drains, Premature Weakness, Blood Poison—all Kidney and Bladder Troubles and diseases arising from badly-treated cases. We positively guarantee to cure Piles, Varicocele, Hydrocele or Rupture in five days.

Our guarantee is good. The Homo-Alo Medical Institute is an incorporation with $500,000 capital, with offices in all of the largest cities of the United States. No experimenting, but certain cure is what you want.

ELECTRICITY—Static, Galvanic and Faradic Electricity scientifically used in all its modern forms, in conjunction with specific medical treatment in all cases where it can be of benefit. We have the best equipped laboratory and the most complete line of modern electrical appliances used in any medical institution outside New York City. Call or write. All letters answered in plain envelope. Communications strictly confidential. Address

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Some Remedies Benefit RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER Cures DISEASE.



C. H. LEWIS, Druggist, 4th and Broadway, LOS ANGELES AGENT.

SAN PEDRO.

Only One School Trustee Probably Will Be Elected.

SAN PEDRO, May 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] It is probable that there will be but one new school trustee chosen at the election to be held June 3. That officer will be elected to succeed Trustee Martin, whose term will expire shortly after that date. On account of an apparent irregularity in the filing of his oath of office, it was reported that another trustee woud be selected to succeed J. L. Dejarnatt, who was elected last year. In an interview in the San Pedro American, Mr. Dejarnatt is quoted as saying that he proposes to serve out his term, which will continue for two years more, unless removed by the courts, and that the official notice of the coming election will not ask the voters to fill more than one vacancy in the Board of School Trustees.

SAN PEDRO BREVITIES.

The Southern Pacific has made a ruling officially establishing the names of two of its stations in this city. The one at Fifth street will be known simply as "San Pedro," and the one at the steamer landing will be "San Pedro Wharf."

The little steamer Jalisco, Capt. Larsson, now at this port, will sail in a few days for Mexico. The steamer draws only three and one-half feet of water.

The case of D. A. Moore, charged with selling real estate without having obtained a license so to do, is on trial before City Recorder Downing and a jury today. The complainant is City Trustee M. J. McDermott.

The little schooner Kate and Anna, which recently returned from a sealing cruise in the waters off Point Concepcion, is fitting out for an otter-hunting expedition in Alaskan waters. She will probably sail in a day or two.

C. M. HIGGINSON.

The Assistant to President Ripley Dead.

The officials of the Santa Fé were all greatly surprised and much grieved yesterday upon the receipt of the news that C. M. Higginson, assistant to President Ripley of the Atchison, Tokepa and Santa Fé, was dead at Chicago.

It is only a few weeks since Mr. Higginson was in this city in perfect health. No one here had heard any work of his illness until the news of his death came over the wires.

The dead railroad man was about 50 years old. In 1896 he came from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road to assume the duties of assistant to the president on the Santa Fé. He bore the reputation of being an accomplished railroad man, one whose place will not be easily filled. President Ripley sailed for Europe with his family about a month ago, expecting to spend some time abroad. The death of Mr. Higginson may hasten his return. The cause of death was typhoid fever.

FINE wines at Wool.acott's, 124 N. Spring.

BEST FOR LEAST MONEY.

Do you still buy cigars for 5 or 10c? I sell the best in the city for 3c and 6c at No. 331 South Spring street. B. Fanta.

BILIOUS headache, yellow skin, coated tongue, fevered lips. Hudyan cures. Fifty cents. Consult Hudyan doctors free, 316 South Broadway.

BEKINS ships household goods to all points at cut rates. 436 South Spring.

UP-TO-DATE DEPARTMENT STORE
113-115 NORTH SPRING ST.
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 553 to 559 South Spring Street.

Grand Double Sale.

A sale of household and a sale of dry goods that has had few equals in price importance. But you can easily see by the appended descriptions and figures that we sincerely intend to make this a banner week.

Special Lamp Wicks.

Common flat wicks.—No. 1 or A. 5c doz. No. 2 or B. 8c doz. No. 3 or D. 10c doz.



Oil Stove Wicks. 3 in. 3c each. 3½ in. or 4 in. 2 for 5c.

Center Draft Wicks—For "Miller," "B. & H.," "Royal" or "Rochester." No. 1. 3c each, 2 for 5c. No. 2. 4c each, 3 for 10c. Mammoth. 10c each, 3 for 25c.

Paint and Varnish Brushes.



2 in. Flat Bristle Wall Paint Brush.....15c
2½ in Flat Bristle Wall Paint Brush.....20c
3 in. Flat Bristle Wall Paint Brush.....25c
4 in. Flat Bristle Wall Paint Brush.....30c
1 in. Flat Varnish Brush.....5c
1½ in. Flat Varnish Brush..6c
2 in. Flat Varnish Brush.....8c
2½ in. Flat Varnish Brush.10c
No. 2 Round Sash Brushes.5c
No. 4 Round Sash Brushes 8c
No. 6 Round Sash Brushes 10c

Curtain Stretcher and Dryer.



The "Whipple" Curtain Dryer is so arranged that by changing the set screws it may be used for the largest down to the smallest lace curtains per set $1.50.

Wash Baskets.



Made of finest German bleached willows, strong and durable.

ex. small	small	med.	large
50c	60c	70c	85c

ex. large	Laundry
$1.00	$1.20

Garden Implements.

"Gem" Hose Nozzles.....35c
Wood Hose Menders, doz..10c
Malleable iron weeding forks.5c
Grass sickles.....25c
German Trimming Shears.....35c
"Twin" Lawn Sprinklers..45c
Steel Garden Trowels.....5c
Steel grass shears.....25c
Scythe stones.....10c

Bargain wash goods

A Grand Special Worth.



250 pcs yd. wide Percales, beautiful wrapper and waist styles, in Persian floral polka dot, stripes, checks, bias plaids, medium and light colors, including new blue, red and pink; regular 12½c quality at 7½c.

Embroidery Insertions on Jaconet and Swiss Lawns, beautiful open or Irish Point and hemstitched effects, new importation, goes on sale Monday; 5c to 12½c a yd., 1 to 3 inches wide.

Men's Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, ready hemmed, 12½c quality, 3 for 25c—on sale Monday.

Ladies' Linen Collars, all linen, four-ply, all new shapes; regular 15c grade for 10c.

Ladies' Black Satin Band Bow Ties; 25c quality at 15c—a great special offer.

Ladies' Black Silk Gloves and Mitts, big variety of styles, traveler's samples, would ordinarily sell from 35c to 50c; special at 25c.

Bargain dress goods

Read These With Great Care.



Black Mohair Crepons, elegant designs in five patterns, 42 inches wide, worth easily $1.35; special at $1.00.

Imported Mohair Black Crepons, applique and blister effects, entirely new and very special value; only $1.50 a yard.

Black Crepons, good width, good black, handsome patterns, worth easily 75c a yd.; special at 50c.

Black Moreen for Dress or Underskirts, very handsome quality, 25 inches wide; 50c yd.

Grand special values in Shirt Waists at 50c, 65c and $1.00—worth at least a half more.

CRANDALL, AYLSWORTH & CO.

YOU MAY CONSULT THE HUDYAN DOCTORS FREE.

HEARTBURN
PALPITATION
HEADACHE
DIZZY SPELLS
COSTIVENESS
NERVOUSNESS
IMPAIRED APPETITE
COATED TONGUE
SORENESS IN STOMACH
IRRITABLE TEMPER
LACK OF ENERGY
DISTURBED SLEEP
FLATULENCY
SALLOW COMPLEXION

HUDYAN CURES

50c.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF DIGESTION is now thoroughly understood. Symptoms that are entirely remote from the seat of trouble and that were formerly believed to have no connection with stomach disorder, are now known to be due to stomach disturbance. Thus, headache is due to a bad stomach, in nearly every instance. Likewise fluttering of the heart, nervousness, etc. The above symptoms are all due to stomach disorder. You need not suffer, for HUDYAN is a positive cure. HUDYAN not only relieves, but it cures, perfectly and permanently. HUDYAN strengthens and stimulates to perfect action those glands that secrete the digestive juices. HUDYAN never fails to cure. If your digestion is impaired, you are irritable and cross, HUDYAN will correct the evil.

HAPPINESS AND A GOOD DIGESTION GO HAND IN HAND.

HUDYAN gives strength and tone to all the organs concerned in the digestion of food. All symptoms of Dyspepsia and kindred troubles soon disappear. Only those who have suffered the tortures of Nervous Dyspepsia can realize what relief means.

Mr. W. M. Montgomery of Easton, Pa., writes:

You have rendered me a great blessing by placing within my reach your Hudyan, for it cured me of Stomach Catarrh. After spending lots of money and suffering years of agony, I at last came to a happy realization that I am a well man. I can now eat what I wish and don't suffer after. Hudyan is a great and good medicine.

Miss Laura West of Bangor, Me., writes:

I was troubled with Dyspepsia and Palpitation of the Heart. I suffered terribly. I had to exist upon liquid diet, and became very thin. Wherever I would eat anything solid I would suffer greatly. I was advised by a friend to try Hudyan, and now after five weeks I find that I am entirely cured.

F. H. Mann of Evansville, Ind., writes:

One who has never had Neuralgia of the Stomach cannot realize the suffering. I suffered with it for years. At regular intervals the attacks would come on. I was constipated all the time. There were only a few things that I would dare eat. I took Hudyan for about four weeks, and it cured me perfectly. That was nearly a year ago, and I have had no sign of stomach trouble since.

HUDYAN is for sale by druggists, 50 cents a package or six packages for $2.50.

If your druggist does not keep HUDYAN, send direct to the HUDYAN REMEDY CO., corner Stockton, Ellis and Market streets, San Francisco, Cal.

You May Consult the HUDYAN Doctors About Your Case Free of Charge. Call or Write.

316 S. Broadway, - Los Angeles, Cal.

SPECIALISTS.



Dr. Talcott & Co
Practice confined to Diseases of
MEN ONLY
STRICTLY RELIABLE.

We Are Always Willing to Wait for Our Fee Until Cure Is Effected.

We mean this emphatically and is for everybody. Every form of weakness, blood taints, discharge, varicocele, piles, rupture and results of badly treated diseases. Our practice is confined to these troubles and absolutely nothing else.

Corner Main and Third Streets, over Wells-Fargo. Private entrance on Third Street.



DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable, never-failing specialists, established 16 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, Butte, Mont., San Francisco and Los Angeles. In all private diseases of men

Not a dollar need be paid until cured.

CATARRH a specialty. We cure the worst cases in two or three months.

Discharges of years' standing cured promptly. Wasting drains of all kinds in man or woman speedily stopped.

Examination, Including Analysis, Free

No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed come and see us. You will not regret it. In nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME. All communications strictly confidential. Call or write. The poor treated free on Fridays, from 10 to 12. Address

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.

DAVIES' WAREHOUSE. A. G. HALL, Prop., Cor. Second and Central Ave. Tel. M. 1545.
Member of American Warehousemen's Association. Storage and shipping. Packing Moving, Storage and Shipping Furniture by competent men. Estimates given. Agents for Pall Mall Deposit Forwarding Co. London, England.

We Want HOUSEHOLD GOODS to ship East at car load rates in less than car loads. Pioneer Truck Co., 105 Market St., Los Angeles.

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Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank

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Surplus - - - $925,000.00
Deposits - - $4,250,000.00

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Special Safety Deposit Department and Storage Vaults.

LARGEST NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES.

DIRECTORS. J. D. Bicknell, H. Jevne, F. Q. Story, J. C. Drake, J. M. Elliott, J. D. Hooker, W. G. Kerckhoff.

BANK OFFICERS. J. M. Elliott.....President; W. G. Kerckhoff.....Vice-President; Frank A. Gibson.....Cashier; W. T. S. Hammond.....Assistant Cashier

Capital.....$ 400,000
Surplus and Profits.....260,000
Deposits.....2,150,000

SPECIALTY. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Telegraphic and Cable Transfers.

W. C. PATTERSON, President. W. GILLELEN, Vice-Prest. W. D. WOOLWINE, Cashier. E. W. COE, Asst. Cashier.

The Los Angeles National Bank.
CORNER FIRST AND SPRING STS.
Capital, $500,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, $60,000.00.

This bank has the best location of any bank in Los Angeles. It has the largest capital of any National Bank in Southern California, and is the only United States Depositary in Southern California.

STATE BANK AND TRUST CO. N. W. corner Second and Spring Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.
CAPITAL.....$500,000.

A general banking business transacted. Interest paid on term deposits. Accounts of corporations and individuals solicited. Acts as trustee for corporations and estates. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

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DIRECTORS. R. H. HOWELL, C. C. ALLEN, F. K. RULE, J. W. A. OFF, B. F. BALL, J. A. MUIR, H. F. PORTER, WARREN GILLELEN, W. P. GARDINER, L. C. BRAND, H. J. WOOLLACOTT.

Money loaned on improved real estate.

The National Bank of California,
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SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR HANDLING EVERY DEPARTMENT OF BANKING.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.
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Capital Paid Up.....$100,000.00
Surplus and Reserve.....$50,000.00
Deposits.....$1,525,000.00

J. F. SARTORI.....President
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W. D. LONGYEAR.....Cashier

DIRECTORS—H. W. Hellman, J. F. Sartori, H. J. Fleishman, C. A. Shaw, F. O. Johnson, J. H. Shankland, J. A. Graves, M. L. Fleming, W. L. Graves, M. S. Hellman, W. D. Longyear.

Interest Paid on Term and Ordinary Deposits. Money Loaned on Real Estate

GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK.
N. E. corner Main and First streets, Los Angeles, Cal.
Capital Paid Up . . . $100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits . . $50,000.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: M. N. AVERY, Pres.; L. W. BLINN, First Vice-Pres.; C. N. FLINT, Second Vice-Pres.; P. F. SCHUMACHER, Cashier; G. W. LICHTENBERGER Ass't Cashier; E. Eyraud, Dr. Joseph Kurtz, C. Brode, H. W. Stoll, Victor Ponet.

Interest paid on deposits. Loans on approved real estate.

MAIN STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Junction Main, Spring and Temple streets. (Temple Block,) Los Angeles.
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICERS. T. L. DUQUE, President. I. N. VAN NUYS, Vice-President. B. V. DUQUE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS. H. W. Hellman, Kaspare Cohn, H. W. O'Melveny, J. B. Lankersheim, O. T. Johnson, Adolph Haas, W. G. Kerckhoff.

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OFFICERS. W. F. BOTSFORD, President. G. W. HUGHES, Vice-President. J. G. MOSSIN, Cashier. T. W. PHELPS, Assistant Cashier.
Directors—W. F. Botsford, Wm. H. Burnham, G. W. Hughes, E. W. Jones, R. F. Lotspeich, Homer Laughlin, I. B. Newton, W. S. Newhall, H. C Witmer
Capital—$250,000.00. Surplus and undivided profits, $25,000.00.

COLUMBIA SAVINGS BANK, Broadway, first door north of City Hall.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS—A. M. Ozmun, Pres.; A. P. West, Vice-Pres.; R. W. Ozmun, Cashier, H. Jevne, Niles Pease, J. Ross Clark, Robt. Hale, F. W. Burnett, R. J. Waters.
Interest paid on deposits. Money loaned on real estate.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK,
152 NORTH SPRING STREET. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
DIRECTORS: J. H. Braly, J. M. Elliott, H. Jevne, Frank A. Gibson, W. D. Woolwine, W. C. Patterson. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT. Loans on real estate.

A. H. Conger, Suite 321 Wilcox Bldg.
Dealer in Municipal, School and Corporation Bonds, Local Bank Stocks, and negotiator of Real Estate Mortgages. Money to loan and personal trusts executed.



Glasses rightly fitted will surely help your eyes.
BOSTON OPTICAL CO.,
235 S. Spring St.
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.....THE NEW.....
Crystal Palace
IS NOW OPEN.
MEYBERG BROS.,
343-345 South Spring Street.

Tents for Rent at Catalina.



SEE US FOR Awnings OR FOR Tents.

Using the best materials and employing the most competent help, as we do, we "put up goods" that people delight to buy.

Cotton Duck Goods.

L. A. Tent and Awning Co.,
A. W. SWANFELDT, Proprietor.
Tel. Main 1160. 220 S. Main St.
Second-hand Fumigating Tents

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
Los Angeles May 6, 1899.

LOCAL CLEARANCES. For last week the exchanges brought to the local clearinghouse amounted to $1,646,-244.11, compared with $1,462,678.20 for the previous week and $1,848,069.19 for the corresponding week of 1898. Last week there were only five banking days, May 1 being Dewey day. This no doubt accounts for the falling off as compared with last year.

NATIONAL CLEARANCES. The exchanges brought to all the clearing-houses of the United States for last week aggregated $2,162,918,801, or approaching very nearly to the largest on record. For the previous week the figures were $1,815,652,566. The increase last week over the corresponding week in 1898 was 83.5 per cent., against an increase of 65.7 per cent. for the previous week. The increase in New York was exceedingly large, possibly an incident of financing some of the very large new schemes or combines.

STOCK AND BOND EXCHANGE. As noted in this department in a recent issue this city now has a stock and bond exchange with about a dozen members. Only one meeting is held a week. The name of this organization is the Los Angeles Stock and Bond Exchange. There are listed on the board the securities of fifty institutions, nearly all local, and embracing banks, land and water, title, insurance, lighting and railroad corporations. The exchange has reduced to a formal shape the value of many bonds heretofore not easily ascertainable. The following list shows their values.

LOS ANGELES BANKS.

Description—	Bid.	Asked.	Market value.
Broadway	.....	.....	114
California	108	.....	...
Citizens'	128	130	...
Columbia	50	.....	...
Bank of Commerce	50	.....	...
Farmers' and Merchants'	3000	.....	...
First National	168½	.....	170
Los Angeles National	102	106	...
Merchants' National	139	140	...
Nat'l Bank of California	102	104	...
State Loan and Trust Co.	86	87	...
German-American Savings Bank	.....	.....	135
Los Angeles Savings Bank	.....	.....	110
Main-street Savings Bank	.....	.....	42
Security Loan and Trust Company	.....	.....	45
Security Savings Bank	.....	.....	75
So. Cal. Savings Bank	.....	.....	80
Union Bank of Savings	.....	.....	100

PASADENA BANKS.

First National	.....	.....	175
San Gabriel Valley	.....	.....	125
Pasadena National	.....	.....	80
Union Savings Bank	.....	.....	85

LOS ANGELES LIGHTING COMPANIES.

San Gabriel Electric Co.	100	.....	...
Edison Electric Co.	100	101	...
Los Angeles Lighting Co.	100	101	...

LOS ANGELES WATER COMPANIES.

Los Angeles City Water Company	100	101	...
Crystal Springs Water Co.	.....	101	...

LOS ANGELES RAILROADS.

Traction Co.	.....	112	...
Los Angeles Consolidated	105½	106½	...

PASADENA WATER COMPANIES.

Pasadena Land and Water Co., first mortgage	.....	.....	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

Los Angeles and Pasadena Electric Railway	100	101	...
L. A. & Pacific R. R.	85	90	...
San Antonio Water Co.	.....	100	...
Title Insurance and Trust Co., common	.....	.....	65
Title Insurance and Trust Co., preferred	.....	.....	100
Title Guarantee and Trust Company	89	.....	...
Pasadena Land and Water Company	.....	.....	15
Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company	.....	.....	15

COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS OF CHAMPAGNE. The total imports of champagne into the United States last year were 242,319 cases. One popular brand amounted to 86,855 cases.

CANNED GOODS MARKET. The market for corn is in good shape, especially for futures, says Baltimore Trade, which are really firmer than spots. The oystering season has come to a close, the packing both of raw and cove stock is over until the fall season. The supply on hand is the lowest on record for the season, and holders have confidence in the values of their supplies. The speculative wave in peaches has passed, but all eyes are now fixed on California, and we suggest that it would be a good thing for the California Fruit-packers' Association to locate an agency in Baltimore to supply the wants of Baltimore packers who desire to furnish their regular customers with their annual quota of peaches under their own label. Peas are waiting for the new season to open, which should be in about three weeks; meantime attention is concentrating on seconds.

It is probable that pears will be a larger pack this year than usual, on account of the absence of peaches in the East, but the amount of pear trees throughout the eastern seaboard is so great that there is scarcely any more temptation to pack them in tin than there is to put up string beans. Pineapples promise to be a fine crop, and unusual energy is developing among the shipping companies interested in the West Indies in placing this fruit in the Baltimore market, and orders for reshipment are annually increasing in this port. Judging by the quotations for future pineapples the price this year will be about the same as twelve months ago, and which, as we have often noted, remain with less change throughout the year than any other article that goes into tin.

In canners' metals we note no change except that the pig tin syndicate has given another slight turn to the screw, and its light, agile and sensitive friend pig lead, is a sort of a French mimic of the more foreign friend.

RAISIN STOCKS. The raisin association states that the stock of old fruit in the State is reduced to 500 cars. Of these 140 cars are said to be grade Pacifics, and the others including a little of all kinds. That is an excellent basis to begin the new year on.

DRIED FRUIT. It is said that there are 350 cars of prunes left in the upper part of the State. This is practically the whole stock of cured fruit in California. The opinion is ventured that apricots will open at 8 cents per pound.

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

BUSINESS IN MEXICO. This department has given before some interesting views of Robert G. Weber, a manufacturer of Kansas City, who has had much business experience in Mexico. Closing, Mr. Weber says:

"English is taught in the public schools, and in the City of Mexico the members of the police force are being taught the English language in night schools.

"The Mexican merchant is a man of intelligence. He speaks three languages, Spanish, English and German, and these three languages are essential to the successful transaction of business in all parts of Mexico. French is also spoken to a considerable extent. The Mexican merchant is better educated than the average American merchant, who knows only one language. He is a good business man, wedded to the manners and customs of his country. They suit him, and he is unwilling to change them.

"Contrary to the impression prevailing in this country, the Mexican police system is well nigh perfect. Each night policeman is provided with a lantern, which he sets in the middle of the street, on his beat. Any one who can steal the lantern undetected and deliver it at the police station will receive a reward of $5 and the policeman will receive his discharge from the force.

"A person desiring to travel in Mexico on horseback cannot hire a horse, as he does here, from a liveryman. He must buy the animal outright. When buying, as is the case elsewhere, the animal he wishes to purchase is represented as perfect in 'wind, limb and speed.' When the same animal is offered for sale within two or three days afterward to the man from whom it was purchased, it is discovered that it has defects without number. Mr. Weber says he has paid $75 for a horse, ridden it three or four days, and sold it back to its former owner for $20, the difference representing the hire.

"If a man desiring to hire an express wagon, for instance, approaches one driver and has a price for the service made by him, no other driver will make a less price or endeavor to take the job away from the first one. This custom prevails in many other lines, and is in sharp contrast to that which obtains in the United States, where the rule appears to be 'each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost.'"

In concluding the interview Mr. Weber expressed the opinion that if American merchants and manufacturers will take the trouble to accurately inform themselves as to the peculiar characteristics of commercial life in Mexico, and will concede something to Mexican habits and customs, as the Germans, Belgians, English French have done, they will soon find Mexico a profitable business field, and will have no reason to fear foreign competition of any kind, since, all other things being equal, the average Mexican merchant would rather do business with American merchants than with those on the other side of the Atlantic. The advantages on our side are quick delivery and better goods. These the Mexican recognizes, and if we will meet his demands as to time and the manner of packing it will not be long until Mexican trade will come in this direction.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

LOS ANGELES, May 6, 1899.

There were few changes in values quoted yesterday in the local produce market.

The demand for poultry was good at steady prices, as is usual on Saturday.

Stocks of potatoes were low. Fancy grades are about all gone. For good old stock the market is steady at $2 to $2.25. New are coming in more slowly.

The demand for fresh fruit was active, as it generally is on Saturday, and prices were very firm. Apricots are now retailing at three pounds for 25 cents.

Hay is still very dull and prices weak. Buyers are holding off to see what the crop will be.

In other lines of produce there was no notable feature of change.

POULTRY.

POULTRY—Per doz., good heavy hens, 5.00@5.50; light to medium, 4.00@5.00; old roosters, heavy, 4.00@5.00; young roosters, 5.00@6.00; broilers, 3.50@4.00; fryers, 4.00@4.50; ducks, 5.00@6.50; turkeys, live, 15@16 per lb.; geese, 75@1.00; eastern dressed poultry, per lb., 10@20; eastern dressed turkeys, 13@15.

EGGS, BUTTER AND CHEESE.

EGGS—Per doz., 16@17.

BUTTER—Fancy local creamery, per 32-oz. square, 42½@45; Coast creamery, 32-oz., 37½@42½; light-weight, 35.

CHEESE—Per lb., eastern full-cream, 14½@15; California half-cream, 13; Coast full-cream, 14; Anchor, 14; Downey, 14; Young America, 13; 3-lb. hand, 16; domestic Swiss, 14; imported Swiss, 26@27; Edam, fancy, per doz., 9.00@9.50.

POTATOES, ONIONS, VEGETABLES.

POTATOES — Fancy Utah Burbanks, 2.00@2.25; Nevada Pearls, 2.00@2.25; Oregon Burbanks, 2.00@2.25; common to fair, all kinds, 1.90@2.00; new, per lb., 2½@3.

ONIONS—Fancy Nevada, 1.50; fair Oregon, 1.15; fancy Oregon Danvers, 1.75; new Silverskins, 1.00.

VEGETABLES — Beets, per cwt., 90@1.00; cabbage, 1.50@1.75; carrots, 85 cwt.; green chiles, 20@25 per lb.; dry chiles, per string, 65@75; lettuce, per doz., 15@20; parsnips, 90@1.00 per cwt.; green peas, 2½@3½; radishes, per doz. bunches, 15@20; string beans, 6@8; turnips, 75 cwt.; garlic, 12@15; Lima beans, per lb., ——; cauliflower, per doz., 60@75; Hubbard squash, per lb., 2@2½; tomatoes, 2.00@2.25; asparagus, per lb., 5@6; rhubarb, per box, 80@1.00; summer squash, per box, 1.25; spinach, per dozen bunches, 17½@20; cucumbers, per doz., 1.25@1.50.

PROVISIONS.

BACON—Per lb., Rex breakfast, 10¾; fancy wrapped, 11; plain wrapped, 10¾; light medium, 9; medium, 7½; bacon bellies, 9½; Winchester, 9¾@10½; 49'er, 10¼@11½.

HAMS — Per lb., Rex brand, 10¾; skinned hams, 11; picnic, 6½; boneless, 9; Winchester, 10¼@10½; 49'er, 11@11¼.

DRY SALT PORK—Per lb., clear bellies, 8; short clears, 7½; clear backs, 7¼; English bacon bellies, 9.

DRIED BEEF — Per lb., insides, 12; outsides, 10.

PICKLED BEEF — Per lb., 16.00; rump butts, 16.00.

PICKLED PORK — Per bbl., Sunderland, 14.00.

LARD—Per lb., in tierces, Rex, pure leaf, 7¼; ivory compound, 5¾; Suetene, 6; special kettle-rendered leaf lard, 7¾; Silver Leaf, 6¾; White Label, 7¼.

BEANS.

BEANS — Per 100 lbs., small white, 2.60; Lady Washington, 2.10@2.25; pinks, 2.40@2.50; Limas, 4.25@4.50.

LIVE STOCK.

HOGS—Per cwt., 4.50@5.00.

CATTLE — Per cwt., 4.00@4.25 for prime steers; 3.75@4.00 for cows and heifers.

SHEEP—Per head, wethers, 3.75@4.50; ewes, 3.50@4.00; shearlings, all kinds, 2.50@3.50; lambs, 2.50@3.00.

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF—Per lb., 8¼.
VEAL—Per lb., 7½@8.
MUTTON—Per lb., 8; lamb, 9.
PORK—Per lb., 7.

FRESH FRUITS AND BERRIES.

LEMONS — Per box, cured, 2.00@2.25; uncured, 1.00@1.25.

ORANGES — Per box, seedlings, 1.75@2.00; new navels, 3.25@3.75; Valencias, 1.75@2.50.

GRAPE FRUIT—2.75@3.00.

LIMES—Per 100, 1.00.

COCOANUTS—Per doz., 90@1.00.

BANANAS—Per bunch, 2.00@2.25.

APPLES—Choice to extra, 2.50.

STRAWBERRIES — Fancy, 8@10; common, 5@7.

LOQUATS—Per lb., 6@8.

BLACKBERRIES—13@15.

CHERRIES — Black, per box, 1.15@1.25; white, 90@1.00.

APRICOTS—Per box, 1.00@1.25.

GOOSEBERRIES—Per box, 65@75.

DRIED FRUITS, NUTS, RAISINS.

RAISINS — London layers, per box, 2.00; loose, 4½@6½ per lb.; seedless Sultanas, 6@7.

DRIED FRUITS — Apples, evaporated, choice to fancy, 11@12; apricots, new, 14@15; peaches, fancy, 10; choice, 9; pears, fancy evaporated, 10@11; plums, pitted, choice, 9@10; prunes, choice, 7@8; fancy, 9@10; dates, 10@12; prunes, choice, 4@8; fancy, 8½@12½; ...gs, sacks, California, white, per lb., 6@7; California, black, per lb., 6@7; California fancy layers, per lb., 10@12; imported Smyrna, 22½@25.

NUTS — Walnuts, paper-shells, 10@10½; fancy softshells, 10@10½; hardshells, 8½@9½; almonds, softshells, 14@15; paper-shells, 15@16; hardshells, 9@10; pecans, 10@12½; filberts, 12@12½; Brazils, 10@11; pinons, 8@10; peanuts, eastern, raw, 5@6; roasted, 7½; California, new, 4@5; roasted, ——.

HIDES, WOOL AND TALLOW.

HIDES—Dry and sound, 14 per lb.; culls, 13; kip, 11½; calf, 13½; murrain, 10; bulls, 6.

WOOL—Nominal.

TALLOW—Per lb., No. 1, 3¾@4; No. 2, 3½@3¾.

HONEY AND BEESWAX.

HONEY—Per lb., in comb, frames, 10@12½; strained, 6½@7½.

BEESWAX—Per lb., 24@25.

GRAIN AND HAY.

WHEAT — Per cental, 1.25@1.30 wholesale; millers' quotations, 1.30 for job lots.

BARLEY—Per cental, 1.25 wholesale; millers' quotations, 1.35.

CORN — Per cental, large yellow, 1.05@1.07½; small yellow, 1.10@1.15; white, nominal; millers' quotations, small yellow, 1.35; large yellow, 1.15.

HAY — Per ton, alfalfa, 8.00@10.00; barley, old, 16.00@18.00; new, 12.00@13.00.

FLOUR AND FEEDSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Per bbl., local extra roller process, 4.20; northern, 4.35; eastern, 5.00@6.25; Oregon, 4.10; graham flour, 1.90 per cwt.

FEEDSTUFFS—Bran, per ton, 21.00; rolled barley, 27.00; cracked corn, 1.12½ per cwt.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Shares and Money.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—The weakness which pervaded the stock market today was accentuated by a bank statement much more favorable than expected. The surplus reserve fell off over $6,-000,000, and the loan account showed the largest expansion this year, increasing over $16,000,000. Speculation was very feverish, with no important news influences save some agitation over the possibility of European complications over Transvaal affairs. London figured very slightly in the day's transaction. The expressed opinion of certain railway officials that some decreases in gross earnings for May might be expected induced selling of the Grangers for western account, and they showed average declines of over a point. The coalers were weak, the maximum decline being that of Reading preferred, 2½. The iron and steel shares were also weak, Federal Steel and American and Steel Wire being off about 1½' each. Manhattan, Brooklyn Transit and Metropolitan declined about a point. The decline over 2 points in Anaconda was sympathetic with the weakness of the "when issued" certificates of the Amalgamated Copper Company on the curb. Consolidated Gas, which gained 10 points, being about the only feature of strength in the list, was bought on a rumored withdrawal of the reduction in prices by other companies, but it was asserted positively that the reduced rates would be maintained and that no change in the Gas situation had been effected. The feebleness of rallies and the seeming absence of inside support discouraged many holders who threw over long stock, and the market closed weak.

The outcome of the week's speculative contest was decidedly in favor of the reactionists. While the general situation remained practically unchanged with interior mercantile prosperity, the frequent recurrence of unfavorable incidents dampeened speculator's "optimistic" views. The general outside situation gave confidence to holders of securities, but the bears laid stress on the present high rates, compared with those of recent years, as discounting the favorable features, and took heart from the subsidence of a large buying demand to depress values. There were but few exceptions to the general scaling of values.

The bond market during the week did not fully reflect the extensive liquidation in stocks, many issues showing considerable strength. Prices in the main shaded off irregularly with business contracting on sales. U. S. 3s, reg., advanced ¼ and U. S. 3s, coup., and the new 4s, coup., ¼ in the bid price. The 5s reg., lost ⅛ per cent.

Closing Stocks—Actual Sales.

Atchison, 18¼; Atchison, preferred, 56¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 111½; Canada Pacific, 96⅞; Canada Southern, 54½; Central Pac., 49¼; Ches. and Ohio, 26⅜; Chicago and Alton, 165; Chi. B. and Q., 133¾; Chi. and E. Ill., 78; Chi. and E. Ill. preferred, 128; Chi. G. W., 14; Chi. Ind. & Lr., 9½; Chi. Ind and L. preferred, 43; Chi. and N. W., 113; Chi. and N. W. preferred, 192; C. C. C. and St. L., 56; C. C. C. and St. L. preferred, 95⅞; Del and Hudson, 117½; Del. L. and W., 168; Del. and Rio G., 22¼; Del. and Rio G. preferred, 25⅞; Erie (new,) 12½; Erie (new) first preferred, 34½; Ft. Wayne, 184; Gt. Nor. preferred, 187; Hocking Val., 10; Illinois Cent., 114¼; Lake Erie and W., 16; Lake Erie and W. preferred, 69; Lake Shore, 200; Louis and Nash., 65¼; Manhattan L., 114; Met. St. Ry., 235; Mich Cent., 113; Minn. and St. L., 60; Minn and St. L., first preferred, 101; Mo. Pacific, 45¾; Mobile and Ohio, 40; Mo. K. and T., 12¾; Mo. K. and T., preferred, 36½; N. J. Central, 116; N. Y. Central, 135¾; N. Y. Chi. and St. L., 13¾; N. Y. Chi. and St. L., first preferred, 66; N. Y. Chi. and St. L., second preferred, 30; Nor. West, 18½; No. Amer. Co., 11¼; No. Pacific, 50⅝; No. Pacific, preferred, 78¼; Ontario and W., 25⅜; Ore. R. and Nav., preferred, 67; Pacific Coast, first preferred, 84; Pacific Coast, second preferred, 58; Pittsburgh, 184; Reading, 30; Reading, first preferred, 56; R. G. W., 34½; R. G. W., preferred, 77; Rock Island, 113; St. Louis and S. F., 10⅝; St. Louis and S. F., preferred, 68; St. Louis and S. F., second preferred, 36½; St. Louis and S. W., 14; St. Louis and S. W., preferred, 32¾; St. Paul, 124⅜; St. Paul, preferred, 169; St. P. and Om., 93⅝; St. P. and Om. preferred, 170; So. Pacific, 30⅞; So. Railway, 11⅝; So. Railway, preferred, 51; Texas and Pacific, 21⅜; Union Pacific, 44; Union Pacific, preferred, 76¾; Wabash, 7⅞; Wabash, preferred, 21¼; Wheel and L. E., 12⅝; Wheel and L. E., preferred, 33.

Adams Ex., 112; American Ex., 140; United States, 50; Wells Fago, 128.

A. Cot. Oil, 36; A. Cot Oil., preferred, 94; Am'n. Spirits, 11⅝; Am'n. Spirits, preferred, 33; Am. Tobacco, 213½; Am. Tobacco, preferred, 142; Cons. Gas, 191; Com. Cable Co., 180; Col. F and Iron, 48⅞; Col. F. and Iron, preferred, 110; Gen. Elec., 118; Haw. Com'l. Co., 122½; Int'n'l Paper, 52½; Int'n'l Paper, preferred, 82; La Clede Gas, 53; Lead, 33; Lead, preferred, 112½; Nat. Lin. Oil, 4; Pacific Mail, 49¾; People's Gas, 123⅞; Pullman Pal., 158; Silver Certificates, 61¼; Standard Rope and Twine, 8⅞; Sugar, 155¾; Sugar, preferred, 116; T. C. and Iron, 60¾; U. S. Leather, 6½; U. S. Leather, preferred, 70½; U. S. Rubber, 51½; U. S. Rubber, preferred, 115; West. Union, 91½; B. R. T., 128¾; Am. S. and W. Co., 67⅞; Am. S. and W. Co., preferred, 98½; Col. So., 5⅝; Col. So., first preferred, 46; Col. So., second preferred, 18; Fed. Steel, 64½; Fed. Steel, preferred, 84; Pac. Coast, 37; Nor. and W., 67.

Bond List.

United States 2s, registered, 99¼; United States 3s, registered, 107⅞; United States new 4s, registered 128¾; United States 3s, coupon, 107⅞; United States new 4s, coupon, 129½; United States old 4s, registered, 112¼; United States old 4s, coupon, 113; United States 5s, registered, 111¾; United States 5s coupon, 111¾; District of Columbia 3 65s, 117; Alabama class A, 110; Alabama class B, 110; Alabama class C, 100; Alabama Currency, 100; Atchison general 4s, 101⅝; Atchison, adjustment 4s, 82¾; Canada Southern 2nds, 111; Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s, 94½ Chesapeake and Ohio 5s, 119½; Chicago and Northwestern Consols 7s, 144; Chicago and Northwestern S. F. Deb. 5s, 121; Chicago Terminal 4s, 101; Denver and Rio Grande 1sts, 105½; Denver and Rio Grande 4s, 102¼; East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. 1sts, 105½; Erie General 4s, 71½; Forth Worth and Denver City 1sts, 85½; General Electric 5s, 112; Galveston H. and S., A 6s, 114; Galveston H. and S., A. 2nds, 111½; Houston and Texas Central 5s, 112; Houston and Texas Central Consol 6s, 112½; Lowa Central 1sts, 113; Kansa City, P. & G. 1sts, 66½; Louisiana new consol 4s, 110; Louisville and Nash. Unified 4s, 99¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas 2nds, 67⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4s, 94; New York Central 1sts, 115; New Jersey Central general 5s, 119¾; North Craolina 6s, 127; North Carolina 4s, 104; Northern Pacific 1sts, 120; Northern Pacific 3s, 67½; Northern Pacific 4s, 104; New York, Chicago and St. Louis 4s, 106½; Norfolk and Western consol 4s, 95; Norfolk and Western general 6s, 130; Oregon Navigation 1sts, 114; Oregon Navigation 4s, 103; Oregon Short Line 6s, 131½; Oregon Short Line consol 5s, 111⅞; Reading General 4s, 87; Rio Grande Western 1sts, 97¼; St. Louis and Iron Mountain Consol 5s, 111; St. Louis and San Francisco General 6s, 124½; St. Paul Consols, 148; St. Paul, Chicago and Pacific 1sts, 122⅝; St. Paul, Chicago and Pacific 5s, 122¾; Southern Railway 5s, 110¼; Standard Rope and Twine 6s, 87½; Tennessee new settlement 3s, 97; Texas and Pacific 1sts 116½; Texas and Pacific 2nds, 54½; Union Pacific 4s, 106⅝; Wabash 1sts, 115; Wabash 2nds, 100; West Shore 4s, 114; Wisconsin Central 1sts, 71¾; Virginia, Centuries, 83⅞; Virginia Deferred, 5; Colo. So. 4s, 87.

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

MONEY.

Call loans, 3½@4½; time loans, 3½@4.

STOCKS.

Atch. Top. and St. Fé., 17⅞; Amer. Sugar, 155; Amer. Sugar, preferred, 116; Bell. Tel., 365; Boston and Albany, 256; Boston and Maine, 190; Boston and L., 109¼; Chi. Bur. and Q., 133½; Fitchburg 116; Gen. Elec., 118; Fed. Steel, 64¾; Fed. Steel, preferred, 83¾; Mexican Central, 13¼; Old Colony, 210; Union Pac., 43¼; West End, 94; Westingh. Elec., 50¼; Westingh. Elec., preferred, 64; Gen. Elec., preferred, 136½; Atch., preferred, 56⅝.

BONDS.

Atchison 4s, 101.

MINING SHARES.

Allouez Mining Co., 10½; Atlantic, 33; Boston and Mont., 350; Butte and Boston, 91; Calumet and Hecla, 830; Centennial, 37; Franklin, 24; Old Dominion, 42½; Osceola, 90; Quincy, 165; Tamarack, 220; Wolverine, 45¼; Parrott, 55½; Humboldt, 1½.

Stock Transactions.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Total sales of stock today amounted to 435,664 shares, including American Steel and Wire, 29,900; American Sugar, 58,000; Anaconda, 14,000; Atchison, 3100; Atchison pfd., 3600; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 25,500; Burlington, 15,500; Burlington Rights, 15,200; Con. Gas, 7800; Continental Tobacco, 4300; Federal Steel, 20,800; Federal Steel pfd., 3200; Int. Silver, 3300; Manhattan Con., 11,300; Northern Pacific, 3600; Pacific Mail, 8100; People's Gas and Coke, 17,000; Rock Island, 12,500; St. Paul, 12,100; Union Pacific, 5900; Union Pacific, pfd., 7700.

Surprising Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The New York Financier says this week: "Two factors—the enormous over-subscription to the shares of the Amalgamated Copper Company, and the preliminary operations incident to the first payment of the Philippine indemnity—contributed toward making a surprising bank statement for the week ending May 6. The increase of 6,664,400 in loans was far above what had been expected, as was the expansion of $16,000,000 in deposits. It is to be noted that these items almost balance each other. The changes in the actual cash reserve were not so important, the loss of funds in bank being $2,265,200. Of the $6,172,725 decreaes in reserve, over four millions represents added requirements, owing to the heavy rise in deposits. The average system of computing totals is responsible for an even discrepancy in several respects, for the statement includes little, if any, of the $5,000,000 drawn from the subtreasury, as the first payment of the Philippine funds. The banks lost something like $1,000,-000 through the treasury on routine operations, but gained as much from the interior, although the statement does not show it. The only inference is that the real cash reserve is about as large as reported for the previous week. Of the charges in loans and deposits, the National City Bank is accountable for $1,000,000 and over on each item. Just what part the copper subscriptions played in this matter cannot be figured, but it is a noticeable fact that the bank's total cash varies less than three-quarters of a million from the previous weeks. As the $75,000,000 stock of the Amalgamated Copper Company was subscribed more than four times over, and as each subscription was accompanied by a 5 per cent. check, it is evident that the bank received about $20,000,000 from this source, although, of course, much of it may not have been included in the averages. Regarded in every light it cannot be said that the statement is as unfavorable as at first thought it might make it. The banks, as already stated, are stronger in cash than is reflected in the current exhibit, and as they will be further aided next week, through the treasury operations, the loss in reserves now reported are not as important as otherwise. The changes in the leading items imply a shifting of funds more than anything else, and while the banks may show some surprising changes during the coming weeks, it cannot be said that their influence would be other than transitory in nature."

London Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: "The markets here were idle, but firmer on the official denial of the statement that Mr. Chamberlain had sent a grave warning to the Transvaal. Tintos were 49¾. Anacondas were dull at 12 7-16. Americans opened about an eighth over parity and kept steady, but there was no inclination to operate on them. Silver was very steady on Indian bazoor buying. Thirty thousand pounds of gold arrived from Australia. Discounts were firm. A good amount of American bills are offering. Money was easy. Board of Trade returns show imports decreased 2.2; exports increased 11.2, including a half million shipping not included in the 1898 figures."

Money and Exchange.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Close: Moneyon call, steady at 4 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4¼ per cent.

Sterling exchange, steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¼@4.87⅛ for dema'nd and 4.85¼@4.85½ for sixty days.

Posted rates, $4.86⅛@4.88⅛.

Commercial bill, $4.84¼@4.85.

Silver certificates, 61¼@62¼.

Bar silver, 61⅛.

Mexican dollars, 49.

State bonds inactive; railroad bonds irregular; government bonds strong; 2s reg., 99½; 3s reg., and coup., 107⅞; new 4s, reg., 128¾; news 4s, coup., 129¾; old 4s reg., 112¼; old 4s, coup., 113; 5s reg., and coup., 111¾.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Surplus reserve, decrease, $6,-172,725; loans, increase, $16,664,400; specie, decrease, $729,700; legal tenders, decrease, $1,435,500; deposits, increase, $16,030,100; circulation, decrease, $734,-000. The banks now hold $19,357,950 in excess of the requirements of the 25-per-cent. rule.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $261,898,770; gold reserve, $246,012,190.

Consols and Silver.

LONDON, May 6.—Consols, 110 5-16; silver, 28d.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS

Grain and Produce.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CHICAGO, May 6.—Wheat started firm, influenced by reports of prolonged droughts in Austria and Spain. Profit-taking caused a temporary weak spell, but the market turned strong again on liberal covering and heavy country buying. Crop reports were bad, especially from Kansas, where the total yield for the State was placed at only 25,000,000 bushels. Heavy sales for export at the seaboard had a strengthening influence. July opened ⅛c higher at 71⅞, advanced to 72, sold off to 71⅜, rose to 72½ and closed at 72¼@72⅜, a gain of ⅛@⅜ for the day. Corn weakened early on account of the labor disturbances at Buffalo and favorable seeding weather. The market was steadied by buying against weekly "puts." July declined ⅛c. Liquidation and heavy receipts depressed oats. Shorts covered at the decline. July lost ⅛c. Light receipts of hogs and buying by packers strengthened provisions. July pork advanced 5@7½c, and lard and ribs 5c each.

The leading future ranged as follows: Wheat No. 2—May, 71; July, 72¼@72⅜; September, 71¾.

Corn No. 2—May, 32¾@32⅞; July, 33¾; September, 34⅝.

Oats No. 2—May, 26⅝@26¾; July, 23¾; September, 21⅝@21¾.

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour, steady; yinter pats., 3.50@3.60; straights, 3.20@3.30; clears, 3.00@3.10; spring specials, 4.10@4.25; pats., 3.30@3.70; straights, 2.80@3.10; bakers' 2.20@2.50; No. 2 spring wheat, 71; No. 3 spring wheat, 68@70; No. 2 red, 74@75½; No. 2 corn, 33@33¼; No. oats, 27@27¼; No. 2 white, 29¾@30½; No. 3 white, 29@30; No. 2 rye, 60; No. 2 barley, 35@41; No. 1 flaxseed, 107½; prime timothy seed, 2.35; mess pork, per bbl., 8.55@8.60; lard; per 100 lbs., 5.10@5.12½; short ribs sides (loose,) 4.45@4.75; dry salted shorlders (boxed,) 4¼@4½; short clear sides (boxed,) 4.85@4.95; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal., 1.26; sugars, cut, loaf, 5.95; granulated, 5.45.

Grain Movements.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour barrels	10,000	14,000
Wheat, bushels	46,000	46,000
Corn, bushels	137,000	156,000
Oats, bushels	613,000	407,000
Rye, bushels	187,000	4,000
Barley, bushels	10,000	11,000

On the Produce Exchange today, the butter market, steady; creamery 12@16; dairies, 10@14; eggs, steady; fresh, 11½; chese, weak; creams, 10½[11.

Chicago Live-stock Market.

CHICAGO, May 6.—There were not enough cattle received today to make a market, and prices were mostly nominal.

The meagre supply of hogs, coupled with a good demand from all classes of buyers, sent prices up on an average of 5 cents; fair to choice, $3.80@3.95; heavy packers, 3.55@3.77½; mixed, 3.65@3.85; butchers, 3.65@3.85; lights, 3.65@3.87½; pigs, 3.55@3.75.

The supply of sheep were consigned direct to the slaughtering-houses, and prices ruled unchanged.

Receipts—Cattle, 150; hogs, 10,000; sheep, 1000.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, May 6.—Credit balances, 113; certificates closed 113 bid for cash.

Copper Market.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Copper quiet; lake brokers, $19.

California Dried Fruits.

NEW YORK, May 6.—California dried fruits steady. Evaporated apples, common, 7@8½; prime wire tray, 8¾@9; choice, 9@9½; fancy, 9¾@10.

Prunes—4¼@9½.

Apricots—Royal, 13½@14; Moor Park, 14@18.

Peaches—Unpeeled, 9½@11½; peeled, 25@28.

Liverpool Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red western winter, 5s 11¾d; No. 1 red northern Duluth, 6s 3d; No. 1 California stocks exhausted.

Corn—Spot, firm; American mixed, new, 3s 5¼d; do, old, 3s 6½d; futures, steady; May 3s 6½d; July, 3s 4½d; September, 3s 6¼d.

Flour—St Louis fancy, firm, 7s 6d.

Hops—At London, Pacific Coast, firm, £4 10s@£5.

Imports of Merchandise.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The imports of dry goods and general merchandise at the port for the week were valued at $10,600,323.

Cattle at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, May 6.—Cattle, receipts, 200. Market unchanged.

Sheep, receipts, 1000. Market firm. Lambs $5.00@7.75; muttons, 3.00@5.00.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Grain and Produce.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Wheat on call slightly better, in sympathy with firmer market in Chicago. Barley was slightly firmer. Spot market dull, but steady. Oats quiet and firmly held. Rye market very weak. Hay very heavy. Bran and middlings unchanged. Beans easier. Limas firm. Potatoes weak. New potatoes lower. Onions in large supply and heavy. New onions further decline. Asparagus had quite a slump, plenty unsold. Green peas, string beans and rhubarb in moderate supply and steady at previous prices. Strawberries in good demand, a shade firmer. Receipts of cherries large. Gooseberries easy at about unchanged prices. Apricots from the south plentiful and slow of sale. Oranges moving well at steady prices. Butter in ample supply. Packing for immediate shipment has begun. This relieves the market to a certain extent. Cheese easy. Eggs firmer. Choice large-sized broilers, fryers and young roosters in demand and comparatively firm, otherwise market weak, espécially for hens.

QUOTATIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Flour—Family extras, 3.60@3.75 per barrel; bakers' extras, 3.40@3.55; Oregon and Washington, 3.00@3.50.

Wheat—Shipping, 1.06¼ per cental for No. 1 and 1.07½ for choice; milling, 1.10@1.12½.

Barley—Feed, 1.05 per cental; brewing, nominal.

Oats—Poor to fair, 1.30@1.35 per cental; good to choice, 1.37½@1.42½; fancy feed, 1.45@1.47½; gray, 1.32½@1.40; milling, 1.40@1.47½; Surprise, 1.45@1.50.

Middlings—Per ton, 16.50@20.50; rolled barley, 21.00@22.00; oatmeal, 4.50@4.75 per 100 lbs.; oat groats, 4.75 per 100 lbs., rolled oats, 6.55@6.95 per barrel for wood and 6.35@6.75 for sacks.

Hay—Wheat, 8.00@12.50 per ton; wheat and oat, 8.00@11.00; oat, 8.00@10.50; island barley, 6.50@7.00; upland barley, 8.50@9.00; alfalfa, 5.00@6.50; stock, nominal; straw, 25@55 per bale.

Beans — Pink, 1.80@1.90; Lima, 4.00; small white, 2.00@2.10; large white, 1.50@1.60.

Potatoes — Early Rose, 1.25@1.50; Oregon Burbanks, 1.50@1.80; river Burbanks, 1.40@1.50; Merced sweets, nominal; new potatoes, 1¼@1¾.

Vegetables—Fancy onions, 1.00; common onions, 40; green peas, 2½@3½; green peppers, 10@25; tomatoes, 1.25@2.00; asparagus, fancy, 2.00@2.25; rhubarb,

PRICES ARGUE OUR SUPREMACY.

Summed up in six words: "Prices have made this store great." The story of its beginning is fresh in your minds. The story of its greatest achievement, progress and supremacy is fully told and illustrated in this page. The entire four floors are now filled with goods. Only a few workmen remain here and there to indicate that all is not finished. Trading can now be done in comfort. We invite you to come and see the expanded People's Store. Nothing like it to be seen on this Coast. No store offers more inducements to the purchasing public. There is an argument in favor of buying in every line of this page. Will you profit by our efforts to give the most and the best for the money.

The Ebell Shoes



We show 24 styles of the "Ebell" shoes for women. Two new ones have just been added. One is a dainty dress shoe with semi-pointed toes and French heels. The other is a "mannish" shoe with round toes and hand sewed welt soles. Ebell shoes are always up-to-date. As fast as a new last is brought out it is sent to us. You can get them nowhere else in Los Angeles. They are as good as many shoes at $5.00. Women who have always paid $5 for shoes are now buying these at... **$3.50**

Franklin St. Side.



Handsome Waists, Cotton and Silk

The new department of completely stocked. That word "completely" means much, yet it falls far short of describing the fullness, ampleness and beauty of our waist assortment.

There are plenty of low and medium priced grades here, but the winsomeness of finer qualities demands special mention here.

Imported Pique Shirt Waists, in polka dots and strips, elegant patterns and perfect fitting, correct styles in every detail; on sale at..... **$2.00**

Imported Anderson Ginghams, were never prettier than they are this season, we are showing an almost endless variety, one particularly desirable waist is in stripes and checks; at..... **$2.50**

In Silk Waists the question of choice is the only difficulty that confronts the purchaser, all the new shades of blue, lavender, dahlia and black, corded back and front, detached standing silk collars, properly lined; price **$5.85**

Another Silk Waist is made of corded-stripe taffeta, the richness and beauty of the color effects are quite bewildering, the making is exquisite and the prices are right; come and see them at.. **$8.75**

Second Floor.

A Nobby Jacket

Jaunty in shape, novel in treatment, with all the little touches of difference that lift them from the commonplace. Material is of tan covert, cut in the 6-button reefer style, and all lined with changeable taffeta silk; price..... **$7.50**

Women's Silk Lined Suits

There is fresh news every day in our Suit Section. Here is a new lot of tailor-made Suits with tight-fitting jackets and new panel skirts; the material is all wool Venetian Cloth in navy and black; all lined throughout with plain taffeta silk; regular $25 suits on sale at..... **$20**



Elegant Dress Skirts

Judging from the first item here you would think our skirts were all of the elegant and necessarily expensive order, but 25c will buy a good crash skirt and we have every grade between them. Among the better grades there are some remarkable bargains. Elegant materials, well made, perfect hanging and well lined. Every skirt will meet with your approval.

Black Crepon Skirts lead in the fashion centers as the correct dress Skirt for all occasions; we offer 6 elegant crepon Skirts that are all lined with fancy taffeta silk, worth $20 **$15.00**

Handsome Black Taffeta Skirts with three rows of ruffles forming the trimming down the front and around the back, lined with a soft finish percaline; selling at..... **$12.50**

Black Crepon Skirts in a variety of patterns; correct hang and well made; finished as well as any first-class dressmaker can do; on sale at..... **$7.50**

Black and navy, all-wool Venetian Cloth Skirts; cut in very latest style, lined with percaline, trimmed with buttons and cord at back; this skirt is the best value we ever offered at **$5.00**

Second Floor.



The Millinery Salon is Ready

A little draping and frescoing is yet to be done, but the beautiful room is ready. There are two other Salons in the United States like it and each claims to be the most elegant in America. Plate glass mirrors and show cases, separate fitting rooms finished in gold, silver, white and delicate tints, elaborate nickel fixtures, natural wood finishings and plenty of space for display make this the most charming merchandising place in Los Angeles. Only two places in America to equal it, none to surpass it. All this grandeur is only a setting for the complete new stock of trimmed hats and materials that we have collected and created for your use. Summer styles are here in profusion. We invite you to see the sights and to buy if so minded. The prices are at the lowest possible notch.

Second Floor.



Sale of New Fashionable Ribbons

The ribbons gain 50 feet of shelving and 50 feet of floor-deep show cases by the expansion of this grand store. The new department will be opened with a sale as important as the occasion demands. Think of the thousands of yards that can be displayed in this space. Think of them as being new; nearly every piece received within 10 days, the newest of the fashionable kinds. More yards, more kinds, more space, more novelties and more elegance than any other Western store can show.

3 to 4½-inch fancy ribbons of an extra heavy quality, all silk; iridescent shading, checks, tri-colored stripes and assorted block designs; splendid for..... **35c**

3½-inch Fancy Shirred Ribbons, with silk-lace edge, the very newest and prettiest ribbons to be had; sale price..... **35c**

3¾ to 4¼-inch fancy gauze and brocaded ribbons; checked, striped and plaided ribbons and solid colors in double faced satin ribbons; selling at..... **50c**

8-inch All-silk Sash Ribbons, in very hand some plaids, entirely proper and very elegant to wear with lawn and grenadine dresses..... **$1.00**

Main Entrance, Right.

White Blankets

White wool blankets with pretty colored borders, medium weight, double bed size, and silk bound. Just the blanket for this climate; on sale at.. **$2.25**

Fourth Floor.

Art Subject Cushion Tops

Very new and exceedingly pretty. Life-like studies on a good strong quality of pique or duck. We have a varied assortment of subjects suitable for parlor, sitt-ting-room, "den" or club-room; selling at.. **50c**

Fourth Floor.

Eclipsing Dress Goods Values.

If there is cotton or jute in a piece of goods, our salesmen will surely tell you of it. Yet, sometimes cotton is necessary to give stability to the warp. The following are some of the most wonderful values we have ever brought to your attention.

50c Novelty Suitings at 25c.
18 pieces of novelty suitings made of silk and wool with a little cotton mixed in the back; etamine and bourette weaves. Will make very serviceable skirts. We showed the same line last season at 65c, this season at 50c, and there is a new lot on sale now at 25c a yard.

75c English Tailor Suitings at 59c.
Nothing better nor more serviceable for your summer skirt than these English suitings. We have just received a large assortment in checks and mixtures, mixed diagonals and serges. They are all wool, 42 inches wide and come in every new shading. Regular dust shakers and extra 75c values selling at 59c.

$2.00 Illuminated Diagonals at $1.00.
10 pieces of heavy diagonal serges in new illuminated effects. They are a little too heavy for summer, so rather than carry them over until fall we offer them at half price. Extra $2.00 quality on sale at $1.00.

Steam Sponged Prunelle at $1.50.
Prunelle cloth is a solid colored fabric in a small whip-cord weave. Every yard is steam sponged and shrunken. It will not crock and water will not spot it. We have all the new shades of castor brown, silver gray, blue, etc.; 48 inches wide. See it at $1.50 a yard.

Main Entrance, Center.

Black Goods Wonders.

There is no danger of disappointment in these. You will wonder at our ability to sell so cheaply. Yet why wonder? All things are possible to those who know how. You will find these black values exactly as we say:

50c Brocaded Brilliantines 37c.
For a good, cheap, serviceable skirt black figured brilliantine fills the bill; it shakes the dust and always retains it's lustre. We have an assortment of 18 patterns in large and small figures and braid effects; 44 inches wide and the same grade you have always seen at 50c a yard, while they last at 37c.

79c Mohair Wool Serge at 63c.
Mohair and wool serges are very popular for skirts, bicycle suits and full suits; these are reversible and both sides have an elegant finish that will not retain the dust; rich black and 44 inches wide; leaders anywhere at 79c a yard, here at 63c.

$1.25 Crepons at 98c.
Crepon, you know, is the most stylish black fabric to be had. Good black crepons at reasonable prices have been scarce all season. We have just received 15 handsome patterns in a quality equal to $1.25 grades elsewhere; you can't afford to miss them at 98c a yard.

$2.00 Silk Mohair Crepons, at $1.50.
Black English silky mohair crepons in 14 handsome new patterns; the surface is of pure mohair and wool, is filmed, veiled and corrugated with more woven loveliness than you've seen in $2.00 crepons elsewhere: 44 inches wide; selling at $1.50 a yard.

Center Aisle.

Irresistible Silk Offers.

We are not playing at this merchandise business. We are in dead earnest. Our policy is to sell the newest and best silks for less than other stores charge, but in lowering prices we do not cheapen qualities. If you want the best it's here. If you want trash, we must ask to be excused.

39c All Silk Wash Silks at 29c.
Monday morning we will place on sale 1000 yards of the best quality Ki-Ki wash silks; these are all silk and come in neat, checks, stripes and plaids. Sold elsewhere at 40c and 50c a yard; our price has been 39c, on sale now a 29c.

$1.25 Silk Poplins, Wool Filled at $1.
Plain Silk Poplins are the latest craze; we are showing all the new shades of dahlia, automobile red, garnet, light blue, Napoleon blue, lavender, etc.; these are the regular Irish poplins and are pure wool filled, 20 inches wide, $1.25 grades selling at $1.00 a yard.

65c Black India Silks at 50c.
Black India Silks that are all silk, taffeta finished, pure Lyons dyed and 27 inches wide; the import price on this quality now is 51c a yard and it is sold everywhere in the city at 65c; 6 pieces only at 50c a yard.

$1.25 and $1.50 Novelty Waist Silks at $1.
The latest novelties in waist silks. Polka dot taffetas, corded taffetas, in every new shade, and striped, plaided and checked taffetas. The grandest assortment of usual $1.25 and $1.50 grades in the city; selling here at $1.00.

Center Aisle.

A FULL WEEK OF Washable Sensations.

The whole of the north store, formerly occupied by the draperies, muslin underwear, Liliputian and Butterick Pattern departments has been given over to the wash goods, domestics and linens. We celebrate the newly arranged space with a sale of wash goods that will echo and re-echo from mountain to sea; from purse to bank-book. Nothing like the showing was even known on the coast. Every item is underpriced.

6c Grade Brown Crash — 4c

8 1-3c Grade India Linen — 5c

12 1-2c Grade Figured Sateens — 10c

15c Grade Covert Mixtures — 10c

2000 yards of striped seersucker ginghams in medium, washable spring styles, a good firm weave that would make pretty shirt waists or house wrappers, selling at..... 6¼c

1200 yards of white dress duck with linen finish, 36 inches wide, very desirable for separate skirts or shirt waists, will wear well and launder nicely, on sale at..... 7½c

White Victoria dress lawns, full 40 inches wide (just think of the width), evenly spun threads, perfect weave and a most remarkable value at..... 10c

1475 yards of corded zephyr ginghams fresh from one of the best mills in the country, perfect harmony of colorings in a well selected range of stripes, at..... 10c

1700 yards of printed, colored piques, white grounds with pink, blue, black and red figures and broken stripes, very attractive patterns, selling at..... 12½c

600 yards of grass bleached linen batiste, silk finished and linen colors, 31 inches wide, one of the most stylish, cool dress fabrics of the season, sale price..... 15c

1600 yards of black sateen, extra heavy, warranted fast black, will make excellent underskirts or men's shirts, one of the biggest bargains we have ever offered from our sateen stock, at..... 20c

800 yards of washable cotton, Bedford cords, in plain Turkey red, pink, light blue, navy blue, French blue, green, tan, ecru and white, remarkable value at..... 25c

950 yards of white piques in medium and wide welts and heavy French cords. Piques are scarce now, but we have plenty, these are about half price..... 32c

800 yards of French organdie in satin striped or plain grounds, handsome figures in light and dark colors, a good assortment, selling at..... 25c

Wool effect checks in a complete line of colorings, makes an elegant fabric for school dresses; we have a lot of mill lengths of from 1 to 10 yards, price per yard..... 7½c

1200 yards of French woven, corded zephyr ginghams, in very dainty colorings, silk finished and extra wide; remarkable bargains at..... 25c

15c Best Dutch Calico — 12½c

7c Silk Finished Foulards — 5c

12 1-2c White Dimity Cords — 8⅓c

15c Grade Linen Homespun — 8⅓c

12 1-2c Dark Dress Ducks — 10c

7c Apron Check Ginghams — 5c

8 1-3c Grade Outing Flannel — 5c

7c Grade White Muslin — 5c

15c Fancy Lace White Goods — 10c

25c Double fold Dress Goods — 15c



Cut Glass

Among the cut glass bargains we offer this week are a number of berry bowls advertised by a competitor as worth "$8 or $9." It is another example of how we undersell; our price has always been $6.00, we never asked more; now they are to be sold at... **$3.90**

Other bargains are as follows, all are richly cut on blanks made by the only Libby:
Salt and pepper shakers, sterling tops, 50c each.
5-inch nappies, new cuttings, $1.50 each.
6-inch nappies, new cuttings, $2.00 each.
1-qt. water bottles, $3.75.

Third Floor.

Bohemian Glass Vases

144 fine decorated vases direct from Bohemia; assorted colors, sizes 6, 8 and 10 inches. A quality that was bought to sell at 25c; on sale now at..... **10c**

72 assorted vases in cameo and floral designs, sizes 6 to 10 inches; regular 50c vases; selling at..... **25c**

96 very fine Venetian and Bohemian vases with fine gold floral designs; some are cut at bottom; sizes 4 to 14 inches; worth $1.00; selling at..... **50c**

Third Floor.

Val. Laces at Cut Prices

9000 yards of new Valenciennes lace get first showing tomorrow morning. Every yard will be cheaply priced. We took the lot just as it was offered; in some grades there are as many as 300 pieces; the smallest quantity is 41 pieces in 4 patterns. Enough of the lot for a week's selling, enough of some patterns for one day only. Come early. Dainty edges, insertions and footings. All widths and grades.

Three patterns worth 2c yard at 1c.
Three patterns worth 2½c yard at 1¼c.
Three patterns worth 3c yard at 2c.
Nine patterns worth 4c yard at 2½c.
Nine patterns worth 5c yard at 3½c.
Four patterns worth 6¼c yard at 4c.
Eighteen patterns worth 7½c yard at 5c.
Seven patterns worth 8½c yard at 6¼c.
Eight patterns worth 10c yard at 8½c.
Four patterns worth 12½c yard at 10c.

Pears' Soap

The new drug store in it's new location offers an introductory bargain for Monday only. Six hundred cakes of the genuine Pears' Soap, full weight cakes will be sold at..... **9c**

(Quantity to each customer limited. Main entrance, right.)



Dollar Gloves

Three of the best gloves for women the world affords, at a dollar a pair. First of importance are La Cigale real kid gloves, with 2 clasps, military and cordelle embroidery on back. There are many $1.50 gloves in the city no better; warranted, fitted and kept in repair..... **$1.00**

The only genuine chamois gloves in the city; they have the new Paris point stitching; fitted and warranted to wash without shrinking or fading..... **$1.00**

Irish Linen Note Paper

A purchaser brought back a box of this paper because she thought it part cotton. We laughed, but took it back. The biggest stationery bargain the city affords. Sixty sheets and 60 envelopes, weighing one pound. Genuine Irish linen finish; selling at. **25c**

(New High St. side.)

Our Surgeon Chiropodist Can

Be depended upon to do the right thing for your corns, bunions, ingrown nails, etc. He is too well known in Los Angeles to need recommendation further than simply mentioning his name—DR. IVETT.

A. HAMBURGER & SONS

THE GREATER PEOPLE'S STORE LOS ANGELES



Men's Honest Shoes $3.50 Worth More

Too much cannot be said about the goodness of our shoes at this price. If you were to buy a pair of every line of $5.00 shoes in Los Angeles, except our own, and compare them with our $3.50 shoes you would be surprised at the little difference. Most men are not judges of shoes, that is why they pay $5.00, thinking the quality better. This is no reflection upon your judgment, simply a hint that there may be more goodness in our shoes than you think possible. 17 styles to select from, at..... **$3.50**

Franklin St. Side.



Clothing, Men's and Boys

It's standard is high. Our clothing must pass the most rigid examination before it enters here, or departs. We do not make to order, but we make to fit, just as a tailor does when you try on a suit. It is not always the outside which tells the story of goodness. The cloth must be all wool and the dye must be above suspicion, but those attributes alone will not make our kind of Men's and Boys' Wear. We see to it that the linings are safe and suitable, the interlinings as good as though in sight, the thread of silk or linen, and then, if the cutter and maker are what we ever insist they shall be, the finished garments come here ready to receive our approval and yours. We are now ready to show all grades of clothing for men and boys. Careful descriptions of some of our lines follow. Do not hesitate to have every confidence in them.

Suits for Men.

AT **$6.50** — 12 lines of all wool cheviots, single breasted sack suits: French faced to the shoulders; in grays, browns and fancy mixtures.

AT **$8.50** — We have a strong line at this price, especially our pure worsteds, navy blue serges, about 20 styles of handsome cheviots and tweeds; also some fine cassimeres in neat checks and plaids.

AT **$10.00** — At this price we have a strong opposition to competitors' $15 lines. No less than 35 styles of fine serges with single and double breasted coats and vests, silk and satin faced, some neat effects in fancy cheviots, also velours and soft finished cassimeres in fine shepherd's plaids.

AT **$12.50** — A great line of fine single and double breasted serges, clays, worsteds and cheviots, satin and Italian cloth lined, long, slim, stout and regular cuts; one of the most popular of the 40 lines is a tan covert, single breasted sack suit with soft, rolling lappels; all lined with pure Skinner silk.

AT **$15.00** — The $20 grade in any exclusive house; we pride ourselves on our assortment at this price because we have exclusive patterns that are shown only by the best merchant tailors. The correct styles are fine worsteds in pin checks and stripes; lined and trimmed as well as garments can be made, and the fit is perfect.

AT **$17.50** — Our line comprises 18 different styles of fine worsteds, made plain and neat; the linings are the best to be found and the trimmings and make are exact copies of high art tailoring. The patterns are the prevailing shepherd's plaids in light, medium and dark shades; single breasted sacks with close stitched edge; the trimmings and buttons are thoroughly and carefully matched.

AT **$20.00** — The highest grades that are made, selling for $25 in any house. Fine silk mixtures, honeycomb and checked worsteds and elegant black clays in all styles of sacks and frocks, also Prince Alberts. Our line of full dress suits at this price is very unusual; it will pay you to see them.

AT **$25.00** — We save you exactly $25 on this line. No merchant tailor could attempt to match these full dress suits under $50; made of the finest black doeskin and full satin lined; the workmanship is the perfection of the tailor's art and we guarantee the fit before the suit leaves the house.

South Entrance.

Boys' Clothing.

AT **$2.00** — A large assortment of Middy Suits in handsome blue and tan mixtures, made with large sailor collar and trimmed with soutache braid; sizes 3 to 8 years.

AT **$2.50** — Middy Vestee Suits in fancy and plain cheviots, navy blue serges and tweeds; collars and vests in new combinations of cloths and designs; one of the new styles which is very popular is serge with imitation double breasted vest; size 3 to 8 years.

AT **$3.00** — About 30 styles of Vestee Middy Suits, some have white duck vests, very handsomely embroidered; trousers are lined throughout and have patent waist bands; we also have some middy suits of brown striped crash with white duck collar and shield; vests trimmed with 3 rows of silk braid; sizes 3 to 8 years.

AT **$4.00** — Our Middy Juniors at this price demonstrate the force of our wonderful buying organization. We have about 30 styles of the sweetest combinations of serges and worsteds in designs that get their first showing here: one of our favorites is a fancy brown pin check worsted, the collar is braided with silk soutache, and the vest is embroidered with white silk anchor; sizes 3 to 8 yrs.

AT **$5.00** — Seems to be the popular price for a nice dressy suit; we know of none more suitable than a blue or black twilled worsted or Peasdale serge, with solid or color combination vest and collar; the trimmings are perfect; sizes 3 to 8 years.

AT **$6.00** — We have an elegant new line of sailor suits in navy blue serge with combination detachable shield fronts, the collars are trimmed with white and black silk braid; a very dressy and well made suit; sizes 3 to 10 years.

Second Floor.

Boys' Suits, 8 to 16.

AT **$2.50** — Double breasted, all wool cheviots in brown, gray and dark mixtures; the pants have seats and knees. Well made and very durable suits.

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Los Angeles Sunday Times

Part I.—32 Pages. MAY 7, 1899. Price, 5 Cents

AND OH! THE PITY OF IT!



THE MAGAZINE SECTION.

[ANNOUNCEMENT.]

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The contents embrace a great variety of attractive reading matter, with numerous original illustrations. Among the articles are topics possessing strong local and California color and a piquant Southwestern flavor; Historical and Descriptive Sketches; the Development of the Country; Current Literature; Religious Thought; Romance, Fiction, Poetry and Humor; Editorials, Music, Art and Drama; the Home Circle; Our Boys and Girls; Travel and Adventure; also Business Announcements.

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Los Angeles Sunday Times

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

A PLAN TO ABOLISH WAR.

THAT war is a great evil, and a costly experience for nations which engage in it, is a fact too patent to require emphasis. Deploring the evils of war, and the enormous waste of blood and treasure which it involves, humanitarians in all ages have sought to evolve some practical plan by which it might be avoided. These well-meant plans, as we know too well from recent experiences, have not succeeded in their object. While nations, perhaps, are not so prone to go to war as they formerly were, the long-hoped-for millennium, "when war shall be no more," is certainly, to all appearances, a long way off. Nevertheless, all plans and propositions which have even an appearance of practicability, looking to the establishment of universal peace upon a firm and enduring basis, are worthy of careful consideration. So much is at stake in this matter that we cannot afford to ignore nor to undervalue any means which might possibly serve to put an end to the horrors of war.

One of the latest suggestions for the establishment of universal peace comes from Homer L. Boyce, a Michigan man. His plan, as outlined in a pamphlet, recently issued, may be briefly described as a scheme for the establishment of an international insurance association, as the author puts it, "for the sake and safety of our nation; for the sake and protection of other nations; for the sake of civilization; and, yea, for the sake of humanity itself." The author of this scheme argues, in brief, that the principle of insurance can be applied as successfully to the affairs of nations as to those of individuals and of corporate interests. If individuals and corporations can be benefited by insurance, why cannot nations be benefited, and protected against devastating losses, by the application of the same principle, with such modifications as may be necessary to make the plan a practical success?

The idea certainly possesses the merit of novelty, and it is at least worthy of careful consideration, though its general adoption, and its successful operation if adopted, are by no means a foregone conclusion. The object of the proposed international insurance company, as above stated, would be to avert wars between nations by paying, in cash, disputed claims for loss, either of life or property, and by paying the war expenses of nations which should actually engage in war, in case it should be found impossible to prevent such action. The respective governments would retain their ambassadors, ministers, and representatives, the same as now, reporting to the association all matters upon which they find themselves unable to agree, giving the insurance association four months in which to bring about an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. Each nation joining the association would pay a stipulated sum, based upon its population and resources, the fund so accumulated to be used in paying off claims and losses; the management of the international insurance scheme to be in the hands of a board appointed from among the wisest diplomats and statesmen of the respective nations.

In its general aspect, this plan contemplates the formation of an international board of arbitration with powers and duties materially different from those pertaining to boards of arbitration in general. The idea is, at least, somewhat novel. But it is extremely doubtful if the plan could be put into practical operation; and even if it were adopted by the leading nations, its success would have to be fully demonstrated before it could be accepted as a finality. Every sovereign nation is, in the ultimate, a law unto itself. Its powers, rights, duties, obligations, and methods of government are limited only by its puissance in the maintenance of its ideas of right and wrong, of international comity, and of abstract justice. If an insurance compact were entered into between the leading nations, there would be no way of enforcing the decrees of the board of insurance arbitrators. A nation which should feel aggrieved at one of these decisions might refuse to be bound by it, and might back up its refusal by force of arms, in which event the whole plan of insurance would be shattered. Diplomatic intrigue would be almost certain to enter into the deliberations of the board, and these might easily lead to war instead of averting it. Altogether, the Michigan statesman's plan appears to possess more novelty than feasibility.

THE PROGRESSIVE PULPIT.

THE Chicago clergyman who recently made a prophecy that the pulpit was a diminishing force in social life, may have occasion to revise his opinions when he reads of the abandonment of the old methods of preaching the gospel by some of the most celebrated divines of the land, and the introduction of "new improved sermons on the latest plan."

Rev. Dr. Hillis, himself a Chicago man, summoned to the effete and wearied East that he might revive the denizens thereof with the fountains of his zeal and knowledge, found the appetite of his congregation so far impaired by the absorption of the "heavy substantials" fed to them from the sacred scriptures, that he inaugurated a series of sermons whose texts were taken from popular novels. He filled every seat in his church at every service, by treating of practical subjects from a practical standpoint, and as a consequence brought down upon his devoted head the wrath of the other divines of the city, and of that class of people who conceive a novel to be righteous in proportion to its stupidity, and are yet reading "The Vicar of Wakefield" and "Clarissa Harlow."

Among his brother pastors there are a few who raise their voices in defense of this daring young iconoclast, and one of these puts the case of the "conventionalists" in a nutshell when he says in substance that they desire that the preacher of today should not appear to be any wiser than his fathers were, no matter how much more so he may be, and that the more "other worldness and the less of this worldness they preach, the more it is the 'precious gospel.'"

The light that shines through great writings to illumine the world, is certainly sometimes reflected in the popular novel, but oftener in the novel that has endured the test of popularity, and that stands as a revelation of human passions, greatness and weakness, and carries with it some lesson that teaches men the evil of self-concentration, the futility of formulas, the beauty of holiness and self-abnegation. These contain the "Word," and those who read them aright may perceive that Christ still walks the earth and communes with men, teaching souls the lesson for the hour and for the need.

Perhaps that other eastern preacher who makes his pulpit the place in which "answers to correspondents" are given every Sunday night, the query box being an institution of the church, may have something to say in defense of his method of preaching the gospel to his flock. He may declare that there are perplexities that daily confront the seeker after righteousness, whose solution cannot be rightly read in the Bible, though the allegory or the proverb that fits the case may be concealed in some long-forgotten text. He may declare that he conscientiously desires to earn the salary paid him by his parishioners in guiding them through the devious ways of this world, and cannot content himself with portraying to them the glories of the next.

Yet what shall we say, we who remember the pulpit of forty years ago, with its cast-iron mold of thought and expression, its maintenance of the inerrancy of the Bible word, line and letter, when we hear a Methodist preacher, high in the councils of the church, solemnly affirm before his brother shepherds that Jonah did not take a vacation in the interior of a whale, that the earth was not created in seven days, that the sun never did in fact stand still, that the Garden of Eden is a myth, and that the Red Sea did not part and let the Israelites walk, dry-shod, through it! What shall we say when we hear Dr. Rondthaler, a Presbyterian of the Presbyterians, maintain, covertly, it is true, but none the less effectively, the justice of higher criticism, and see Dr. Briggs, who was expelled for just that heresy, ordained a minister of an orthodox church?

Perhaps we may affirm that a religious evolution is keeping pace with the world's progress, that men are grasping the problems of this life and linking them with eternity, that mysticism and materialism are alike doomed in men's spiritual life, and that out of the brutal creeds of the dead past the living faith of the future is to spring in etheral beauty.

Already the days when preachers cursed their enemies and the enemies of their creed in the pulpit and called down eternal damnation upon their heads, is so far in the past that when Dr. Parker of London cursed in plain old-fashioned swear words the Sultan of Turkey, the other day, his hearers were as much astonished as if he had danced a jig in their presence. This cursing of the enemy, the ban and interdict, were once recognized thunderbolts of the pulpit Joves, and the Popes themselves set the example of picturesque anathema and expressive epithet.

Those who sigh for the good old days of tallow candles, stage coaches, and primitive piety, may regret the modern pulpit innovations, but if they are forces that make for the higher life, if men are lifted by them out of sordid hopes and fears and made to see the sun, shining on the heavenly hill tops of endeavor, let us say God speed to them, even if the future may include a religious vaudeville or a sermon with orchestral accompaniment.

KING OSCAR'S PLATES.

[Philadelphia Evening Post:] William Thomas of Portland, Me., American Minister at Stockholm, is a great friend of King Oscar, who has recently abdicated in favor of his son, and tells some interesting stories of that genial monarch..

When King Oscar was at Paris some years ago he went about seeing the sights incognito. Among other places, he dropped in at the official exposition of Sevres porcelain. Here the product of every year was arranged chronologically and with great care. Of some kinds there were full sets, but of blue celeste there were but three pieces, and the custodian informed the King that it was impossible to obtain more, and that they were of immense value.

"What!" said the King, "have you only these three plates of the blue celeste?"

"That is all."

"Well, then," said His Majesty, "I have many more than you."

"You!" said the custodian, in amazement. "Who are you?"

"The King of Sweden."

"May I inquire, your Majesty, how many pieces of this exquisite porcelain you have?"

"Hear thou, Nils," said the King, turning to his first marshal, Count Rosen, who accompanied him. "How many have we?"

"Two hundred and fourteen pieces, Your Majesty."

"Heavens!" cried the astonished custodian. "How can it be possible that you have preserved them all this time?"

"Oh, that's very easily accounted for," said the King. "You see, in Sweden we don't have any revolutions."

SONNET.

(Inscribed to T. M. C.)

Souls that have wandered hand in hand with Love,
Through all the sunny paths of sweet content,
When life a blessing seemed, divinely sent,
By Peace o'erbrooded as by Sabbath dove,
And sudden seen in skies serene above,
Clouds murky rise, by angry lightnings rent,
No smiling bow of promise o'er them bent,
But Fate's hand free to smite in mailed glove—
Can understand how words that would uplift
Pass by unheeded when the heavy heart
Is list'ning for a voice it may not hear,
While down wind-driven ways the roses drift,
Torn from their stems, as Love from Life, apart,
And Beauty's goal is but to grace a bier.

R. H. A.

May 1, 1899.

THE TIMES' HOME-STUDY CIRCLE.

Directed by Prof. Seymour Eaton

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GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD OF TODAY.

IV.—TURKEY.

By James Albert Woodburn, Ph.D.

INTRODUCTION: HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL.

WITH the fall of Constantinople in 1453 before the conquering Turk, the eastern empire of Rome came to an end—an event with which many writers date the beginning of modern history. How to get the Turk out of Europe has been a problem ever since. To the European body politic Turkish rule is an alien substance, like the proverbial thorn in the flesh. In 1853, 400 years after the fall of Constantinople, the prophecy went forth that Turkish rule in Europe, having filled out its alloted 400 years, should now come to an end. It was then that Nicholas, Czar of Russia, in conversation with the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg, called Turkey the "sick man." No doctor, it was thought, could restore the patient to health, and the matter of immediate concern was to agree about the dying man's inheritance. Acording to Nicholas's plan, the European provinces of Turkey—Servia, Bulgaria and Bosnia—were to be made independent states, and, with Moldavia and Wallachia, were to be placed under a Russian protectorate, while England was to appropriate Egypt and Candia. However, in spite of this and many similar schemes for the dismemberment of European Turkey, the Turkish power in Europe still abides, it becomes necessary in a series of lessons on the European governments of today to bring Turkey into consideration.

It is important to notice first the meaning of the statement that Turkey is alien to Europe. The government of Turkey is European only in a geographical sense. In civil and political ideas, in race and religion, in its governmental organization, Turkey is Asiatic, not European. The legislation of the Ottoman was founded originally upon the customs which prevailed upon the steppes and plateaus of Asia. The Turks were modified in their religion and their national life by their conversion to Islamism, but in their principles of government they are essentially what they were upon the Asiatic steppes. The difference between the government of Turkey and that of any free state of western Europe is so fundamental, so wide and deep and farreaching, that they are to be contrasted rather than compared. It is the contrast between barbarism and civilization. "Turkish rulers," says Mr. Freeman, "have nothing to do with Europe beyond the fact that they live and bear rule within her borders. It is hard to describe the actual state of things except by the use of words which belong to another state of things, and which when applied to the state of things which exist in Southeastern Europe, have no meaning. If we use such words as nation, people, government, law, sovereign, subject, we must give them all special and new definitions. Southeastern Europe contains nothing which corresponds to the meaning of those words in Western Europe."

Mr. Freeman reminds us that, while the Turk came into Europe as a conquering race, there has been between conquerors and conquered no coalescing, no assimilation, no coöperation. The Franks conquered Gaul and were soon assimilated in the general mass of the people. So, with the Lombards in Italy and the Saxons in England. But the Turks are as alien in Europe now, just as distinct from the mass of the people whose land they entered and over whom they bear rule, as they were 500 years ago. "They have not adopted the language and manners of the people of the land, nor have the people of the land adopted their language and manners. They have never become the countrymen of the people of the land; they still remain foreigners and oppressors. The so-called sovereign is in no sense the head of the people of the land, but is simply the head of the conquering strangers." Turkey in Europe is merely "an army of occupation."

This state of things indicates the great distinction, politically, between Turkey and Western Europe. It is a distinction to be accounted for by fundamental differences in race, language and religion. Above all, it is the Turkish religion which has prevented the assimilation of that race into the political and governmental life of Europe. It is this which has prevented the distinction between the conquered and conqueror from being. Overcome. As Mr. Freman points out, to the Englishman or American "subject" and "citizen" alike mean a man who is a member of a political community, and who has or may have a share in the choice of those who make and administer the laws. The sovereign Victoria is merely the head of the national body of which the citizen subjects are controlling members. But the Christian subjects of the Sultan are merely members of a body or race, which is held in subjection by a body, or race, of which the Sultan is the head. Thus, the Turkish government of non-Turkish subjects is clearly a government of military force. The non-Mussulmans are not and probably never can be members of the Turkish political community.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF TURKEY.

However, this Turkish political community, or nationality, is organized and governed on principles utterly foreign to the political thought of the American.

Turkey is an unlimited, absolute monarchy. It is impossible to study the government of Turkey as we would that of any government of Western Europe, because of the fact that Turkey has no constitutional organization. It is in the most emphatic sense an absolute monarchy. How its provinces are governed today or how they will be governed next week or next year, depends upon the caprice and will of a single man. Turkey's government is preëminently a government of men, of ruling functionaries; it is not a government of laws.

Of these ruling functionaries, we notice the following:

1. The Sultan. The Sultan is the constitution and the government. His will is law. He appoints and displaces as he pleases, and in the most willful manner. Without any known reason he may banish a minister to a distant part of his empire. He is now even more absolute than in former years; for the present Sultan, Abd-ul-Hamid II, a man of able parts, has drawn to himself much of the power formerly exercised by the sublime porte, or the cabinet.

As the Sultan's power is irresponsible, so his person is inviolable. He is the sacred, anointed ruler in direct descent from the house of Othman, the founder of the Ottoman empire. The present Sultan is the thirty-fourth in descent from Othman, the twenty-eighth since the fall of Constantinople. By the law of succession, the Sultan's crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman. All children born in the harem, which is considered a state institution, are legitimate, whether born of slave women or of free. The Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son only in case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

2. The Grand Vizier. Under the supreme direction of the Sultan the legislative and executive authority of the state is exercised by the high dignitary known as the grand vizier. He is the underhead of the temporal government, and may be known as the Prime Minister.

3. The Sheik ul-Islam. Corresponding to the grand vizier in affairs of state is the sheik ul-Islam or the "mufti" for the affairs of the church. This official is the highest Ottoman ecclesiastical functionary, and, as has been indicated, represents the Sultan in religious affairs as the grand vizier does in temporal affairs. These two high dignitaries are appointed by the Sultan, and may be removed by him. The sheik ul-Islam is appointed with the nominal concurrence of the "ulema," a body comprising the clergy and the chief functionaries of the law, over which the sheik ul-Islam presides, though he himself does not exercise priestly functions. The ulema comprises all the great judges, theologians, jurists, the great teachers of literature and of science who may be summoned by the sheik ul-Islam. As head of the church, the sheik ul-Islam has peculiar power and influence while in office. No Ottoman Sultan was ever deposed until after the mufti had issued a fetva (official opinion) against him; such a fetva once issued it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for the sovereign to retain his place.

4. The Sublime Porte. The grand vizier, as head of the government, is assisted by a privy council, which corresponds to what may be called a cabinet. This consists of the following officials, who preside, subject to the will of the Sultan: First, the grand vizier, the head of the cabinet; second, the sheik ul-Islam; third, Minister of the Interior; fourth, Minister of War; fifth, Minister of Worship; sixth, Minister of Public Instruction; seventh, Minister of Public Works; eighth, Minister of Finance; ninth, Minister of Marine; tenth, Minister of the Civil List. All these ministers are subject to the absolute power of the Sultan, and together they constitute the sublime porte.

The Sultan is bound by the Koran. Is this personal absolutism unmodified? Are there no laws by which the Sultan is bound? The fundamental laws of the empire are based upon the precepts of the Koran, and the absolute will of the Sultan is restrained only by the provision that he shall not contravene the accepted truths of the Mohammedan religion as laid down in the sacred books of the prophet. Next to the Koran the laws of the "Multeka," a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mohammed and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the sovereign, as well as upon his subjects. The code of laws of Solyman the Magnificent is also held in general obedience, though only as an emanation of human authority.

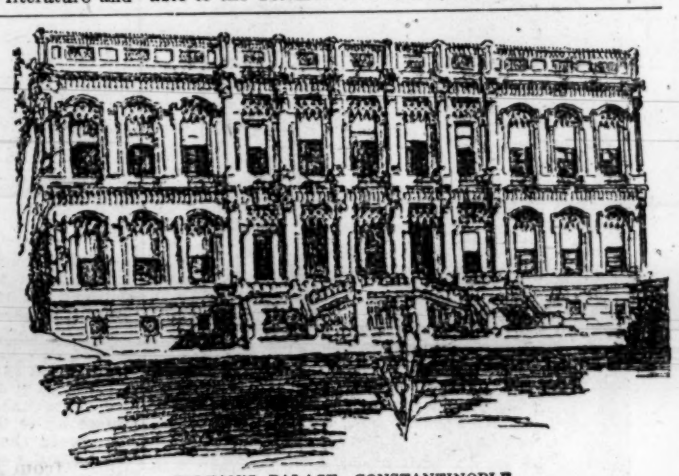
DIVISIONS OF THE EMPIRE.

The whole empire is divided into thirty-one governments or provinces (vilayets,) and these are subdivided into districts, sub-districts and communities. Over each vilayet is a vili, or governor-general, who is assisted by a provisional council. The sub-divisions of the empire are subjected to inferior authorities under the superintendence of the governor-geneal. Appointment to the lower divisions or a modification of the province may be made directly by the Sultan, as is sometimes done for political reasons.

There is no aristocracy in Turkey. The state is autocratic, not aristocratic. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to the highest offices in the state. Slaves are the only legally subordinate class. Manumitted slaves and persons of the lowest origin often attain the highest positions.

FOREIGN PROTECTION IN TURKEY.

Under the capitulations foreigners residing in Turkey are under the laws of their respective countries and are amenable for trial to a tribunal presided over by their Consul. Foreigners who own real property are amenable to the Ottoman civil courts, relative to their landed property. Cases between foreign and Turkish subjects are tried in the Ottoman courts, a dragoman, or interpreter of the foreign consulate being present to see that the law is properly carried out. If the decision be against the foreigner, his consulate executes the decision. Cases between two foreign subjects of different nationalities are tried in the consular court of the defendant.



SULTAN'S PALACE, CONSTANTINOPLE.



SULTAN OF TURKEY.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

Frequently reforms have been proposed for Turkey and occasionally constitutions have been drawn up for the administration of the empire. The latest constitution was "promulgated" by the present Sultan in 1876, but the constitution has never been put into execution, and under the present constitution of the Ottoman empire it probably never can be applied. Delays, postponements, evasions, duplicity, violated trusts, generations of disheartening experience by those who have hoped for reform all go to make us believe that the only good Turkish government is one that has become extinct. The best service the "sick man" can render the world is to give up the ghost.

James Albert Woodburn

University of Indiana.

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MADE HIM TIRED.

[Puck:] New Justice. Were you—h'm—ever arrested before?

Prisoner. Aw, say, Cully! Dis is no place fer kidding!

CRITICAL.

[Judge:] Agent. Would you like to buy any stove-blacking?

Young Wife (critically.) Er—yes. What colors have you?

DAYS IN VENICE.

ENCHANTED HOURS SPENT WITH THE QUEEN OF THE ADRIATIC.

By a Special Contributor.

A GOOD part of the journey from Florence to Bologna was made through tunnels, which followed one another in such rapid succession that we had barely time to breathe a sigh of relief on emerging into fresh air and sunshine, before the train plunged again into smoky darkness, rendered all the more disagreeable by contrast with the occasional brief glimpses of lovely landscape.

The old university town of Bologna has a character and a charm all its own. The streets are mostly narrow, crooked and hopelessly entangled, but now and again they open unexpectedly into large irregular squares, where fine old palaces look down on playing fountains and in the wider streets the first floor of each building projects out over the sidewalk, forming a long succession of cool arcades, which protect one alike from sun and rain. As we intended leaving for Venice on the evening train, we had only about six hours in which to see everything, so determined for once to make a business of sight-seeing, and accordingly hired a guide—a shabby genteel, elderly man, with long, thin, curly hair and a shiny spot



SANTA BARBARA.

on the back of his coat, where his folded hands had been in the habit of resting for probably many years—who promised to show us everything in the town and surrounding country in six hours. And we did see everything, from the two tall, ungainly brick towers which lean toward each other with an amusingly rakish air, as though remarking: "Pisa isn't the only town that possesses a leaning tower," down to the lowest crypt of the oldest church, besides taking a flying drive out to the beautiful cemetery, or Campo Santo, which lies several miles outside the walls, and is a labyrinth of arcades, interspersed with wide flower-filled courts.

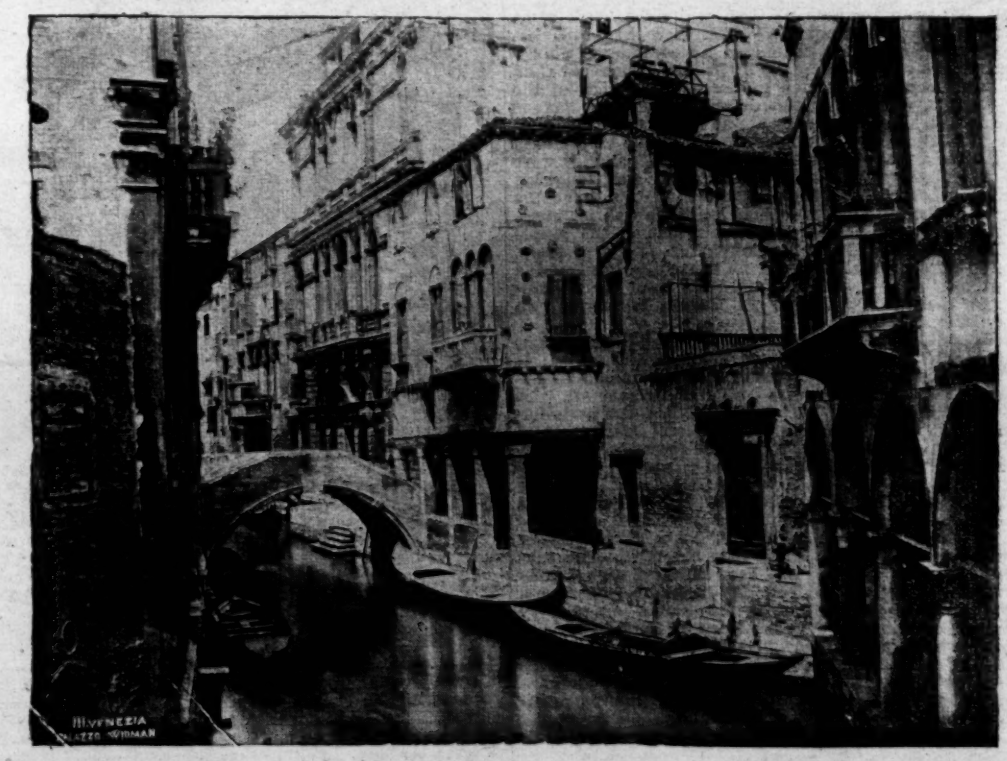
The result of this prodigious feat of sight-seeing was that the impression we carried away of Bologna was merely a confused jumble of churches, great and small, frescoes, paintings, court yards, monuments, fountains, arcades, the whole presided over by the two tipsy towers. One thing which, however, remained quite distinct in my mind's eye, was the court of the old university, where the walls are literally covered from ceiling to floor with the coats of arms of ancient families, noble, and even royal, whose sons were students there during the Middle Ages, when the fame of the university was so widespread. To one who had studied heraldry, this court would present an inexhaustible fund of interest. It was some time after 6 o'clock when we left Bologna, and then came a weary journey of five hours in a badly-lighted railway carriage, with nothing to do but flatten one's nose against the window pane in a vain attempt to make out something of the flying black landscape. At last a grand, full moon rose majestically from behind a low range of hills, and it was not long after that a quivering line of silver below told us we had come to the water, when the fast-flying train, slowing up, crept warily onto the long railway bridge connecting Venice with the mainland. It seemed a long time before we pulled slowly into the flaring lamp-light of the station, and the guard called Venezia! Venezia! as he ran the length of the train, throwing open the doors.

There was the usual bustle and confusion, the shouting of porters, and the hurrying about of passengers looking up their luggage, and it was hard to realize that we were in Venice; but, the prosaic trunks being finally looked after, we hurried toward the far end of the station and out upon the wide stone platform beyond. There was no longer any doubt as to our being in Venice, for before us stretched the broad waters of the lagoon, narrowing into the grand canal, a little farther down, and shimmering in the moonlight, while the buildings opposite stood out against the sky in great dark masses, casting deep shadows across the water. Gondolas were drawn up to the broad steps, and we were soon seated in one of them, gliding across the lagoon, no sound breaking the stillness but the slow dip, dip of the long oar, and the rippling of the water. The hotel to which we were going was at the entrance to the grand canal, but the gondolier, seeing we were strangers and probably thinking a longer way would bring a larger fee, took us through a labyrinth of dark, narrow canals, coming out again almost at the same spot. But I, for my part, should have been quite willing to float about all night long, for the irresistible enchantment of Venice had taken complete possession of me; the work-a-day world, with its greatness and smallness, was forgotten and I scarcely breathed for fear the charm would be broken, and this silent dream city disappear before my eyes. The splash of the oar sounded strangely hollow between the high, dark walls which rose on either side of us, and the weird, low call of the gondolier before crossing a canal or turning a corner, gave one an indescribable thrill. Now and then there was a break in the walls, where some tiny street divided the houses, and a low bridge spanned the water, lighted by stray rays of moonlight which found their way through the opening; and the people who appeared on the moonlit bridges coming from the darkness, and disappearing into the darkness, were quite phantom-like enough to be dream people. But everything earthly comes to an end, and so in time we stopped at the gondola steps of the hotel, long after the other guests arriving by the night train had been stowed away.

It is difficult to decide which is the more attractive, Venice bewitched by the soft moonlight and full of mystery, or Venice under a dazzling blue sky glowing with the rich, warm tints which meet and please the eye at every turn. We had planned an excursion to Murano, an island lying a little to the east of Venice, and early one afternoon started forth in a gondola to follow the windings of the many crooked canals which separated us from the landing place of the small steam launch plying between the islands. The sun was warm and the water fairly swarmed with small boys, who swam about like so many fish, diving from the bridges and jumping out from doorways, while the little girls paddled about on the steps; and in one place, we saw a baby tied securely to a post at a doorway, where he sat quite alone beating the water with his dimpled fists and chuckling with glee at the splash. There is a law against swimming in the canal, but the laws in Venice are not at all troublesome, and the men who are supposed to enforce this particular law probably remember their own keen enjoyment of the forbidden sport, and are astonishingly blind and deaf when they cross the bridges.



A GLIMPSE THROUGH A STREET.

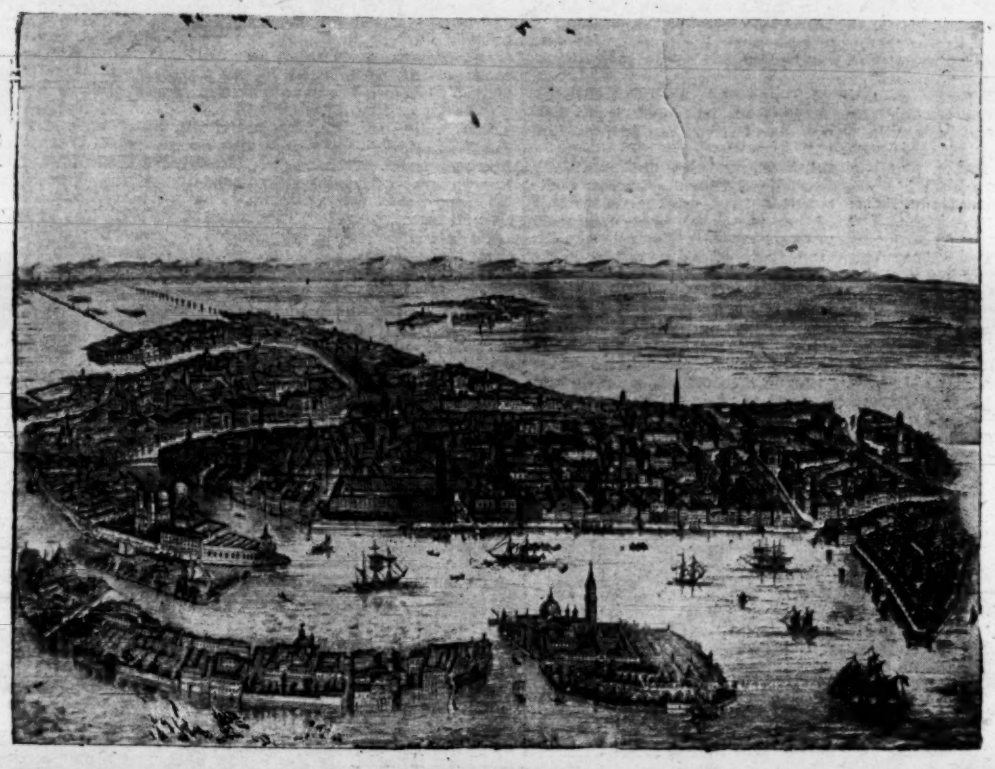


A VENETIAN PALACE.

As we turned into one canal a picture spread itself out before us. From the doors of a church which opened onto a small square came a procession, headed by a number of acolytes in red and white, carrying lighted candles in tall brass candlesticks, after which came several priests in long glittering robes, who chanted a solemn air as they walked. Following the priests, a long line of children, the girls in white and the little boys, some of them too small to walk alone, dressed, as one sees the child St. John represented in paintings, with a sheepskin reaching to the knees, passed under one arm and fastened on the opposite shoulder. In their hands were small crosses of wood, each one ornamented

by a bow of red ribbon. A large number of the congregation followed, some singing with the priests, and several occupied in coaxing a tiny wayward St. John who refused to walk with the others. Gondolas were gathered in the canal, at the steps of the piazza, and near a small bridge which spanned the water at this point. Up and down the canal, draperies were hung over the balcony railings, varying in kind and quality, from a rich velvet curtain hanging from a first floor balcony, to an old red tablecloth, flying from a higher window. The gondoliers, leaning on their oars, bared their heads respectfully as the procession trailed in an irregular line over the piazza and across the bridges, when it disappeared between the houses.

Our trip to Murano and visit to the glass factories there proved very enjoyable, but as it was still early when we returned to Venice we decided to walk back to our hotel, through the fascinating little passageways which run in and out between the houses, without name,



A BIRDSEYE VIEW OF VENICE.

number or plan. According to the map, St. Mark's square was in a straight line from the landing place, and it seemed quite a short walk, but that was before we had learned by experience to distrust even Baedeker's map of Venice. The passage we chose as the most promising led us in between tall houses, where we could touch the walls on either side, and where a perpetual twilight reigned, into courts and across bridges, through market places and out into piazzas of every shape and size, but never too small to have a church at one side. We looked into all the churches, not knowing what treasures of art we might find reposing in obscure side chapels. In this way we came across the church of Santa Maria Formosa, for which we had searched several times without success, and here, at one of the side altars, is Palma Vecchio's beautiful painting of Santa Barbara. It forms the center of a large altar piece, and on either side are pictures of other saints; but our attention was all absorbed by the noble figure of Santa Barbera, painted in exquisitely blended colors, rich but subdued. This exploring was very delightful, but we had long since lost ourselves and had not the faintest idea of the direction in which St. Mark's Square lay. After two hours' wandering and just as we had given up hoping to extricate ourselves from the maze into which we had recklessly plunged, we passed under an archway and found ourselves in front of San Marco. The sun was setting, its last rays lingering on the domes of the church so beloved by the Venetians; the great square was dotted with scattered groups of people and the pigeons were whirring about the eaves of the buildings seeking a resting place for the night. Beyond, one could see the two fateful columns, at the water's edge. We passed through the lovely old court of the Doge's Palace and out onto the Riva, catching a passing glimpse of the Bridge of Sighs, standing out, beautiful in the evening light, against the dark background of the gloomy canal.

ADELE M. DONOVAN.

GROSS MISCONCEPTION.

[Washington Star:] "It's too bad," said the Chicago litterateur. "I suppose I'll merely have to call it a coincidence and back down."

"What's the trouble?"

"I went to the theater last night and saw a play which I was dead sure had been plagiarized from something I wrote."

"There's no use. I learned that the accredited author is Shakespeare. And he's dead."

SHE KNEW.

[Boston Transcript:] First Young Woman. Let's see; who wrote "Pickwick Papers?"

Second Ditto. Dickens.

(The Lie.) Of course, I couldn't for the moment think of his name.

(The Trap.) He was the author of "Pendennis" and "Under Two Flags," you know.

(Caught.) Oh, yes, I know.

ONE SOURCE OF PRIDE.

[Tit-Bits:] Mrs. Peck. You haven't the spirit of a mouse. Why, you would never have even proposed to me if I hadn't made you do it.

N. Peck. I guess that's so. That is the only thing about the whole affair that I have any reason to be proud of.

THE CAPTAIN'S YARNS.

III—THE DEVIL ON BOARD.

By a Special Contributor.

"YES, sir, we picked up the devil at sea on the ship Samaritan and a devil of a time we had with him," said Capt. Dexter, of that staunch British ship, on meeting the writer at Portland, Or., on his last voyage. "Many a hearty laugh have I had since then, when I recall the startled look on the faces of the crew when His Satanic Majesty came aboard, but it was no joke at the time, for during many long, anxious hours I thought I should never laugh again.

"The Samaritan was on a voyage from England to Brazil and, having picked up the east trades about four degrees north of the line, we crossed in 28:37 west longitude. Shortly afterward we encountered a hurricane from the east that lasted nearly four days and, the cargo shifting, the ship lay on her beam ends. For three days and nights we worked like beavers trying to get her on an even keel, but for all we accomplished we might as well have saved our labors. She lay with her lee scuppers dead under water, and every time I'd put some sail on her to try and lift her around, I thought it would be the last of the ship and all on board.

"Between noon and 5 o'clock on the third day that we were in this critical position the wind seemed to increase in violence, but as the sun went down the storm moderated somewhat, though the seas were still running as high as the lower yards, and the ship was constantly swept by a deluge of green water from stem to quarter. About 10:30, as the wind gave evidence of going down and I had had no sleep for three days, I peeled off my oilskins and sea boots and, leaving word to be called immediately should any change take place, I lay down on a cot for a nap.

"I could not have more than gone to sleep when I was awakened by the most appalling yelling on deck. Without waiting even to don by oilskins and boots, I rushed up the companion way to the poop to witness a sight which almost paralyzed me. By the dim light burning in the galley I could see the entire crew, which with two exceptions was composed of Lascars, huddled together in the galley like a drove of frightened sheep, their eyes staring and their faces drawn into an expression of abject terror.

"My chief officer made his way to me and reported that a few minutes before, something—just what, he did not pretend to even guess—had been shipped aboard. The men for'ard said it was the devil and that since he had come aboard after them and was bound to get them anyway, it was useless to attempt to save the ship. So they absolutely refused to stir from the galley. I made my way carefully along the life line on the center bridge to the mainmast, and from there I could see the object indistinctly. But I could hear it above the noise of the storm and concluded that we had shipped same sea monster. With every roll of the ship, it would pass across the deck, leaving a wake of liquid fire in its track, and the crunching, grinding sounds it emitted and the bang with which it struck the pumps and bulwarks were enough to strike terror into men far less superstitious than my crew of Lascars.

"Realizing that, whatever the stranger was, devil or sea monster, something must be done quickly to make it fast before it damaged the pumps and thus exposed us to destruction in case a sea should start the hatches, I made my way back to the quarterdeck. Then, above the roaring of the waves, the shrieking and bellowing of the wind and the unearthly sounds created by the devil, I made my mates and white steward understand that the devil must be made fast and that, as the crew were utterly helpless, we must do it ourselves. We worked our way across the bridge and by a lucky cast of an inch line succeeded in getting a turn on our midnight visitor as it rolled to leeward. It was pitch dark, the only light visible on deck being the phosphorescent glow caused by the devil in its passage. My chief officer jumped from the bridge to the deck and on the next lurch of the ship, took a turn of the line on the 'midship starboard bits and thus made it fast. But, do all we could, the crew would not budge from the galley, for the devil, fast or loose, was all the same to them. I must confess that since I had got his majesty safely lashed to the deck so that he could do no further damage, I was in no hurry to investigate him until daylight. Although my mate had made the monster fast, he had no more idea what it was than I had, for he had hastily scrambled back to the bridge. It was about 1 o'clock when we made him fast, but I did not turn in any more that night, and the crew did not move from the galley, but held a protracted meeting to offer prayers to their gods for deliverance.

"At the first streak of daylight, the weather having by this time moderated considerably. I went forward to investigate our find. At first, I could not distinguish our strange visitor in the dim light, but could see that it was covered with a solid mass of barnacles. Accompanied by Mr. Marsh and the steward, each armed with an ax, we made our way to it. Now what do you think that this devil which we had picked up almost in the middle of the South Atlantic Ocean, proved to be? You could not guess in a lifetime, for it was nothing more than a pipe of port wine, so covered with barnacles that, when it came aboard the sharp edges of the shells crunching along the decks, combined with the roar of the storm, produced such a weird sound in the darkness that I freely forgive my Lascars for believing it to be devils' voices. These sounds, with the phosphorescent fire, were enough to freeze any man's blood in his veins.

"From what ship the cask came, or when she was wrecked, I have never been able to learn, for it had evidently been in the water so long that all marks by which it might have been identified had been obliterated, unless they were destroyed by us in chopping off the barnacles. Next day we opened it and, as by this time the Samaritan was on an even keel and bowling along at a twenty-knot gait, we sampled the contents, drinking good luck to the devil. The wine had only a very slight salty taste, some sea water having evidently seeped through the cask, so I filled all the empty bottles I had aboard and have given one to each of my friends. It is a memento of the cask which came near destroying a fine four-masted ship and thirty-four human lives, for I am confident that, had we not made it fast, it would have broken the pumps and broken through the deck, judging by the way in which it cut up everything in its track. It is that wine which some of your citizens prize today more than that of the finest vintage."

WOMEN OF NOTE.

Queen Margherita of Italy speaks German fluently, and generally uses that language when she meets German artists.

Mrs. Henry Siegel, wife of the New York and Chicago merchant, has graduated in law from the New York University.

Rudyard Kipling has but one sister, and she is now engaged to an English army officer in the staff corps stationed somewhere in India.

Melba, the prima donna, is an excellent whistler, and is reported as saying that she always whistles the music of a new part before trying to sing it.

Mme. Calve, after a winter's absence from the operatic stage, will make her reappearance next month at the Grand Opera at Paris as Ophelia in Thomas's "Hamlet."

Queen Victoria intends to place a white marble bust of Prince Alfred of Coburg in the corridor at Windsor Castle, and a similar memorial will be put in the Prince Consort's mausoleum at Frogmore.

Miss Elizabeth Brown, the English astronomical observer, who has just died, observed several total eclipses of the sun, going in 1887 to Kineshma, near Moscow; in 1889 to Trinidad, and in 1896 to Vadso, in Lapland.

The Queen has a great and truly English love for fragrant flowers of what might be termed the old-fashioned kind, such as mignonette, wall-flowers and honeysuckle. These are dearer to her than the choicest orchids or other exotics.

The young Duchess of Marlborough and several other ladies of much wealth and rank are going in for falconry. It is an expensive form of sport, an ordinary hawk costing as much as $500, and requiring quite an outlay for maintenance and training.

Mrs. Ella Knowles Haskell of Helena, Mont., who has just retired from the assistant Attorney-Generalship of that State, was the first and only woman to hold that place. She was elected by the Populists, is a native of New Hampshire, and a graduate of Bates College.

The European papers have been printing a ridiculous paragraph, which states that Mrs. Lee, mother of the Countess of Waldersee, who lately died at Berlin, was the widow of Gen. R. E. Lee. As a matter of fact, the father of the Countess was a rich New York wholesale grocer.

By the will of Mrs. Watkins Elting of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Vassar College receives $8000 to found a scholarship in honor of her father, the income to be awarded "to those needy students of the college who give promise of earnest and practical work in the promotion of education."

Miss Beulah Cooper Hubbell of Des Moines, Iowa, who is to be married to Count Carl Axel Wachtmeister of Sweden, is a great-granddaughter of James Fenimore Cooper. The Count is a member of the Swedish diplomatic service, and at present is stationed at Chicago as secretary of the Swedish-Norwegian Consulate.

The will of Mrs. Harriet Frothingham Wolcott, stepmother of Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts distributes $32,500 to various charities. Of this sum the Massachusetts General Hospital gets $25,000. To the Hampton Normal and Industrial School, Hampton Va., is given $3000; to the North Bennett Industrial School, Boston, ownership rights valued at $2500, and to the Tuskegee Normal and Agricultural Institute, $2000.

Viscountess Deerhurst, who has just presented to the Count an heir to the ancient English title and estates, was born in a squatter's cabin on a section of prairie land near Farmington, Ill. Her maiden name was Virginia Daniels. Her father, William Daniels, was originally an English gardener. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, with their daughter, emigrated to California. There Mr. Daniels died, the widow afterward marrying Col. C. W. Bonynge, whom the discovery of gold on the Pacific Coast had made wealthy. Bonynge took his family to London, where the beauty of the daughter, Virginia made a sensation.

THE AUTHOR OF "THE CHOIR INVISIBLE"

By a Special Contributor.

EVERY afternoon, whether the sun shines or not, a tall, dignified gentleman walks down the stone steps of a plain-looking private residence at No. 1421 K street, in Washington, and disappears along one of the adjacent avenues. He is erect and almost soldierly in appearance, his hair is gray and his mustache shows the white marks of time. There is a kindly but fearless look in the eyes that twinkle behind the gold-rimmed spectacles. The dignity of demeanor and innate charm of manner strongly suggest the southern gentleman of a type fast passing away. This tall gentleman is the most celebrated Kentuckian in Washington, and one of the most successful writers of fiction of the last decade of the nineteenth century.

Ten years ago James Lane Allen was tasting the first fruits of a hard-earned literary success, and was emerging from a struggle with poverty such as few American authors have known. With his own hand and brain he has made for himself a way that is now one of distinguished ease. He has probably reached a wider audience than any living American writer, and in strange contrast with the scope of his hearing is the absolute lack of knowledge concerning his life. A vast clientele knows him as the author of a book that has passed the hundredth thousand, but it is quite another thing to be in touch with the temperament of the man who created John Gray and the sweet sisterhood that has for its ornaments Sister Dolorosa and Amy Falconer.

A certain reserve has characterized James Lane Allen, precluding the encroachments of a curious public. His own life has remained the thing apart from his success, and as that success has crowded him more and more into the world's gaze, he has remained the same dignified gentleman as when in the years ago he walked hand in hand through the Bluegrass fields with the children of his fancy. He is thoroughly identified in life and letters with Kentucky, and his triumph has not meant an alienation from the original "locale."

Years have passed since he last lived in Kentucky, and far from his own people drew their pictures and opened his gallery to the reading world. In the Avondale hills of Cincinnati, where the hills of Kentucky were only a misty blue across the Ohio, he wrote the idyls of that commonwealth, and in New York and in Washington he has done the work that has put him in the front rank of American literary men.

In a pleasant room on the third floor of the house at No. 1421 K street, Allen is working on what he calls his first novel. It is a cheery apartment with a large window facing the northwest, and absolutely bare of ornaments. There are no books around, not even a photograph. Through the window there is a view of house-tops, with here and there a patch of green and an occasional clump of trees. Every morning at 9 o'clock finds the author at his desk, which stands alongside the window. From 9 o'clock until noon Allen is hard at work. All his work is done with a stub pen. It is later copied by his stenographer. He writes leisurely and with great care. He never allows himself to be hurried, and is one of the few authors who are absoultely blind to the beck of the publisher. The first draft of his work in manuscript is a mere mould in which the remaining thoughts are cast and reshaped, and from which the story issues in its complete form.

Allen spends every afternoon out of doors. He is an enthusiastic cyclist. One of his favorite rides is around the Capitol and down the broad avenue in front of the Congressional Library. When he is in New York, and he lived there until the winter of 1898, he invariably dined out. In Washington, however, he is applying himself more strenuously to his work and dines at his boarding-house. At night there is a theater, vaudeville, concert or opera. He is a lover of music. He caught the first melody in his childhood when the note of the candinal reached his ear in the Kentucky forest-land.

Individually, James Lane Allen personifies the gentleman. He is cordial in his welcome, but never demonstrative; enthusiastic without being effusive. There is sincerity in his greeting and warmth. He talks with grace and dignity. His voice is rather low, but his enunciation is admirably distinct. He is one of the most accessible of the really famous men of America. He abhors superficiality, and is outspoken in his sentiments.

The author of "The Choir Invisible" has taken all of his characters from life, or rather, from the elements of experience and observation as revalued and made concrete by the imagination. Contrary to the general impression, there are no originals for the people of his imagination. Only with his short stories is there any semblance of working models. "King Solomon of Kentucky" was based on an actual incident in early Kentucky life. The only clew to the celebrated parson in "The Choir Invisible" was a slab bearing his name in the Episcopal Church at Lexington, Ky.

Once in Kentucky I asked James Lane Allen why he had written so much about his native State, and he said: "I know that the two elements underlying the success of any writer are these—a love of his subject and a knowledge of it. Some write with the necessary knowledge and without the love; others, with the requisite love, but without the knowledge."

Allen believes that all literary work, whether imaginative or otherwise, must have the basic element of goodness. No writer has enjoyed his works more. His success has been built on genuine happiness, growing out of love of his work and its mission.

James Lane Allen created a new southern literature, impressing upon it his own personality. He believes that the first era in southern letters is past, having spent its force mainly on the literature of the negro, the creole, the mountaineer, the cracker and the Anglo-Saxon type of a lower degree of civilization. Eventually, he thinks, there will be absolutely new growths in the southern literature forced into existence by the outburst of new ideas representing new stages of progress.

Allen deprecates the notion of the author reading from his own works. He was on the platform from 1890 until 1893, but it was practically necessity that placed him there. He is of the opinion that it is an American custom, without precedent. "In the German, Russian, Scandinavian literatures," said Mr. Allen, "there are no instances. In England there is very little. Englishmen who have read from their own works have done so in this country. It is the American way. The author began as a lecturer, and out of it grew the modern lyceum. Originally the purpose was instruction. Now it has come to be amusement."

Allen comes from Virginia ancestry, with Scotch-Irish antecedents. His grandfathers on both sides were soldiers, and he is related to many of the most distinguished families of the South.

His father was Richard Allen and his mother Helen Foster. Both had considerable fortunes, but the recklessness of the father resulted in a gradual shrinkage of estate. James Lane Allen was born in a handsome two-story brick country home on the Versailles pike, seven miles from Lexington, in the far-famed blue-grass lands. It is a most beautiful country, with rolling lands and picturesque woods. Here the boy spent his early childhood, alone often with nature. When he was 4 years old the family estate passed out of their hands, and his mother moved to a small area of land, which came to her in the division of her father's estate. The new home where Allen was to complete his youth and begin his early manhood, was only two miles and a half from Lexington.

His mother was a woman of rare charms and gracious manner. From his earliest childhood, Lane Allen was much in her company. She was his first teacher. The enforced solitude when a child directed the whole course of Allen's life. In 1868, Allen matriculated at Transylvania University at Lexington. He entered under a serious financial handicap. His father had just failed in business, and he was forced to walk to Lexington every day and return. Often he was insufficiently clothed, and one winter he was without underwear. He suffered much from exposure, and his health in later years showed the results. Allen's first college distinction was the fact that he was the tallest man in his class. He is remembered today as a finished classical scholar, and was the best student in Greek in the history of the institution. He detested mathematics, but was careful and painstaking in his studies.

It was while at college, when he was 21 years of age, that his father died. The absolute care of his family devolved upon him, and it was to remain many years. In 1872 he graduated with honors.

For the next twelve years he was either a school teacher, a private tutor or a college professor.

In student days at Transylvania he had written considerable verse, and had translated some of Schiller's poems into English. From his earliest manhood he had entertained a profound dislike for fiction. He detested a novel, and looked even with disdain upon the modern standard romancer. Upon his return to Lexington he felt an irresistible impulse to write.

In 1884 Allen had yet to read his first novel. During that year some one placed in his hands a copy of Henry James's "Portrait of a Lady." Allen read it with the critical mind of a pedagogue. To him the work fairly bristled with incongruities. His criticism took the form of a paper, entitled "The First Page of the 'Portrait of a Lady,'" his first prose production.

He sent the paper to the Critic, and to his inexpressible delight, it was accepted. He received a check for $8. In the fullness of his joy he resolved to devote his first literary earnings to art. He took the first train to Cincinnati, and heard the production of "The Messiah." Thrilled by the music of the great Handel oratorio, his fancy took wing in verse. On the train home he wrote a poem, "In Midwinter." He sent it to Harper's, and it was accepted.

In 1884, with $200 in his pocket, he went to New York. He was without influence, because he sought no influence, being determined that whatever happened, he, and he alone, should be responsible.

Allen lived first in a wretched room at No. 140 East Thirty-first street. It was a top floor room, miserably furnished, and there was seldom a fire in the winter. Up to the time of his arrival in New York he had not written a line of fiction.

His calm resolve to make a way to literature startled and even amused the New York magazine editors. But he was sincere in his determination, and confident of eventual success. One of his first articles was "Types of American Women in Henry James." It was taken by the Continent, which was then in the height of its popularity. With infinite toil and after exhaustive research, Allen compiled an article on the "Early American Magazines," but there was no purchaser. It went from magazine to magazine, but always came back. In later years it was published serially in the New York Evening Post. An essay on "Poe" attracted attention, as well as a scholarly paper on "Literary Circles in Balzac's Time." The latter elicited a favorable criticism from the celebrated English reviewer, Edmund Yates.

Naturally, Kentucky was the home of his first creations. Kentucky was always the land of promise. Disappointed over the failure of his classical and critical work to take, he applied himself to fiction. Amid the scenes of his earlier childhood, and with characters whose traits and temperaments he knew so well, he made his début as a story writer, with a sketch called "Too Much Momentum," which was accepted by the Harpers in 1887. His only other story, written during the first years in New York, was an Italian sketch, "Part of an Old Story."

These years that saw the first fruits of Allen's fancy were bitter years. He knew what it was to be hungry and cold, yet Allen's spirit was never crushed.

Allen realized that the only place where he could live and continue his work was Kentucky. Just at this time Charles Egbert Craddock had made her first success, and a new literary star had risen over the Cumberland Mountains. There was a tremendous interest in the scene of her work. Before leaving for Kentucky, Allen secured from the editors of Harper's Magazine the promise of their consideration of a contemplated article on the Cumberland Mountains. He arranged with the Evening Post to write a series of letters from Kentucky. His letters were not only accepted, but his remuneration was doubled with each succeeding communication.

It was the first time that the lowlands of Kentucky had been invaded. It was a new field, and a new writer had explored it. It was while traveling through the pleasant fields that his famous short stories suggested themselves. The visit to the Trappist monks had led to the conception of "Father Palemon," and "The White Cowl" paved the way for the succeeding stories that formed the contents of his first book, "Flute and Violin," which was published in 1890. It was followed a year later by "The Blue-Grass Region of Kentucky." Then there was a prompt recognition of the Kentucky author.

In the early nineties, Allen lived for the most part in Kentucky, residing for two years at Cynthiana. In 1891 he moved to Cincinnati, where he wrote "John Gray," and the following year he went to Europe in search of health. His next work was "A Kentucky Cardinal," in 1891, followed in 1894 by a "Summer in Arcady." "Aftermath" was written in 1895, and "The Choir Invisible" between the autumn of 1896 and the spring of 1897.

In 1895, as a matter of preference, James Lane Allen moved to New York, where he resided until the winter of 1898, when he went temporarily to Washington.

The story of the naming of "The Choir Invisible," his most successful book, is interesting. The book is a revision of "John Gray." It was the original intention of Mr. Allen, as well as his publisher, to retain the first name. The agents of the house were on their way to California, and every arrangement made for a thorough advertisement of the book as "John Gray."

One morning Allen received a message from the publishers. It was suggested to him that it would be advisable to change the name of the book. "We can reach our agents by wire," it was said, "before they get to San Francisco. We must have the name, if there is to be a change, at once."

"Give me two hours," replied the author.

Allen went to his home at No. 88 Madison avenue, and bowed his head upon his desk. Suddenly the words of George Eliot's famous poem came to his mind:

"So shall I join the choir invisible,
Whose music is the gladness of the world."

"I have it," said Allen.

Two hours later the title of the most successful volume of American fiction in twenty-five years had been telegraphed to San Francisco. I. F. MARCOSSON.



JAMES LAE ALLEN (FROM MOST RECENT PHOTO.)

COREAN PUNISHMENT.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat:] A youth in Kunsan, Korea, recently cut his hair to displease his parents. The latter were so enraged and grieved at this conduct that they "looked upon him as dead," and, calling in their relatives and friends, went through the ceremony for the dead, sacrifices being offered and wailing indulged in. The incorrigible youth was a stoic spectator through it all, sitting quietly by himself, and when tired he made his way to the dispensary of Dr. Drew (from whom the account is drawn) and reported the progress of the services. For a month no notice was taken of the boy by his parents other than giving him his food. He has taken to wearing foreign clothing.

NO WONDER.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] "Romeo threw a wonderful amount of feeling into his reading of the lines, 'He jokes at scars who never felt a wound.'" "Yes. The stage-manager tells me the poor fellow is suffering from an awful case of vaccination."

OVERRATED.

[Brooklyn Life:] Mrs. Madison. I heard that that Mrs. Beacon from Boston is a brilliant conversationalist, Mrs. Upton. Well, she isn't. I met her at a musicale yesterday, and she hardly had a word to say.

GREATEST INTERNATIONAL LAWSUIT.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON AMONG THE JURISTS IN THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

By a Special Contributor.

ON MAY 17 ex-President Benjamin Harrison will sail for Paris to take part in the most momentous and important lawsuit of recent years. It will be held before an august international tribunal of arbitration. The parties at law are the government of Great Britain and the government of Venezuela, backed by the government of the United States. It will settle the question that four years ago nearly precipitated an Anglo-American war.

Ex-President Harrison, who is chief counsel for Venezuela, after nearly three years devoted to a thorough investigation of all of the claims involved, has come to the conclusion that England has rights in only a narrow eastern strip of the disputed territory. He will contend for the Venezuelan government that the proper boundary should be in the neighborhood of the fifty-ninth parallel of longitude, whereas Great Britain has claimed westward beyond the sixty-third parallel of longitude, taking a number of exceedingly valuable gold mines in which British capital is now interested. This contention of counsel will come as a surprise both to American and to British interests, and it is a great source of gratification to the Venezuelan government.

The cause of this most notable lawsuit of modern times was Great Britain's persistent refusal to submit to arbitration the boundary-line dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela. The United States took no stand as to what was the true boundary line between the countries, but only insisted that Great Britain should submit to the arbitration so frequently urged by Venezuela, in order that the true line might be determined. On Great Britain's refusal the memorable message of President Cleveland was issued, and this country determined to find out for itself, by thorough investigation, the true line.

A commission, consisting of David J. Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States, R. H. Alvey, F. R. Coudert, Daniel C. Gilman and Andrew D. White, was appointed by the United States to determine the boundary. The commission collected a great mass of information, but it was not necessary for it to complete its work. Great Britain finally consented to arbitration, and agreed to a plan, after a long correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Richard Olney, Secretary of State of the United States. After that the United States had no further official interest in the question. A treaty was arranged between Venezuela and Great Britain agreeing to take as final the decision of a tribunal of arbitration as to the disputed boundary.

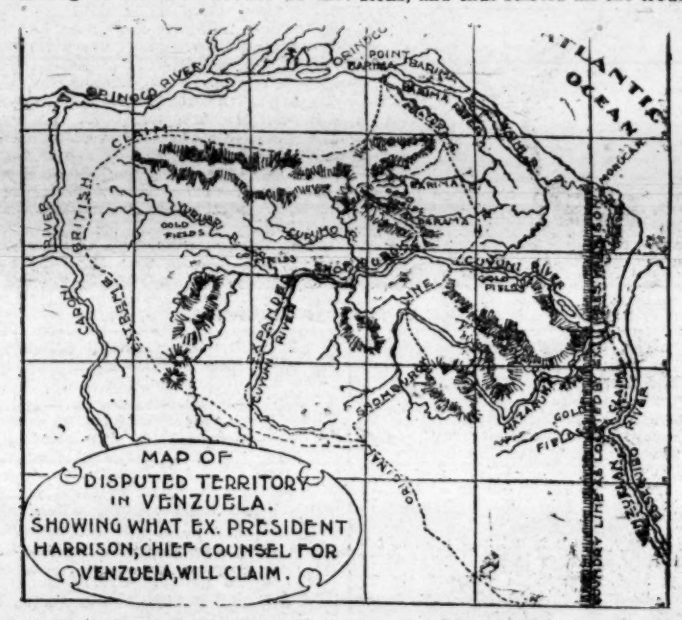
It is pointed out by Gen. Harrison and his associate counsel that this tribunal is more like the great courts of justice than any other that has sat in an international dispute. Tribunals in such cases, they say, have been too much the conferences of the representatives of the disputing nations rather than the consultations of judges to whom the parties are quite indifferent. Venezuela has no direct representative upon this tribunal. It is made up of Sir Charles Russell, Lord Chief Justice of England (succeeding Lord Herschel, recently deceased,) and Justice Richard Henn Collins on the part of Great Britain, Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, on the part of Venezuela, and Prof. Martens of the University of St. Petersburg, selected by these four. It had been provided that should the four named members be unable to choose a fifth within four months, King Oscar of Norway and Sweden was to select the fifth, but the use of this provision did not become necessary.

Though the treaty of arbitration had been finally ratified in June, 1897, it was not until January, 1898, that definite measures were taken toward having the case of Venezuela properly presented before the tribunal. Then Gen. Harrison, a man of prestige by reason of his having been President of the United States, and a man of thorough legal ability, was called to New York and engaged as chief counsel for Venezuela. There was an immense task before him. The documentary evidence extends over four centuries. Gen. Harrison at the time knew little more of the case than many other readers of newspapers and periodicals. Though Venezuela had for a number of years appealed to the United States for assistance in her dispute with Great Britain, and though Secretary Blaine, like other Secretaries of State, had had some correspondence with Great Britain on the subject, yet the case was only a minor incident in Harrison's administration, and did not take on anything like that acute form which it began to assume early in the administration of his successor, President Cleveland.

From the date of his employment as counsel for Venezuela, something over fifteen months ago, until the present time, Gen. Harrison has given his entire time to this great case. His law office in Indianapolis has not been used by him, and he has worked at his home. Scarcely a day has passed on which he has not spent the usual business hours of a lawyer, from 9 to 4 o'clock, on this case. Considering that he is a public man, with many urgent requests for use of his time in politics and other business affairs, he has led almost a secluded life. His sojourn in the Adirondacks last summer was only a change of work shop, not a vacation.

In this boundary dispute the Venezuelans and the British are the successors, respectively, of the Spanish and the Dutch. The controversy touches many points of historic and romantic interest, beginning with the times of the Spanish discovery and conquests in South America. The disputed territory itself was the much-sought El Dorado of the Spanish and English adventurers. The Dutch, in the long struggle of the Netherlands against Spanish tyranny and inquisition attacked their enemy along these far-away coasts, and cut off many of the treasure ships that carried to Spain the means of maintaining her long and cruel wars. It was by settlement in territory claimed by Spain, and while at war with that country, that the Dutch got a foothold in Guiana, and by treaty of Munster in 1648, after the thirty-years' war in Europe, received a grant from Spain of territorial rights in Guiana. What is now British Guiana was held for 166 years by the Dutch. By conquest and treaty it was finally ceded to Great Britain in 1814.

The evidence submitted in this international lawsuit is particularly voluminous for the two and a half centuries since the treaty of 1648, which gave no well-defined boundary between Spanish and Dutch possessions, and thus started all the trouble. There are Dutch documents, complete and well connected, from The Hague; Spanish documents, incomplete, scattered, gathered with great labor from archives, without index, at Seville. There was a search also in the Vatican at Rome among reports of the Spanish mission settlements in the disputed territory. Material, also, had naturally been gathered in the Venezuelan archives at Caracas. Then there were the English blue books, supplemented in the research on Venezuela's behalf, by unofficial publications about geographical subjects and travel not always in harmony with the official documents.



All the documents in foreign languages have been translated, and the whole proceedings are in English. All the evidence is in. Everything submitted has been printed, and copies of the many volumes have been furnished to the five arbitrators and the respective counsel. What is called the "case," or the opening statement of facts, for Great Britain, takes up one volume, with seven volumes of appendices or exhibits. The case for Venezuela takes up one volume, with two volumes of appendices. Each side also submitted with its "case" an atlas of maps bearing on the controversy. The "counter-case" of Great Britain takes up one volume and a volume of appendices, and the "counter-case" of Venezuela one volume, with two volumes of appendices. Each side, with its counter-case, submitted another atlas. Then came the printed argument, filling two volumes, or about eight hundred pages, for Venezuela, and only one volume of about sixty-five pages for Great Britain. Thus far, therefore, twenty-three printed volumes have been submitted. Further proceedings are to be oral argument, though such things as the arbitrators may call for will be submitted in printing, and the other side will have leave to print replies.

Assisting Gen. Harrison as counsel for Venezuela are Benjamin F. Tracy, who was Secretary of the Navy in his Cabinet, S. Mallet-Prevost and James Russell Soley, all of New York. S. Mallet-Prevost was secretary of the United States commission on this boundary dispute, and had done much work for the commission in placing evidence in shape. He was, therefore, familiar with the details of the dispute, and was especially valuable in making up the Venezuelan case in the short time between January, 1898, and March 15 of the same year, when the case was submitted. There is no citizen of Venezuela among the counsel for that country, but J. M. de Rojas of Venezuela is agent for his country in the litigation. Gen. Harrison, engaged in a case for a Spanish-speaking country and one in which documents translated from foreign languages are numerous, is familiar only with the English language. He is, further, making his first trip to Europe in going to Paris to plead for Venezuela in this case.

The territory in dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana covers over 60,000 square miles, and is greater than the combined areas of the States of New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Venezuela contends that all the territory west of the Essequibo River belongs to the republic. Lord Salisbury, in correspondence with Mr. Olney opposing the submission of the dispute about certain parts of this territory to arbitration, spoke impressively of "titles that had been unquestioned for generations." In the masterly printed argument of Gen. Harrison and his associates, these pretensions are submitted to a rigid analysis which makes it appear that an undisputed title could not be shown for even one generation. Before the discoveries of gold, beginning less than twenty years ago, the territory west of the Essequibo River was practically unsettled, except for Venezuelan settlements near the Orinoco. When the gold movement began, the British simply went in and took charge of things, setting up their own government, and now, after heavy mining investments, they are reluctant to give up control.

Venezuela's claims are based on the rights acquired by Spain, of which country the present republic was, up to 1810, a dependency. Spain, it is contended, by discovery and settlement in the sixteenth century, gained title to the whole of the country from the Orinoco to the Amazon River. For the Spanish title is claimed the broad rights and liberal construction accorded by international law to the discovering nation. The Dutch, as second comers or intruders, within this territory, are held by Venezuelan counsel to be bound by narrower rules and to have prescriptive title to such territory only as is settled by them, or can clearly be shown to have been under their control. The treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and Venezuela provides as a special rule that "adverse holding during a period of fifty years shall make a good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of a district, as well as actual settlement thereof, sufficient to constitute adverse holding or to make title by prescription."

By the treaty of 1648, Spain granted to the Netherlands the territory then held by the Dutch in Guiana, without defining what this territory was, and this started all the trouble. It is contended that the Dutch then held no territory whatever west of the Essequibo except a narrow strip along the coast to the Pomeroon, a river small on the map but important in this controversy. The Dutch, it is held, in the 166 years before the British control in 1814, never advanced farther unless it was about one mile to the west to the Maruca, another small but much-mentioned river. Spain treated any pretensions the Dutch made beyond this as obviously baseless, and drove them back as intruders. Diplomatic correspondence on the subject of the boundary had ceased between the Spanish and the Dutch seventy-one years before 1841, when consternation was created in Venezuela by news that a British flag was flying at Point Barima, an island commanding the mouth of the Orinoco. A protest was at once made by Venezuela, and the controversy, so long asleep, was reawakened.

The flying of the British flag was due to the claims for Great Britain by Hermann Schomburgk, a young German naturalist, who had been traveling in Guiana and had proposed to the British government to survey a boundary line. He was an enthusiast for Great Britain, and dwelt in his letters on the great military advantage of controlling the mouth of the Orinoco, a river which he said offered water transportation for from 400 to 500 leagues and had nearly three hundred tributary streams of more or less importance. The Orinoco flows into the ocean by many channels, of which that commanded by Point Barima, on the island of Barima, is the southernmost. Schomburgk called attention to the fact that this channel (Boca de Navios, or ship's mouth,) was the only one which admitted vessels of some draught, and was often referred to as "the Dardanelles of the Orinoco." He spoke of the remains of a fort having been found at Point Barima, and of this being evidence that the Dutch had controlled this point. Venezuelan counsel now contend that there is no evidence in the voluminous and complete Dutch records of any fort's ever occupying this point. They refer to evidence that the French traders once had a stronghold there, and that if the remains reported by Schomburgk were really found, they were probably traces of the French occupation.

Under the protest of Venezuela at the time, Great Britain receded from the claims made in 1841, and pulled up markers of the Schomburgk line in 1842. Since then Great Britain's claims have shifted about, until the various lines proposed, when put on the map in different colors, look like strands of tangled yarn. A curious fact in the case is that the Schomburgk line published on maps from 1842 was a line first proposed by him before he made a survey. His actual survey was of a line taking in a respectable strip of territory to the west. A map based on this survey was stowed away in secret archives and not sprung on the world until forty-four years later, in 1886.

The Cuyuni and Mazaruni rivers, two large streams flowing into the Essequibo, form the basis of contention in the interior of the disputed territory. While the original Schomburgk line had, in the interior, cut straight across the Cuyuni, the larger of the two rivers, the expanded line bent to the west, so as to take in the entire course of the river. Great Britain, it would seem, had at first been too modest to make public claim to the territory beyond the original Schomburgk line, but now the "extreme claim" of the British extends far beyond even the "expanded Schomburgk line," taking in all the tributaries of the Cuyuni up to their source, and to within a dozen miles of the Orinoco.

ADOLPH SCHMUCK.

A THOUGHTFUL CHILD.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] "What is the trouble, birdie?"

"Father said we mustn't kiss anybody, 'cause we might exchange microbes, an' I was just thinking that Tommy Raglan must have a lot of my microbes, and I ought to get 'em back."

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FROM PLAINS TO PEAKS.

A JOURNEY TO THE HEAD OF THE KAWEAH RIVER.

By a Staff Contributor.

IT WAS in July, when the valley lay scorching under the pitiless glare of the sun, and the northwest wind was like a blast from a furnace, that we fled to the hills in search of health and comfort. The magnificent chain of snow-crowned peaks that made a giant wall along the eastern horizon had long been a Promised Land to us, as they loomed against the clear winter sky, and now that they were hidden behind the veil of quivering heat-haze, the memory of them seemed like a dream of the Delectable Mountains.

We started in the cool of the morning, for our fifty-mile drive to the foothills; a compact little procession of two. The baggage-wagon went ahead, piled high with a heterogenous collection of the indispensables of camp life, and under the charge of the commander of the expedition, a quiet, level-headed young fellow, canny in the ways of horses, and skilled as to mountain roads. The carriage followed— a strongly-built "carry-all,"— drawn by a pair of slim, plucky, little thoroughbreds, only a few months broken to harness. By what all our friends termed a piece of downright insanity, these were driven by a girl of 18; and the back seat was occupied by the two remaining members of the party, a gentle southern lady of the old régime, with an infinite capacity for taking things as they come and making no fuss, and myself.

The mornings in the valley are almost always cool, and the first hours of the drive, although we faced the strong morning sun, were not unpleasant. By 10 o'clock, though, when we had emerged upon the desolate Goshen plains, and the sun had really settled down to the business of the day, we began to wear a look of careful patience and amiability. The plain was all a dry, hot yellow, diversified by dazzling patches of white alkali, and the dust was appalling. The heat-haze danced and wavered around us, while the sky semed like the top of a brightly-polished Dutch oven, under a generous pile of coals.

By what piece of grim humor this desolate stretch of country was named the "Land of Goshen," in the early days, I do not know; but I should rather like to know the man who named it. He might be amusing to talk to.

This foretaste of Purgatory was mercifully short, and by noon we had entered the belt of live-oaks which surrounds Visalia, and were luxuriously sprawling among the wiregrass under the shade of a huge tree, disemboweling the lunch-box, while the horses munched their grain with an air of reposeful rapture which recked not of the long afternoon in the harness. After a delicious rest of two hours, enlivened by the attentions of a fat and friendly puppy, which had sallied forth from a neighboring farmhouse on a voyage of discovery, we reluctantly got under way again.

The afternoon in the oak forest and the swamp was suffocatingly hot and dusty, but we were minus the intolerable glare, and the park-like country was very pretty. One half expected to see the antlers of a stag or catch the glimpse of a dun hide vanishing among the underbrush, but we saw only the peaceful and unromantic cow wandering amid the "forest glades," and an occasional gawky colt with his mane and tail stuck full of cockle-burrs.

As evening drew on the oaks vanished, and the country was rolling instead of flat. The Sierras loomed through the haze like giant phantoms, and the foothills seemed tantalizingly near. It was not far from cool when, at last, we really pulled up our first hill. Only those who have ben condemned to pass several years in a flat country know the keen pleasure of again tugging up a genuine hill. We enjoyed it to the full—though history fails to state what the horses thought.

We wound around and up the smooth, swelling rises until, just as the first stars were beginning to show, our eyes were gladdened by the sight of "Poage's." Poage's is an institution in the foothills, a combination country store, mountain hotel, and camping ground, set in the midst of a huge lemon and orange orchard, for it is in the heart of the frostless bet. Everybody makes the first camp at Poage's, and everybody is unwise for so doing, as the camping-ground is far from being tempting or desirable.

The place looked pleasant and shady as we drove up to it in the clear twilight, but we saw no delightful little nook in which we might build our camp-fire and spread our blankets. There was a long, dusty road stretching up into the foothills, with an uncompromising board fence on either side; and to a particularly barren spot at the side of this road were we shown and given permission to camp. We looked rather blankly at each other, but there was nothing for it but to accept the situation and make the best of it, so we drew up the wagon and the carriage into a sort of barrier between us and the public highway, and promptly called an infant bonfire into being, with the aid of such loose material as we could pick up in the dusk.

A cup of hot, strong coffee reconciled us to our supper of "canned stuff," and we were too tired to grumble at the dust which served as a mattress. The first night out under the stars is always an experience worth having. It makes one wonder why the majority of civilized mankind have such an unreasonable preference for sleeping all the year round within the compass of four walls and a ceiling when they might lie out in the wide stillness of the summer night, looking up into the velvet darkness of—

"The deep vault overhead,
Distinct with vivid stars inlaid."

and feeling the soft sweep of the night wind over their faces, as it brushes away the memory of all the dust and glare. Sleep is usually a long time coming on the first night out, the silence is so deep, and one feels such an insect curled up there on the rough bosom of Mother Earth, without the interposition of any mattresses of civilization.

Sometimes, I grieve to say, sleep is a tardy visitor because of the painful reality of other insects—swarms of them, with many legs and nippers. I camped on an ant-hill—once—but that is another story, as our transplanted Indian exotic would say, and one much better left to the imagination. The mere recollection of it now causes a retrospective squirm, as I think of the cheerful way in which those miserable little brutes galloped over my anatomy and sampled the tenderest sections. Fortunately, there were no ants at Poages, so we were permitted to slumber in comparative peace.

We were up and alert in the dimness of the early dawn; thoroughly enjoying the novelty of the thing as we hastily dispatched a gypsy breakfast and made ready for the day's journey. Ordinarily, I consider that there is a screw loose in the mental make-up of a person who really likes early rising, and persists in crawling out of bed at uncanny hours and disturbing the rest of the household, but that idea only holds good under a roof. I defy the laziest creature alive to stay asleep when the morning star "comes dancing from the east," and no walls of bricks and mortar are there to shut out the rose-flush of the dawn, and the electric air, sparkling like champagne under the first rays of the sun.

We made the carriage-seats into comfortable nests with the blankets and pillows, and soon were out on the yellow road and winding among the foothills. These wore such odd, smooth curves and hollows, not a prominent peak or a sharp line anywhere. They looked like gigantic feather beds, punched into careless heaps by Titan fists, and left out there to air. By and by, a sharp turn brought us to the river, the broad Kaweah, sliding lazily along among its smooth stones, and promising but little water to the thirsty valley below. The road grew steeper now, and rougher, as it clung to the bank of the river which we were to follow up until it shrunk to a mere snarling thread, plunging impatiently down over the rugged wall of Mineral King. The oaks begin to surround us again, and thick fringes of willow traced the course of the river below. Pretty little mountain ranches nestled in sheltered nooks, and orchards were there which showed fruit in its perfection. We proved the quality of the last by calmly abstracting it in hatfuls, sometimes under the very nose of the astonished owner.



A LAKE IN THE HIGH SIERRAS.

The peaches were especially delicious, and the big black figs were food for the gods.

We had dinner under a kingly oak, near a neat little mountain tavern, and a swarthy hunter, who acted as guide to the soldiers, came and dined with us, and gave us much good advice. He looked disparagingly at the carriage and its driver, and observed that it was "all very well for a gal to drive a couple o' colts over these little bumps, but jest wait till you come to the mountains, if ye want to hear some tall squealin'. You'll never git up River Hill in the world, and yer brother better leave his team tied and drive ye down Red Hill, I tell ye that now."

We smiled placidly and resumed our places, but this time I took my post at the brake, leaving Louise free to turn all her attention to the horses. The hills began to grow into mountains, and the oaks gave place to maples and buckeyes. An exquisite tangle of vines and shrubs clothed the rocks. Wild flowers of brilliant and delicate hues peeped from every crevice, and ferns like fairy laces hid shyly in the recesses around the mountain springs.

At last we came to the famous Red Hill, hardest on horses of all the climbs in the Kaweah Cañon. It is a hill of deep-red sandstone, not so very steep, but a steady upward pull for three miles, with hardly a place to rest. Fortunately, it was near sunset, and we had gone above the smothering heat of the lower foothills. We went up very slowly, lightening the load as much as possible, and stopping the panting horses every hundred yards or so, to "blow," while we relieved the strain upon them by blocking the wheels with stones. The thoroughbreds reached the top without showing much distress, but the heavy wagon-horses drooped their heads a good deal, and showed signs of suffering already from the lighter air.

Now came the descent about which we had been warned. The narrow road plowed its way obliquely down the sheer face of the cliff, and looked dizzily steep and dangerous, especially in one place where it turned back upon itself at a sharp angle as it struck out upon another spur, and so down to the bridge which spanned the river, now hundreds of feet below. It was not a pleasant prospect for women not born mountaineers, but we had been loftily told not to attempt it, and any woman alive would go and dance a jig on the North Pole upon such provocation as that.

The wagon went first, with its brake set stiff, and when it had got a safe distance ahead we took the plunge, Louise leaning her whole weight upon the bits to prevent the colts from breaking into a gallop and so becoming unmanageable, while I was braced like a steel rod, with my back against the seat and both heels upon the brake in my effort to keep the hind wheels locked.

We were not exactly frightened, but I cannot say that we felt any sense of ennui as we slid and scrambled down, especially at the turn, "whence a hundred feet went down" sheer as the wall of a house, and with not a foot to spare on either side of the track. I know I drew a long breath of utter relief when the wheels struck upon the bridge and I was free to loose the brake.

We stopped and looked about us, and found ourselves in an enchanted glen. The heart of the deep cañon was dim with purple shadows, while the topmost peaks of



"THE PEAKS WERE BARE MASSES OF GRANITE."

setting sun. The river roared down through the narrow gorge, fretted into endless cascades as it hurled itself over the rocks and foamed and tore along its mad journey down the cañon. Trees found a precarious foothold in the crevices of the granite, and the clematis trailed its graceful lengths over the rough boulders and softened every rugged outline. Just above the bridge, a beautiful rapid ended in a fall, and on the brink of this, in a little sandy cove, hollowed out of the cliff, we made our camp.

Our supper-table was a great flat rock overhanging the fall, and our camp-fire twinkled like a star in the wonderful gloaming. There was a quiet pool just above the big rock, and we put the finishing touch to the delight of it all by a luxurious wallow in the cool, tingling snow-water, while we adventurously trailed our dust-laden traveling clothes in the strong current at the edge of the rapid, and spread them to dry upon the warm rocks. We rolled around among the slippery stones for a dangerously long time, but after the two hot, dusty days, it would have taken Spartan self-denial to have shortened that delicious bath, and when we finally curled up in our blankets on the warm bed of sun-heated sand and rock, we had nothing left to wish for—except that every friend we had in the world could be there too.

The piercing wail of a distant wild-cat awoke me at midnight, and I lay for an hour in a trance of utter content. The cañon was dusky with the weird, luminous gloom; the giant peaks shut out all but a patch of sky where the stars leaned low, brooding over the sleeping world; the trees sighed their mysterious story to the night breeze; the low thunder of the river was at our feet. Never shall I forget the glamor of that place and time.

I lay there, feeling the creases smoothing out of my soul, and dreamily wondering if I had ever been tired or unhappy, and, if so, what possible reason I could have had for it, when the magic grew too strong for me, and I softly slipped out of my blankets and pattered out upon the great rock where the mad whirl of waters rushed past me, joining its voice with the wind and the trees in the eternal song of the mountains.

The dream had hardly deepened into slumber again when a cheerful whoop startled us all into broad and final wakefulness, to find the fire again blazing, the coffee-pot bubbling gaily, and Gerald making vigorous but rather unsuccessful efforts to keep the tablecloth from sailing down the cañon by anchoring it with tin plates and condensed-milk cans. It was still dark, but we were tersely informed that it was 3 o'clock, and that it behooved us to "get a wiggle on," as we had our hardest climb before us. We accordingly bestired ourselves, and soon had a hasty breakfast swallowed, and our possessions repacked.

Then came the tug of war. River Hill was before us, as a starter for the day's work, and it was a far steeper, though shorter, climb than the Red Hill. The road was cut out of the face of the cliff, and the sharp ascent looked an almost impossible pull for our tired horses, stiff from the journey of the day before, and not yet warmed to their work.

The wagon started up the hill, and the carriage waited at the foot for fear of accidents. Sure enough, half way up the wagon stuck, the horses struggled, plunged, and then balked hopelessly. Nothing would induce them to make another effort. At last came the call to "double up," and in a moment Louise and I had the carriage horses unhooked, and were leading them to the rescue. Then we saw the advantage of thoroughbreds. The heavy horses still sulked and refused to pull, and those two slender three-year-olds actually dragged the whole concern, horses and all, up that terrible cliff. They stumbled and fell on the rolling rocks, but were up and on again with unabated pluck, and when they gained the top of the first rise, we cheered the little heroes until the cañon rang.

Louise took them back to the carriage, while I stayed with Gerald. There was a gleam in his eye which warned me that all offers of feminine assistance had better be brief and to the point, so I merely said "What can I do," His reply was equally succinct: "Take this manzanita club, and when I yell 'Hike,' lam Puss for all you are worth."

I took it, and "lammed" Puss so vigorously that she decided to pull her share of the load. In general, I disapprove of beating horses, but I confess I took a vicious pleasure in hammering Puss's fat sides, when I though of our pretty colts and their skinned knees. It was a lively half hour. The narrow track crawled like a snake along the cañon wall, and I had to cling to the trace chains as I ran beside the horses, lest I should lose my footing and be flung headlong down the cliff, while Gerald, on the other side, clambered like a goat along the steep face of the mountain. The air was growing so light now that man and beast began to suffer, and we were a joyous party when at last we reached the summit.

It was to be almost a steady climb for twenty miles more, but the hardest part was over and I scrambled up into the high seat beside Gerald, where I held on by my eyelids while I absorbed much useful knowledge concerning the habits of bears, deer, and mountain lions, and gazed with a keenness of pleasure that was almost pain at the ever-changing grandeur of the scene. We crept along the rough side of the great wall, rounding spur after spur, shoulder after shoulder; ever rising a little higher; the vista ever opening into new magnificence, wilder, nobler, more Titanic; the abyss below at first hundreds and then thousands of feet deep; the river ever a thinner streak of green and silver away down there in the depths. We were always at a dizzy height, and as the road grew more dangerous, I went back to the carriage and resumed my post at the brake, for there were hard upward pulls, sharp turns and downward plunges which few other than born mountaineers would have cared to take.

We were, of course, prepared for the change in the trees and flora as we ascended, but nevertheless it seemed odd to see the season go backward from summer into spring, and to observe buds and green berries on the same varieties of shrub and vine that had shown full flowers and ripened fruit a couple of thousand feet below. The mountain springs were an ever-increasing delight, clear as crystal and cold as ice, they hid away among the rocks and ferns, and were traced only by the tiny rills trickling down to the road. The clematis and wild honeysuckle clothed everything, and the flowers were as plentiful as on the lower hills, although they faded gradually from the deep scarlets and yellows to paler hues, in which delicate mauve, palest blue, and white predominated. The mountains were a mass of living green, and above us loomed the pines. The scene changed utterly when we entered these. The ravines were hidden, and we drove for miles through the somber forests of pine and redwood; the great silence broken only by the soughing of the trees, and the occasional drumming of a grouse disturbed by the unaccustomed intrusion.

It was sunset when we reached Atwell's Mill, a ruin surrounded by monarchs of the forest, each with a gaping black wound in his side where the blast of giant powder had done its work; the fallen buildings and silent machinery standing as a melancholy monument to the vanity of human ambition, and heavy with memories of the tragic death of the owner. We held a council of war to discuss the advisability of camping here, but decided to make the remaining seven miles to Mineral King that night.

We were soon above the redwoods, and the abyss yawned again at our feet. The scene was wilder and grimmer now, the gracious drapery of vines and undergrowth had vanished; the only trees were scattering bull-pines and tamaracks, and the peaks were bare masses of granite. We had lost sight of the baggage wagon among the many turns, and for the next two hours three silent and awestruck women went alone in the dim moonlight through the somber wilderness, where the road was doubly dangerous in the uncertain light, and the ravines looked like "caverns measureless to man."

Louise was resolved into an embodiment of steady pluck and endurance as she guided her exhausted horses over the steep and rocky track. We knew that Gerald was not far ahead, but that hardly lessened the loneliness, and it was with a great sigh of relief that we finally heard his cheerful "Hike!" as he entered the valley of Mineral King.

There it lay, the great mining failure, the remains of the works crushed, years ago, under the fearful avalanche; and the river that we had followed for so many miles was again close to us, surging jubilantly along its narrow channel, a mass of gleaming silver foam under the moon. "Saw-tooth" frowned upon us, gaunt and grim, from where it gashed the sky with its cruel-looking peak, and at its foot lay the little cañon which was to be our summer home. We looked around us unenthusiastically. We had been drained dry of emotions during the last twenty-four hours, and we were not hunting new sensations.

A kindly mountaineer helped us to get supper and lent us a tent; and within the hour we were sleeping like the spirits of the just made perfect, dead even to the grandeur of the mountains and the melancholy ruined stateliness of Mineral King. MURIEL IRWIN.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH CRISIS.

By James Bryce.

THE conspicuous and depressing dullness of English domestic politics has been broken during the last ten months by the emergence of a question which raises so many important issues, and issues which it requires so much knowledge of England to understand, that some account of them may be acceptable to American readers.

Ever since there began, now more than sixty years ago, that ferment in religious thought which from its origin in Oxford has been called the "Oxford movement," there has been a strong tendency toward a revival in the Church of England of doctrines and ceremonies similar to those of the Roman Catholic Church. The first leaders of that movement, among whom Cardinal Newman and Dr. Pusey were the best known, have all passed away, and none among their successors has attained equal fame. But the "Anglo-Catholic revival," as its friends call it, has gone on steadily spreading. Probably more than one-half of the clergy of the Church of England are in sympathy with it, though a much smaller proportion belong to the advanced section who hold what is virtually Roman doctrine The number of sympathizers among the laity is relatively not so large, but many of these sympathizers are zealous, liberal in their gifts, and able by their rank as well as their wealth to exert great social influence. The two other parties, or rather tendencies of opinion, in the Church of England, have declined in power as the Anglo-Catholics have thriven. The low-church section, so numerous and influential forty years ago, now counts few men of talent and mark among the clergy. It retains a much stronger hold upon the laity, but is less zealous, less effectively organized, less fully persuaded of the strength of its doctrinal position, than in the old days. The broad churchmen, who were always rather the representatives of a tendency than a party properly so called, have lost ground since the time of F. D. Maurice and Arthur Stanley. Not many men of light and leading can now be named who belong to this group, and its want of definite dogmatic teaching has weakened it among the laity. Thus the Anglo-Catholic or Ritualist party has the consciousnes of growth and progress far more than either of its rivals; and having obtained command of most of the theological colleges to which young men preparing themselves for the clerical profession resort, the doctrines and the practices it inculcates have become so general that one expects to find most clergymen under 40 years of age holding and following them. During the earlier years of this movement the strength of the Anglo-Catholics was reduced by frequent secessions to the Church of Rome. Such secessions are now comparatively rare. The immense majority of this section have convinced themselves that the Church of England possesses a true apostolic succession, so that her priests have the same spiritual powers and in particular the same commission for administering the sacraments as the Roman priesthood. Accordingly, they remain in the Church of England, and though desiring to be united with the Roman Church, refuse to purchase union by submission to what they deem her unauthorized claims.

Between 1870 and 1880 the introduction by the Anglo-Catholic Ritualists of many novel, or long since disused, ceremonies in the public worship of the Church of England led to much litigation in the ecclesiastical courts. These lawsuits were costly and protracted, for the ecclesiastical law of England is extremely confused and uncertain, being contained in statutes and rubrics and canons of the sixteenth century, as well as in the Thirty-nine Articles and the Prayer Book, documents susceptible in many places of various interpretations, over which endless controversy may be and has been maintained. Strenuous efforts were made by these prosecutions of innovating Ritualist clergymen to check the growth of ceremonies distasteful to Protestant feeling, and in some few cases the prosecutions succeeded. But as the clergymen prosecuted became objects of warm sympathy from those who considered them martyrs, as the decisions of the courts were unpredictable and sometimes contradictory, and as the movement went on in spite of the prosecutions, these efforts became less and less frequent, and of late years had almost ceased. The Anglo-Catholics thought themselves victorious, and hoped before long to reclaim all England to their doctrines, when ten months ago an occasion arose which rekindled the flames of strife. A bill was being carried through the House of Commons for checking the traffic in advowsons, that is, in the right to present a clergyman to a parish church and its endowments, and for enlarging the disciplinary powers of a bishop over his clergy. Samuel Smith, a member of the House of Commons, attached to what are called Protestant doctrines, and himself a Presbyterian, proposed to extend this bill to offenses by a clergyman in the way of introducing any unauthorized rites or ceremonies. The proposal was lost, but the discussion which it evoked stimulated the flagging interest of that large section of the Church of England laity which has all along disliked these novelties as savoring, in its eyes, of Romanism. Sir William Harcourt, who has shown a strong and life-long aversion to all these rites, and to every form of sacerdotalism, delivered through the Times newspaper a volley of powerful letters against the Anglo-Catholics and the bishops, whom he arraigned as neglectful of their duty. And the public interest in the question continues unabated.

American readers may ask why the two parties in the Church of England, those who adhere to the Protestantism of the Reformation and those who wish to approximate to Rome, do not fight it out, first trying by a vote which party is stronger, and then enacting new rules which shall settle the disputed points, and either coerce the Ritualists or secure for them ample freedom. The answer is that the Church of England has no power of legislating for herself. The only authority that can regulate her doctrine or her forms of worship is Parliament. The fact that the House of Commons contains many and the House of Lords some persons who do not belong to the Church of England makes no difference. Now Parliament will not act, and it will not act because no ministry will venture to touch so thorny a question. A ministry that brought in a bill to deal with these subjects would find itself bitterly opposed by fiery partisans, and would not only have to spend a great part of a session over such a measure, but would provoke the hostility of many of its supporters through the country. Accordingly no ministry will interfere, and no measure—certainly no measure of any importance—will be passed. The bishops will have to administer the old law as well as they can. But the bishops are themselves divided in sentiment and opinion. Some are Anglo-Catholics. Some while themselves moderate high churchmen in doctrine have warm sympathy with the Ritualist priests, many of whom are zealous and devoted men, doing excellent work among the poor, and are consequently reluctant to take any decided steps. They exhort their priests to desist from the practices which have given most offense—as for instance from the use of incense, and from urging the duty of confession. But some of the priests, clinging to these practices, which they value, seem disposed to refuse obedience to the bishops. Meanwhile, the laity are obliged to stand by and look on. Lay parishioners have no legal right to interfere in the services of the parish church. The ordering of these belongs to the clergyman, who has over him only the bishop; and the bishop can enforce obedience only by a tedious and costly legal process, on which he is naturally averse to enter.

What will be the issue of such a state of things? The Protestant party call for changes in the law which shall give the laity a voice in determining the form of religious services in their parish church, and shall define more precisely the ceremonies that may be used. Many of them are specially eager to have confession to the priest forbidden. But impartial observers perceive that there is no chance of obtaining such legislation from Parliament, which is itself divided, and recoils from a subject beset with difficulties. Many among the Anglo-Catholics plead that the church herself should be permitted in her own ecclesiastical assemblies and courts to deal with these questions. But to this Parliament will not consent, for it would mean the abrogation of Parliament's own control. If the established church desires to remain established, she will have to submit to be governed by the State. In despair at escaping from the obstacles which beset every path, many have come to believe that the ultimate issue may be to disestablish the church, following the example which the States of the American Union set long ago, and which was set in Ireland in 1869. Both the hot Protestants and the more advanced Anglo-Catholics welcome this idea, the former because they think they could crush Ritualism, the latter because they value spiritual independence. Should the struggle continue—that is to say, should the Ritualists refuse to listen to the voice of those bishops who ask them to refrain from offending Protestant sentiment, and should Protestant sentiment be maintained at its present temperature—the Church of England may be rent by a secession, and disestablishment become a practical question. But it is still too soon to feel confident of this sequel.

It must not be supposed that this conflict has anything to do with party politics. Neither Tories nor Liberals have as a party taken up the question. Most of both the high-church Ritualists and the low-church Protestants are Tories, supporters of the present government, while a very large part of the Liberal party consists of dissenters who stand outside the Church of England altogether, and who, though inclined as Protestants to sympathize with the Church of England Protestants, are also advocates of disestablishment altogether, irrespective of the present dispute. Thus, until disestablishment begins to be, if indeed it becomes, a practical issue, the matter will not fall into the hands of party organizations. JAMES BRYCE.

London, England.

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MISSIONARY WORK.

[Life:] Bishop Gullem. Yes, indeed; I am happy to say our missionary work in the Philippines has been most successful. We recently made angels of 2000 of them in a single day.

WHERE STRENGTH WAS NEEDED.

[Brooklyn Life:] "They say that during the battle of Santiago, Gen. Shafter was miles away in a hammock."

"I doubt it."

"Doubt the strength of the story?"

"No; the strength of the hammock."

THE WOMAN OF THE TIMES.

THERE is a sweet reasonableness in the American mind which is apt to show itself in most unexpected places. It was quite within the limits of the probable that the recent 10-per-cent.-reduction edict of the City Council should cause much grumbling and dissatisfaction, and even vigorous objection among those whose wages were reduced or who lost their positions. On the contrary, however, those who have been affected by the reduction of expenses have received it for the most part with cheerful acquiescence, recognizing the necessity of economy and feeling that the Council has done the best that was possible, and willingly accepted personal inconvenience for the sake of the general good. And yet, there must be many homes in which this discharging of employés and reducing of wages will cause no little hardship. Such broad-minded reasonableness in matters that usually bring out all the selfishness there is in a man's nature is very pleasing, and shows once more what every crisis, whether big or little, in our public life makes manifest, that to be a free citizen of this republic for even a little while makes men feel that they are an integral part of an organic whole, and that each is responsible in some degree for the general good.

* * *

Why would not this be a good time to try, temporarily, that scheme of voluntary taxation, in which some theoretical reformers repose such fond faith? It is said to have worked well in those free cities of the Hanseatic League, which depended upon it for all of their municipal funds. In those cities there was no tax levy. Each citizen gave voluntarily whatever he thought he ought to give toward the support of the city's needs. The matter was so arranged that nobody but the man himself knew how much he taxed himself. The amount that he contributed was purely a matter of honor between the man and his own conscience. But his secret and voluntary tax levy upon himself was supposed to be regulated by two considerations—the amount of his possessions and the value of the benefits which he received from the city. In the present crisis of municipal affairs in Los Angeles, would not some such plan, tried temporarily, be better than this reduction of expenses, which must prove both a personal hardship to many worthy people and a direct injury to the city? The city government, through no fault of its own, finds itself facing a deficit of over $40,000. It is forbidden to mortgage the future. It must defray the expenses of the current year out of that year's income. And when the income for the present year was provided, nobody could foresee that there was going to be a visitation of smallpox that would cost the city over $20,000. It has been rather a steep price to pay for the neglect of one physician to report a case of contagious disease, but it has to be paid, and the only way in which that can be done is to take money from some other division of the city's housekeeping and apply it to the health department. Then the contest over the city's water supply has been another unexpected drain upon the available resources for which there was no provision. And altogether, to meet that $40,000, it is necessary to discharge street sweepers and other employés and reduce wages wherever it is not forbidden by the city charter. And all that, of course, is a direct injury to the city. The streets will be less clean, and the city's servants will not receive the due reward for their work. Why would it not be a good idea to give the citizens of Los Angeles the opportunity of taxing themselves to supply this deficiency, rather than to let the city be injured, the city's servants unfairly dealt with, and the people inconvenienced?

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On the authority of his father, Rudyard Kipling must now have added to his laurels the distinction of having been the most precocious genius that ever alighted squalling upon this whirling sphere. Mr. Kipling, Sr., was a witness in the suit for damages for infringement of copyright which the younger man has brought against a publishing house in New York, and in the course of his examination he was asked: "How long have you been acquainted with the plaintiff's literary works?" And he calmly replied: "Ever since he was born."

* * *

A weekly paper published in New York, that is devoted solely to literary matters, has been for the last three months inviting its readers to ballot for the election of ten charter members for a possible American academy. It has just closed the balloting, and the result would seem to indicate either that the paper has not many readers or that those readers are not intensely interested in the subject of an American academy of literary folk. At the end of the balloting the votes for the twenty leading names ran down from 84 for Mr. Howells to 11 for Bronson Howard, making a total of only 940 votes. Following are the names of the chosen Ten who stood highest on the list: W. D. Howells, 84; John Fiske, 82; Mark Twain, 80; Thomas Bailey Aldrich, 74; Frank R. Stockton, 59; Henry James, 56; S. Weir Mitchell, 51; Bret Harte, 51; John Burroughs, 49; Edmund Clarence Stedman, 46.

George W. Cable was just outside the fold with 45 votes and Charles Dudley Warner came trailing along with two less. Donald G. Mitchell, Henry Van Dyke and James Whitcomb Riley had 36 each, and Richard Henry Stoddard followed with 34. Then there was another jump downward to Miss Wilkins and Margaret Deland, who received 27 and 21, respectively, while Richard Harding Davis brought up next to the last with only a sorry 19. The number of his votes seems to indicate that Misses under 19 did not have much to do with the balloting.

* * *

The whole thing shows most clearly the poverty of American letters at the present time. There is not a name in the entire list, with the exception of John Fiske, and possibly John Burroughs, that anybody is likely to know or care anything about by the middle of the coming century. Mr. Howells, who stands at the head, and who is sometimes called "The Dean of American literature," is a man of exceeding great skill inside that narrow rut into which he would like to force all art in fiction. He has a gentle, playful humor of that mild sort which a physician might describe as "subacute," and he is a keen observer of such social conditions as come under his own nose. But neither years nor knowledge of men has broadened his conception of his art, since he said, nearly two decades ago, that "the art of fiction is a finer art now than it was in the days of Thackeray and Dickens," and he has not even learned that the finer a thing is the less likely is it to be vital. In one of his critical essays, published within the last week or two, he spoke of "my inveterate and inappeasable enmity to all manner of romance." Now, the whole human race, with the one distinguished exception of Mr. Howells, always has loved romance, and there is every likelihood that it always will love romance, and will never take more than a temporary interest in any writer who scrupulously excludes it from his pages. Mr. Howells's eminent position in American literature is due less to his own gifts than to the singular lack of cotemporary writers of large imagination and high gifts.

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Prof. Fiske, who stands second on the list, is probably the only one out of the ten, with the possible exceptoin of John Burroughs, who will be read fifty years hence. He is a historian and essayist of force, dignity and charm, who writes with knowledge and skill and is read with delight. His work has more than ephemeral worth. Mark Twain is essentially a humorist, and the literary life of a humorist is pretty nearly coëxtensive with his physical span of years. He interprets life for his own generation, and the next has no need of him. The path of American literature is strewn with the bones of forgotten humorists, from the colonial times and the days of Sam Slick down to the civil war and Petroleum V. Nasby. Thomas Bailey Aldrich is a singer of sweet songs, who has not enough of either sweeping intelligence or comprehensive imagination to be a poet of more than the passing day. And the same is true of Edmund Clarence Stedman. Frank R. Stockton's whimsical romances owe their vogue solely to his quaint humor, and there is no likelihood that he will be anything more than the vaguest sort of a name to the next generation of readers. If Henry James originally possessed any possibility of achieving greatness in literature, he has deliberately stamped it out of himself by the narrow view he has persistently taken of his art. He writes only for a small portion of his own cotemporaries. Dr. Mitchell has written some good stories, but nothing that is likely to outlive himself, and he is not young. The early stories of Bret Harte are likely to last as long as there is curiosity and interest concerning early days in California, but not longer, and his later ones are doomed to an early death. The delightful essays and occasional bursts of song of John Burroughs have in them more of vitality, more of the quality which makes literature live, than does the work of any living American novelist. It is curious that F. Marion Crawford's name appears nowhere in this list. And it is noteworthy how many names of novelists the list contains. People are accustomed to say that this is preeminently the age of the novelist, and yet, among all these men, how little has been produced that will outlive them by even a few years! The one most salient fact brought out by the balloting is that it is folly to think of establishing an American academy for men of literature until we have better material to put in it.

SOME EASTERN ARGONAUTS.

ADVENTUROUS SPIRITS TO WHOM THE WEST OWES CIVILIZATION.

By a Special Contributor.

THE old seaport town of Warren, R. I., has always been noted as the birthplace of adventurous spirits. In colonial days its Indian fighters, privateersmen, and revolutionary heroes were ever foremost in scenes of hardship and peril, while its bluff sea captains and jolly Jack tars were famed for their energy and dauntless courage. In view of these facts it is not surprising that Warreners were among the first to become infected with the gold fever which, half a century ago, swept across the country.

It is doubtful if many of the Warren argonauts were successful in obtaining more than shreds of the California golden fleece. Yet, among the few survivors of the stalwart band who, in '49, set sail for the then almost unknown regions of the Pacific Coast not one can be found who regrets having engaged in the adventurous quest. The tales that these old veterans relate rival the most thrilling pages of romance.

The first Rhode Island vessel to sail for the gold district was the ship Hopewell, of 450 tons burden, owned and fitted out by the firm of Burr & Smith of Warren. She left the port of Warren Sunday, January 29, 1849, with a crew of eighteen men and carrying a large freight and 104 passengers. A portion of the latter formed the Providence Mining Company. This company was provided with the frame of a house, a year's provisions, farming utensils, and other necessary articles. The sailing of the ship created a deep interest throughout the State. On the eve of departure the passengers and crew were presented with copies of the Bible by the Rhode Island Bible Association, and a large crowd of well-wishers gathered to bid the voyagers "God speed." The trip to San Francisco occupied 192 days. Shortly after their arrival in that city the adventurers separated in various directions. The Providence Mining Company, after some hard work, succeeded in locating a claim, but its members failing to agree, finally disbanded, some returning home, others remaining in California.

Of Warren men who embarked upon the Hopewell but one survives, Thomas H. Cole, who spent seventeen years upon the Pacific Slope. Mr. Cole passed a considerable portion of time at the "northern diggings," in the vicinity of the Yuba River and then removed to Nevada. In 1865, in company with several others, he left Virginia City for Red Mountain, via Aurora. The party carried two teams, one drawn by four horses, the other by four yoke of strong oxen. In addition to other accoutrements they had with them a boiler and an engine of six-horse power. The journey, one portion of which was over ground believed to have never before been trodden by the foot of a white man, was necessarily a slow and tedious one. The places of their nightly encampments were determined by the vicinity of springs of water. In seeking for these, the travelers had nothing to guide them. They subdivided into parties of twos and threes and daily scoured the country in search of springs. Sometimes night would overtake them when many miles from a watering place and it became necessary for them to retrace their steps for a portion of the distance covered during the day. Between Aurora and Red Mountain Mr. Cole and a companion discovered a stream of crystal water gushing out of a bed of pure white sand. This they christened Sandy Spring, and the name thus bestowed is retained to this day. But few Indians were seen and those encountered displayed a friendly spirit, seeming to avoid rather than to seek the society of their pale-faced brothers. They often pointed out springs of water, and performed other similar acts of kindness for which in some cases, they were ill-requited

In March, 1849, the schooner John A. Sutter prepared to follow the Hopewell to the Californian Coast. The Sutter was built in Warren, whose ship yards at that period were famous for the fine quality of the craft launched from their stocks. The crew numbered about forty men, nearly all of whom were owners in the vessel or interested in the venture. But the Sutter was doomed to meet an untimely fate. In the Straits of Magellan she was cast away on a rock. All on board, however, escaped and were kindly treated by the natives. They embarked on other vessels and finally reached San Francisco, where they separated, some remaining in the city to engage in various trades, others hastening to the mining districts.

The ship Niantic was more fortunate than her predecessor, the Sutter. She made a successful voyage around Cape Horn and upon her arrival at San Francisco was hauled ashore and converted into a store ship. Even at that date the work of filling in the "flats" had commenced and, ere long, the Niantic became completely surrounded by land. A wooden house was erected over her decks, and afforded increased accommodation for storage, while an artesian well close by her stern was utilized for the watering of the cattle of would-be miners. In process of time the house was partially destroyed by fire and was finally demolished to make room for a hotel which was built directly over the sunken remains of the vessel's hull and named in her honor, the "Niantic." Another Warren craft, the Apollo, set sail for California from New York at about the time the Niantic left the port of Warren. Upon reaching San Francisco she, too, was utilized as a store ship, but her ultimate fate is not on record.

At the present time it is difficult to imagine the excitement which prevailed in Warren while the gold fever "ran its course." California was the word on every tongue. The local paper devoted column after column to the "latest news" from the auriferous coast. All day long the musical clank of hammers resounded on the air, for in every ship yard a craft destined for the Golden Gate was either being built or overhauled. Every day the numerous wharves that line the water front were crowded with old salts whom age and infirmities alone withheld from joining in expeditions so congenial to their adventurous nature. The shops, in addition to their weatherbeaten signs, "Ship stores," displayed the legend, "Fittings for San Francisco and the gold regions." Even the boys talked of "pockets," and "nuggets," and "veins." People from all quarters crowded to the launchings as they had done in the old days when "government vessels" were built in the Warren yards. And amid all the joyous anticipation were the sighs and tears of wives and mothers, and the dubious head shakings of stubborn unbelievers.

On the 22d of August, 1849, the ship Chariot, Luther Borden, master, left Warren Harbor for San Francisco. This vessel was fitted out by Messrs. Wheatons & Baker of Warren. The junior partner of this firm was William L. Baker, a brother of the late Col. Robert S. Baker of Los Angeles, whose family had, for nearly a century, been prominent in marine and mercantile affairs in Warren. The Chariot was an ungraceful craft of the "tub" variety, but she was stout and seaworthy and commanded by a skillful skipper, and although she encountered two tremendous gales off the South American Coast, reached the desired haven in safety after having been six months upon the ocean. A number of the Chariot's company took passage in a sailboat from San Francisco to Stockton, where they chartered an ox team for Wood's Diggings. One veteran relates a mournful story of having made a long journey to obtain his mail, and of his subsequent disgust when it transpired that five of the eight letters for which he had paid a corresponding number of dollars, were love epistles addressed to another individual of the same name.

The last of the Warren vessels to set sail for the gold coast was the Charles Herbert, which began her voyage in December, 1849. The Charles Herbert was a schooner of 67 89-95 tons, built expressly for the Warren Mining Association, which consisted of twenty-four members, more than half of whom were natives of Warren. The company, after reaching California, met with so little success as to lead them to disband. The model of the Charles Herbert shows her to have been a handsome craft of fine sailing qualities.

Nearly as much excitement attended the return of an argonaut to his native shore as had prevailed at his setting forth upon his golden quest. For a brief period he was the cynosure of all eyes. And in answer to the eager questions showered upon him, what marvelous tales he related of Mexican dons and painted Indians, of mountain and desert, of fiery mustangs and fierce grizzlies. How proudly he displayed his little bag of gold dust, and the nuggets brought home as souvenirs of the golden West. What legends he recited of his prowess with the deadly "pepper box pistol." Even the most skeptical were silenced as they gazed upon the nuggets and the pistol.

But few of the adventurers now survive, but they never weary of repeating the old stories, the old anecdotes. And to them California has ever remained the enchanted land of their youthful hopes. VIRGINIA BAKER.

A STORY OF MISSOURI.

[E. S. Martin in Harper's Weekly:] The tale was told to the present writer, by a native of Missouri, of the six men who in the course of a smoking-car conversation upon a railroad train fell to questioning on another as to the States of their nativity. "I was born in Ohio," boasted one. "And I in Illinois." "And I in Kentucky." "And I in Georgia." "And I in Maine." The sixth man was somewhat deliberate, but as they looked toward him he put his hand behind him, and grasping the handle of a gun which stuck out of his rear pocket, said: "Well, I was born in Missouri. Now, d——n ye, don't one of ye laugh!"

GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Capt. Coghlan's First Prize.

THOUGH gallant Joseph B. Coghlan, of the Raleigh, has just come home from a victorious compaign, there can be no doubt, says the Chicago Tribune, that twenty-four years ago, after a long siege, he won a victory which is still dearer to him than any other.

Coghlan was on leave of absence and had gone down to Terre Haute, Ind., to visit the family of Col. Philip Fouke, then Congressman from the Belleville, Ill., district. Col. Fouke's two daughters were attending St. Agnes's Seminary at Terre Haute, and Mrs. Fouke was at the hotel in Terre Haute in order to be with them. Coghlan had been brought up in Col. Fouke's family, and was sent to Annapolis by him.

At the hotel Coghlan met some of the young men from Terre Haute. They asked him to attend their dancing club. He went, and struck his colors before the first glance from the eyes of Miss Julia Barbour. It was a case of love at first sight. The young naval officer was so badly hit that he went to Miss Barbour's escort and begged him to give up his numbers on her card of dances.

But, unlike Manila, Miss Barbour did not surrender at the first onslaught, and Coghlan, who had intended remaining at Terre Haute but a few days, stayed there all summer. The full term of his leave was taken up in laying siege to the heart of Miss Barbour.

The men of Terre Haute who were young men twenty-four years ago remember Coghlan still as a daring fellow, who was even then not afraid to enter an enemy's country and carry off the fairest prize before his eyes. They recall his wit and his frand habit of speech, which has since cost him two numbers in the line of promotion, the last time being when he said something more forceful than tactful about President Cleveland. Mrs. Coghlan is a niece of Col. W. E. McLean of Terre Haute, and is expected to visit him this summer together with her distinguished husband.—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.

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Gave Him a Poser.

THEY were telling political stories in a downtown office the other day, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and somebody recalled the tale of the Hon. Alfonso Hart, at one time Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.

Hart was on the stump for Foraker, and was putting in his best licks in the rural districts. One afternoon he tackled a lot of Medina county farmers and opened upon them in his usual way.

"Friends," he said, "I know you are a sensible, hard-headed lot of honest toilers. You are not to be moved by sophistry or foolish deceptions. I have only to look around me to assure myself that you know a good thing when you see it. Now let us suppose one of you farmers has a hired man. You may feel a little doubt of him at the outset, but you give him a fair trial. You like him so well that you keep him another year. And he serves you in a way that insures his reëngagement for still another year and then another. Isn't that a good business principle?"

Mr. Hart paused and smiled down at his listeners. Before he could resume, however, a shrill voice from the middle of the crowd interrupted him.

"Say," said the voice, "how is it when the hired man gets to thinkin' he owns the hull darned farm?"

It took the wind all out of Mr. Hart, as he himself afterward admitted.—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.

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The Women Did It.

WHEN Gen. Miles was interviewed by the correspondent of the Kansas City Star when he made the charges against the Secretary of War, it was at once suspected that the shrewd old head of John Sherman was guiding Miles. This suspicion was so strong that some one asked Sherman if he had said anything to Miles about the controversy. It will be remembered that at this time Miles was in Puerto Rico and Sherman in Washington. Sherman replied to the question practically as follows:

"I have had no letter from Gen. Miles since he left Washington, and have sent no letters to him. I have not discussed the War Department matter with him."

After a pause, the shrewd old codger, with a twinkle in his eye, added:

"I believe, however, that Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Sherman have exchanged several letters."

He gave a little chuckle, and said that he had nothing more to say about the matter. Mrs. Miles is a niece of Sherman's.—[Detroit Journal.

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Wisdom of the Mine Mule.

JIM SMILEY was in Pittsburgh yesterday. Jim will be remembered as a man who has studied the character and idiosyncrasies of the coal mine. Jim believes an old mine mule has more than horse sense, and in some cases is gifted with second sight. Jim drove a white mule for Capt. W. B. Rodgers of the Tide Coal Company, that had this faculty, and owing to his exercise of it Jim is able to relate some of his wondrous experiences with mine mules. The mule, Jim says, has scriptural authority for seeing things that his drivers cannot see, and cites the story of Balaam and the mule ancestor, in corroboration of his theory.

The particular mule that Capt. Rodgers owned was noted for his light-heeled proclivities and his general objection to going the way he was directed. One morning Jim Smiley was taking a trip of cars into a cross entry that had some of the pillars "ribbed." This slightly weakened the roof, and although timbers had been put in to support the roof it had begun to "creep." Jim shouted a few "cuss" words at the mule, and calling him by an opprobrious name invited him to "gwan." He started off in good style until the cross entry was reached. Here he stopped. Jim insisted that the mule proceed. The mule switched his tail. Jim applied his blacksnake whip, which he unwound from his shoulders for the purpose.

Force and persuasion were unavailing. Jim got behind the mine car and pushed it against the mule. The animal held back. Jim pushed the harder, and the mule toppled over into the car. Jim could not get the mule out of the car, and was forced to get another mule and pull the wise mule to the side track, where it was high enough to jump him out of the pit car.

Jim took the borrowed mule and went back into the cross entry, and when he arrived at the point where the wise mule had stopped he found that a fall of roof had occurred in his absence completely closing the entry. Had Jim succeeded in driving the mule beyond the place of the "hold-up," both he and the mule would have been entombed. Jim says no man knows as much as a pit mule, and they don't talk so much, either.—[Pittsburgh News.

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Made Room on the Right.

A LITTLE black-eyed and nimble-tongued Irish street-car conductor came into the car and called out, in his peculiarly penetrating voice: "Wan seat on the roight! Sit closer on the roight, ladies an' gintlemin, an' mek room for a leddy phwat's standing." A big, surly-looking man who was occupying space enough for two, said sullenly: "We can't sit any closer." "Can't yez?" retorted the little conductor. "Begorra, you niver wint courtin', thin." It is needless to add that room was made "on the roight" for the lady.—[Chicago Journal.

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Sympathy That Wasn't Wanted.

A VERY amusing story is current in London just at present concerning one of the most fashionable doctors, one, indeed, who has a very large practice. It seems that he has a telephone in his bedroom. The other night, when the weather was particularly stormy and the eminent physician and his wife were both fast asleep, the telephone suddenly rang, and over the wire came the message: "Please come around at once to Berkeley Square; Lady B—— is very ill."

The physician uttered an ejaculation which was distinctly unparliamentary, and handing the transmitter to his wife, said: "Say I am out of town," which, like an obedient wife, she immediately proceeded to do.

The following afternoon the physician called at Lady B——'s house, and meeting her husband, exclaimed: "So sorry I was not at home when you rang me up last night."

"But were you really not at home," inquired Lord B——.

"Of course not," replied the physician, with a most unblushing effrontery.

"Then, my dear doctor," spoke Lord B——, who is a bit of a wag, in the most earnest and sympathetic manner, "I must sympathize with you in your terrible misfortune. For I distinctly heard a man's voice in your bedroom talking to your wife."

The face of the physician is stated to have defied description, all the more as Lord B—— hurried off the moment he had said this without giving him time to utter a word in reply.—[Washington Post.

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The King's Decision.

JOSEPH CHOATE, who paid his wife such a delightful and delicate compliment which set every one talking when he replied to the question, "Who would you rather be if you could not be yourself?" "Mrs. Choate's second husband," has been equaled by the King of Italy. Queen Margherita of Italy is still a beautiful woman, but she has begun to realize that she is not so young as she was, and that her beauty is diminishing. She is happy in being well loved by her people and by her husband, but at the same time she does not contemplate the loss of beauty with indifference. It is said that some time ago she remarked to the King somewhat wistfully: "I am too old to wear white any longer." The King smiled, but did not contradict her, merely saying: "We will take a fortnight to consider the matter." At the end of that period a packing-case arrived filled with white gowns of every description and of great beauty. The case was addressed to the Queen, and containing a card bearing the words: "The King's decision."—[Chicago Times-Herald.

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Light in Natural History.

TOMMY TUCKER was showing his aunt from the country through Lincoln Park.

"This," he said, "is the prairie-dog village. You see them standing up before their holes, with their fore-paws folded? They're praying. They always do that. That's why they call 'em prairie dogs."—[Chicago Tribune.

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Could not Be Relied Upon.

THE author of "Little Journeys to the Homes of American Statesmen" tells a story of the civil war, when the days dragged gloomily, and when grief was likely to overtake any who had boys in the ranks. He says:

"One night the postmaster was reading aloud the names of the killed at Gettysburg, and he ran right on to the name of a youth we knew. The boy's father sat there on a nail keg, chewing a straw. The postmaster, for his sake, tried to shuffle over the name, and hurry on to the next.

"Hi!" said the father. "Wha—what's that you said?"

There was nothing to do but to face the issue, and the postmaster repeated with a forced calmness:

"Killed—Snyder, Hiram."

The boy's father stood up with a jerk. Then he sat down. Then he stood up again, staggered to the door, and fumbled for the latch like a blind man.

"God help him!" said the postmaster, wiping his eyes with his red handkerchief; "he's gone to tell the old woman."

The minister preached a funeral sermon for the boy, and on the little pyramid that marked the family lot, in the burying-ground, they carved the inscription:

"Killed in honorable battle, Hiram Snyder, aged 19."

Not long afterward, strange, yellow-bearded men, in faded blue, began to arrive. Great welcomes were given them, and many a big gathering was held in their honor. At one such gathering a ghost appeared, a lank, saffron ghost, ragged as a scarecrow, wearing the cape of a cavalryman's overcoat, with no coat beneath.

The apparition was a youth of about 20, with a downy beard all over his face, and a countenance well-mellowed with coal soot, as if he had ridden several days on the top of a freight-car near the engine. The ghost was Hiram Snyder.

We forgave him the shock of surprise he had caused us, all except the minister who had preached his funeral sermon. Years afterward I heard that minister remark, in a solemn and aggrieved tone:

"Hiram Snyder is a man who cannot be relied upon!"—[Youth's Companion.

Anita Cream

Does something that cannot be expected of any other preparation.

It Coaxes a New Skin

All druggists sell it.

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The Empress and Her Hair-dresser.

AN AMUSING anecdote is told of the pride the Empress of Austria took in her magnificent chestnut tresses, which fell down to her ankles. She used to have her hair brushed for hours every day. Her Majesty was particularly anxious that the dresser who brushed her long braids should avoid pulling out a single hair. This, of course, was an impossibility, and the unfortunate maid concealed carefully in the pocket of her apron any hair which became entangled in the brush. One day the Empress, happening to glance into the looking-glass before which she sat, caught sight of the maid concealing a small roll of hair in the above-described fashion. Jumping up from her rocking-chair, Her Majesty grasped her attendant's hand, exclaiming:

"I have caught you at last! You are ruining my hair!"

With a presence of mind which would have done honor to an expert diplomat, the maid replied, unhesitatingly:

"I implore Your Majesty to forgive me; it never happened before. I only wished to have some of my sovereign's hair to put in the locket which my little girl wears around her neck as a talisman."

Whether the Empress believed this clever invention or not I do not know, but, shrugging her shapely shoulders, she resumed her seat, laughing heartily, and the next day she presented her maid with a locket enriched with diamonds, saying, with a mischievous twinkle in her eyes:

"I think this is the kind of talisman your little daughter deserves for having such a clever mother."—[San Francisco Post.

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A Relic of Slower Days.

A BROKEN-DOWN horse, with sway back and ribs that stood out like hoops on a barrel, which had been turned loose in the open country, ran up to a Darby electric car Sunday just as it stopped to let off a passenger. Walking around to the front of the car the animal started off on a trot when the conductor pulled the bell for the motorman to turn on the electric power. The horse's heels almost touched the fender as the car slowly proceeded, and, wishing to send the car along faster, the motorman hit up on a scheme. He had concluded that the animal had been a car horse in by-gone days and was laboring under the impression that it was back in the harness again. The motorman signalled to the conductor to pull the bell at the next street, and, true to the old custom, the remnant of horse slavery days pulled up at the far corner and proceeded to wait for the sound of the bell to start again. The conductor led the animal off the track, the motorman turned on the power, and the car swept by the relic of slower days, while the passengers laughed.—[Philadelphia Record.

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The President and the Fussy Man.

WHEN President McKinley visited Ottawa, Kan., some years ago, a delegation of Grand Army men was sent to Kansas City to receive him. Inadvertently the name of an ex-commander, a troublesome, fussy, preacher-politician had been omitted from the reception committee. He felt very indignant at the slight, and sputteringly criticised the chairman. "Why, I am the only man in Kansas he would know at sight," he remarked, basing the assertion on a visit he once made to Canton. The chairman explained the matter to Mr. McKinley, told him of the fussy disposition of the preacher, and suggested some little attention to pacify him. The distinguished visitor did not know the disaffected one from Adam, but the chairman pointed him out before they ascended the platform. After the applause had subsided the President leisurely scanned the sea of upturned faces, and then looked at the old soldiers seated on the platform, his face lighting up at the sight of the "bald-headed man with his arm in a sling." Mr. McKinley walked straight across the platform, grasped the disaffected hand and exclaimed: "Why, Comrade K——, I am happy to meet you!" When the President had returned to his seat, K—— turned jubilantly to his neighbors and cried, "What did I tell you! I am the only man in the whole State he knows at sight." No further trouble was had with him, and he thinks McKinley the greatest man on earth.—[Macon (Mo.) Citizen.

THE NEW BOOKS.

MATTERS OF INTEREST IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE.

"Strong Hearts."

IT HAS been a long time since George W. Cable delighted his public, which is always eager and admiring, with a book, so that "Strong Hearts" will no doubt find a quick and a warm welcome. He has never been an over-prolific writer, wherein he has been wise, since an author's books gain much in worth by not being produced in wholesale quantities, and gain also in distinction when the appearance of one is infrequent enough to make it an event in the literary world. Mr. Cable has always had toward his readers something of the attitude of wishing them to be epicures of his work, of liking them to take it in delighted sips and swallows, enjoying its aroma and bouquet, taking it in moderation and at intervals and remembering each occasion ever after with pleasure, instead of bolting book after book with such rapidity that they become tasteless and meaningless, merely something for the mind to swallow. His novels are of the sort to be enjoyed in just that way, for their exquisite art, delicate fancy, and ever-pervading charm are things to be lingered over, again and again, and recalled with pleasure. His latest work is marked in high degree by all his usual characteristics, although it must be said of it also that it is marred by an occasional clumsiness and lack of taste which are very surprising in anything from Mr. Cable's pen. The book is made up of three separate stories which are told in the person of a banker, who is more or less mixed up in each of them. He writes a sort of prelude of interpretation of their meaning which is clumsily done and is not over luminous, is, indeed, just that sort of puzzle which interpretations are bound to be when encountered before the thing they are meant to interpret. If it were possible to think of a blue pencil in connection with Mr. Cable, one would long to strike its inexorable mark through nearly the whole of the first three pages, and even through much of the succeeding ten. After that, one reaches the real Cable, and forgets at once those dim philosophizings and rather wordy and clumsy arguments in the swift movement, the poetic beauty, the vital interest of the story of the man who exiled himself for a month on a lonely bit of an island at the mouth of the Mississippi, and made a bonfire of his beloved boat, in order to fight out with himself, there alone with the sea and the sky and the wild fowl, his love for strong drink. It is a moving tale, and in the telling of it Mr. Cable is true to that which is best and highest in his art by making the story of the man's struggles and strivings more of the spirit than of the body, subordinating the material and more repulsive side of the question, and yet giving it sufficient importance to make it real and telling.

The second tale, about a Creole taxidermist, is one of the sweetest bits of human life and character that Mr. Cable has ever painted. The man with his keen and easily-offended feeling for the artistic side of his work, the wife sitting at her sewing in the back room of the shop with her ever-present understanding and sympathy, are drawn so clearly and so vividly, with such deft touches of consummate art, that the reader knows and loves them even as Mr. Cable himself must do. The taxidermist draws a big prize in the lottery, and then has no idea what to do with the money. After a long time he builds a fine house with it, but he and his wife cannot leave the dear, little, dingy shop where they have lived and loved and worked side by side for so long, and so they have a sister-in-law live in the new house, and finally, by slow degrees, make an orphan asylum of it. The tale is told with a subtle, loving sense of humor and is a thoroughly delightful bit of work.

But it is in the last and longest tale of the three, "The Entomologist," that Mr. Cable most stumbles and offends. It is a story of three families, that of the teller of the tale, of a noble-minded Creole, with a young and pretty northern wife, and of a German baron of most uninviting appearance, who is entirely absorbed in the study of insects. He has a wife who is young and pretty and very level-headed and much given to quaint and lovable philosophizings, and she is deeply and ardently and whole-souledly devoted to her repulsive husband. The pretty, rose-bud wife of the Creole, having a small, dry soul, easily impressed by the husks of learning, falls in love with the beetle-minded German and the story skirts along the edge of that perilous precipice which it is said American fiction dares not approach. Finally, everything is swallowed up in the cataclysm of a yellow fever epidemic, the rose-bud wife and the hideous German die, and after some years the noble-minded Creole and the dear little philosopher wife are joined in marriage. The tale has in it the delicate, shifting sense of humor, as alluring and as evasive as the play of moonlight through the wind-blown foliage of a pepper tree, the touch of pathos, the poetic fancy, the illuminating incident and the vivid character portrayal that characterize all of Mr. Cable's work. And in many respects it is pleasing and delightful. But in others it is offensive, and not even the touch of delicious humor with which it closes is sufficient to take away entirely the bad taste which it leaves in the mental mouth. This comes mainly from the character of the German baron, the entomologist, whom Mr. Cable makes unnecessarily repulsive in both mind and body. At least, he might have spared us his finger nails and his manner of eating with his nose in the trough. It is quite possible, of course, that a man who is narrow and dry and selfish in mind, dirty in body, and repulsive in manners might have showered upon him the devoted wifely love and pride of one dainty, sweet and wholesome woman and the silly infatuation of another who is even daintier and prettier. It is possible, because the finite mind cannot comprehend the outlandish reach of woman's whimsicality in love. But it is not artistic to use such an incident in fiction, because it is abnormal. Possibly Mr. Cable has known just such a repulsive-looking man, loved by two such women. But it is always the things which an author has himself known which seem improbable when he puts them into a book and which his readers always pounce upon as utterly impossible. The author is so taken up with the fact that the thing is true that he fails to make it fit into his scheme, leaves it in inartistic shape. It is most regrettable that Mr. Cable did not know when he came to the end of his tale. If he wanted to have the Creole widower and the German widow marry he ought to have known that that was another story. As it is, he has made an anti-climax.

[Strong Hearts. By George W. Cable. Charles Scribner's Sons: New York. For sale by Stoll & Thayer.]

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Life in Calcutta.

"Hilda," by Sarah Jeannette Duncan, who is also Mrs. Everard Cotes, gives some very interesting pictures of life in Calcutta which are quite different, in both matter and manner, from those which have been made by any other Anglo-Indian novelist. Mrs. Cotes's former books, even her very first ones, which were written before her marriage, brought to her many warm admirers and she can always be sure of a welcome for whatever she writes. The chief characters in "Hilda" are an actress, a girl captain of the Salvation Army, the archdeacon of an Episcopal brotherhood, and a young woman and a man who belong in government social circles. The paths and the fates of this unique medley of characters she has crossed and woven together in a way that would hardly have the similitude of truth in any other region than that of which she writes. But her pictures of life and customs are so convincing that somehow she makes the reader believe it quite probable that the actress, who is her heroine, might have fallen in love with the archdeacon of the Order of St. Marks, and that a successful young business and society man might have wished to marry a Salvation Army captain. The book is strikingly fresh and original in its situations and in its treatment of the chief characters. It is the sort of book of which the reader cannot at all guess the outcome until he reaches the end. The situations are always interesting and often so daring that they keep the reader's curiosity well whetted to know what the author will make her people do next. Mrs. Cotes has drawn her characters in broad and sketchy, but quite vivid, outline. The archdeacon is particularly good and convincing. Hilda, the leading lady of a scratch company of world-touring actors, is a very likable sort of woman, with her large-minded sense of the comparative values of things, her large-hearted sympathies, her sound good



GEORGE W. CABLE.
(Reproduced from The Critic.)

sense, her breezy good-fellowship, and her pervading sense of humor which radiates through the whole book. Mrs. Cotes has fallen into some mannerisms that seriously mar the artistic quality of her work. They also draw upon the patience of the reader to a greater extent than is wise for any author to do. She retards the movement of her conversations by constantly telling all the inconsequential actions of the people who are talking—where they turn their eyes, how they hold their hands, what they do with their feet. Such things are inexcusable in work that pretends to be artistic, unless they serve some purpose—throw a sidelight upon character or motive, illumine a situation, suggest something that is about to happen, or arouse the reader's expectation. Otherwise the constant injection of trivialities merely annoys. Then, too, she has a way of circling intellectually all around the thing she intends to say, wrapping her meaning up in many words, hiding it away behind sentences that conceal rather than illumine. And yet, when she wishes, she can be direct and vivid. Among novelists who lean toward the analytical method the temptation to be recondite seems to be always present. And no novelist can afford to be recondite unless he has the brilliancy and the compelling power of a George Meredith.

[Hilda. By Sarah Jeannette Duncan. Frederick A. Stokes Company: New York.]

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A Tale of Boyhood.

"Johnnie," by Dr. E. O. Laughlin, is one of those infrequent books which bring back to those who have left the first milestones of life far behind them the pleasures, the sorrows, the hopes, the keen impressions, the vaguely poetic sensation of childhood. It is an epitome of the life of a boy who lives on a farm in the Middle West, from the time he starts to school until he reaches manhood. The author takes up the characteristic incidents and phases of a boy's life in such situation and personifies in this one boy the lives of "the throng of other Johnnies," as he says in his dedication, who were "just such happy-hearted little youngsters as this." And many of that "throng of Johnnies," now grown to be "Johns," will recreate, with all the increased pleasure which memory can add, the half-forgotten life of their youth as they read these pages. The book is not such a complete, artistic account, semi-analytical, semi-pictorial, of boyhood as Mr. Howells gave in his "A Boy's Town," nor has it the rich fancy and dramatic presentation of Mr. Grahame's more recent books of childhood. They deal more with the intellectual aristocracy of childhood, but Dr. Laughlin's "Johnnie" is just an average boy who grew up into an average man and a good citizen. But into these charcoaled sketches of the life of a boy on a western farm he has put something of the universal grace of childhood, its unconscious pathos, its nebulous, shy, poetic sensitiveness of feeling, its delight in trees and grass and air and water. And he tells with a pen that is evidently steeped in the loving ink of remembrance, of the boy's first fight at school, of his rabbit hunting, fishing, wading in the brook, of his soul-crushing sorrows that are forgotten the next morning, of the melancholy delight of preparing to run away in revenge for heart-stabbing injustice, of soul-thrilling stories of "ha'nts," enjoyed while sitting on the fence with the "hired hand," of the distress of bashfulness, and of the pains and pleasures of boy love. It is the first book of the author, who is a physician living in Illinois, and it shows the 'prentice hand in many ways. But it is a simple, wholesome, delightful little book and will be read with much pleasure by many who are not too young to remember their childhood with tenderness. It is meeting with very good success, being already well on in its third thousand.

[Johnnie. By E. O. Laughlin. The Bowen-Merrill Company: Indianapolis.]

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"Porto Rico and the West Indies."

In a book bearing the above title, Miss Margherita Arlina Hamm has presented to the public the most valuable popular account of our new possession in the West Indies which has yet been published. It is a paper-covered volume of 230 pages, and is worthy of better treatment in the way of paper and binding than its publishers have given it. The book tells just the sort of things that the average person wants to know about Porto Rico, just the things that the average traveler with an alert and curious mind is interested in. It leaves upon the mind something of that vividness of impression which one gets from actually having been there. The author wastes no words, but goes at her subject in direct, simple, logical way, separates it into all its natural subdivisions, gives to each its appropriate chapter and then leaves it. Her intention has evidently been to give a plain, concise and comprehensive description of the island, its people, its resources, and its opportunities for Americans, and she has succeeded remarkably well. Miss Hamm has been a newspaper worker for a number of years, and her journalistic training shows in the simplicity, directness and conciseness of her work. She explains in the preface that for the last three years she has taken an active part in the plans for aiding the sick and injured in Cuba and Porto Rico and that, having thus been thrown into intimate relations with the native population on both islands, she has been able to acquire much knowledge which otherwise would have been difficult to obtain. This shows particularly in the chapters devoted to the social life of the natives, the character and occupations of the women, and the homes of all classes. She gives the intimate side of Porto Rican life and character as no other writer has done. There are chapters devoted to minute, but swift and vivid description of the island in all its phases—its geological history, its animal and vegetable life, the marine life which surrounds it, and enough of its political history and government to make its present conditions intelligible. A chapter is devoted to each of its important industries, one to its commerce and another to the business opportunities it offers. It is illustrated by a number of half-tones, giving views of cities, scenery, homes, people, and animals.

[Porto Rico and the West Indies. By Margherita Arlina Hamm. F. Tennyson Neely: New York.]

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"The Merchant Prince of Cornville."

Some two or three months ago there was much ado over the charge made by Samuel Eberly Gross that Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" had been plagiarized from a comedy written by himself and bearing the title, "The Merchant Prince of Cornville." A United States Commissioner in Paris took M. Rostand's deposition that he had never seen Mr. Gross's comedy and had never heard of it until the action was brought against him. That made legal end of the matter, but Mr. Gross's play is now put forth in book form. If he had wanted the public to believe that his little dramatic effort was really the source of M. Rostand's tremendous success he would have done better to keep "The Merchant Prince of Cornville" from the public eye. There is in it absolutely no suggestion of the characters, the situations, or the dialogues of "Cyrano," except a very faint resemblance in the balcony scene. Its story is entirely different. The Merchant Prince, who owns pretty nearly everything and everybody in his own western town, goes to the seashore with his literary man and his scientist for the purpose of marrying the lovely niece of a philosopher who is in his power financially and has no means of discharging the obligation other than handing over the young woman. She is already in love with a young poet, called Ideal. They attend a masquerade, the Merchant Prince urges his suit, the young woman fences for time, and finally the Prince and his literary man serenade her. The literary man does most of the talking and all of the guitar playing, while, dressed in black, he poses as the great man's shadow, until Violet's maid appears on the balcony, when he breaks off love-making for his master and begins to make it on his own account to the maid. In the end Violet marries her Ideal, the literary man marries the maid, the Merchant Prince marries his housekeeper, who follows him to the seashore, and Violet's philosopher uncle is reunited to his wife, from whom he has long been separated. The play is not fitted for stage presentation, as it contains but little action and a great deal of talk of a not particularly interesting sort. Its literary quality is not high enough to make it a book of any consequence. It depends for its humor largely upon puns, many of them of a most execrable sort. It shows now and then a rather dainty and pleasing conceit, and occasionally there is a fairly humorous situation or speech, but for the most part its speeches and dialogues are dull and dreary, its attempts to be witty are painfully strained and those parts that are intended to be poetical, lack imaginative charm.

[The Merchant Prince of Cornville. By Samuel Eberly Gross. Rand, McNally & Co.: Chicago.]

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"The Knight of the Golden Chain."

This is a story of England and Normany in mediaeval times, full to the last page with adventures and dangers of all sorts. It tells how a young lord took upon himself the odium of a murder which his elder brother had committed and how the two of them braved dangers and did marvelous deeds of courage and got themselves out of hopeless situations, until finally all turned out happily in the end. It is told in the person of the younger brother, who, in the course of his adventures, falls in with a little maid of high degree in misfortune, to whom afterward his troth is plighted. When he is dubbed

knight she fastens upon his helmet her most precious possession, a length of golden chain, which is all she has to show who she is. The favor is such an unusual one that he is known as "The Knight of the Golden Chain." The story is well told and interesting.

[The Knight of the Golden Chain. By R. D. Chetwode. D. Appleton & Co. Town and Country Library. For sale by C. C. Parker.]

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"Pharos the Egyptian."

Guy Boothby has told in this book a tale of the supernatural, of horrors trooping close on horrors' heels, of more things on earth than are dreamed of in the philosophy of even the theosophists. Pharos, the Egyptian, is a reincarnation of Ptahmes, the chief of Pharaoh's sorcerers in the days when the God of Moses punished the Egyptians with plagues. He comes to life in these later days, apparently for the purpose of using marvelous mental powers and wonderful resource for the injury and unhappiness of as many people as he can torture. His unwilling medium in most of his deviltry is a young English artist, who suffers all the possible refinements of agony over the part he is compelled to play in the forwarding of the Egyptian's diabolical schemes. The book will doubtles be interesting for people who have a taste for supernatural horrors. It cannot lay claim to much literary quality.

[Pharos, the Egyptian. By Guy Boothby. D. Appleton & Co. Town and Country Library. For sale by C. C. Parker.]

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Books of Tomorrow.

The Independence Company, Chicago, will soon issue a volume entitled "Republic or Empire?" in which the Philippine question will be treated by a number of public men who are opposed to expansion of our territory in the Far East. Among the contributors are men of prominence who in all other public questions have fought one another with vigor and constancy, but in this book Silver and Gold Republicans and Democrats, Populists and capitalists, wage-earners and employers unite and argue on the same side. It will be illustrated by photographs of the contributors and by reproductions of a number of Philippine views. Among those who have contributed to the book are: William J. Bryan, Andrew Carnegie, Senators Hoar, Vest, Allen, White, Gorman, Bacon, Mason, Daniel, Chilton, Butler, McLaurin, Tillman, Money, Turner, Teller, Edmunds, Clay; Hon. H. U. Johnson, Hon. Charles A. Towne, Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-Secretary Carlisle, Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Prof. David Starr Jordan, Gen. Weaver, Carl Schurz, Samuel Gompers, and many others.

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The May Magazines.

Among the important articles in the Atlantic is H. de R. Walker's account of the "Australasian Extensions of Democracy," in which he discusses the management of affairs in the five great Pacific colonies of England. In an article on "American Deep-Water Shipping," H. Phelps Whitmarsh compares the jealous care with which other nations cultivate their shipping and marine interests with American apathy on that question. Jacob A. Riis, in "The Battle With the Slum," tells what has been done in New York during the last twenty years in the attempt to improve the conditions of the helpless poor. Henry W. Farnam writes of "Some Economic Aspects of the Liquor Question," and Charles M. Thompson writes of Miss Wilkins as "An Idealist in Masquerade."

In the Cosmopolitan, Charles Emory Smith writes of "The United States Postal Service," in the series, "Great Problems of Organization;" Milton E. Ailes tells of "Adventure and Death in the Far North," Amy Seville Wolff describes "A Biological Laboratory for Women," W. M. Sheffield, in "A Railway to the Klondike," tells of the building of the road from Skaguay to Fort Selkirk, the latter terminus to be reached this summer, and Anna Leach has an article on "Science in the Model Kitchen." There is a poem, "The Vindication of Eve," by Richard Le Gallienne, several short stories, and the continuation of Count Leo Tolstoi's "The Awakening."

The chief articles in Frank Leslie's are on the United States army, by Gen. Miles, on "Admiral Dewey at Manila," by E. W. Harden, on the "Surrender of Manila," by Douglas White, and a discussion of the question, "Are the Filipinos Civilized?" by Agoncillo.

In the Engineering Magazine, Prof. Elihu Thompson takes up "The Possibilities of Liquid Air," there is a finely illustrated paper by M. Jaques Boyer upon the new Alexander III. bridge at Paris, Mr. Dickie completes his study of warship design by discussing the cruiser and destroyer, with especial reference to the true functions of the latter type of fighting machine, E. E. Ellington has a paper on "The Hydraulic Transmission of Power," and E. L. Corthell makes a study of the ship canals of the world.

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Books and Authors.

The Putnams, who have been sued by Rudyard Kipling for $25,000 for damages sustained by alleged infringement of copyright, are much aggrieved by the suit. They say they did not print the edition to which he objects, but that they bought the books composing it from his publishers, so that Mr. Kipling got the royalty he was entitled to, and then merely bound the books and put them on sale in their retail store.

Maurus Jokai, who has had many honors paid him by his countrymen, is to have another that will be unique in being bestowed upon a living author. At the Paris exhibition of 1900 the Hungarian section will include a "Jokai exhibition," containing a copy of every edition of the several score works which Jokai has written. It is estimated that this collection will consist of some thousands of volumes, for Jokai's books have been translated into most of the European languages.

This is the way George W. Cable tells the story of the beginning of his literary work, after he left the newspaper office in which he first tried his hand: "I was in a large cotton house, and I kept their accounts for a while, until I finally offered to take entire charge of the counting-room at so much salary per year and hire what assistants I wanted. This suited the firm as well as it did me, and I began to do more and more literary labor. Finally I employed a cashier, and all day I would write at my desk, only being consulted by him on important matters. I was making a beginning then. I first carried on a weekly column in the Picayune, but this writing of trifles after a while grew wearisome, and I resolved to put it into stories." The putting it "into stories" fructified into "Old Creole Days," Mr. Cable's first book, published just twenty years ago.

Book News publishes some correspondence which passed between Mr. Westcott, the author of "David Harum," and his publishers between the time of their acceptance of his story and his death, which occurred three months later. In the last letter he said: "If 'David Harum' were to be published even without much delay, it would, in all probability, be posthumous. I have had the fun of writing it anyway, and nobody will ever laugh over it more than I have. I never could tell what David was going to do next."

H. G. Wells, the author of wondrously vivid stories of future marvelous happenings, is said to be the writer who receives, next to Mr. Kipling, the best prices for his work. For a short story of average length he is now getting as much as $600. This is still a long ways below Mr. Kipling's royal rewards, for he receives for a short story of average length anywhere from $1200 to $1500; but it is much above the ordinary. Mr. Wells's rise has been very rapid, as his first story, "The Time Machine," came out in 1895. Previous to that time he had struggled along writing special articles for London newspapers.

* * *

Small Beer and Skittles.

Elbert Hubbard's incisive essay on "A Fellow by the Name of Rowan," in the March number of the Philistine, sold out the entire edition in three days. George Daniels, the general passenger agent of the New York Central, was so pleased with it that he ordered a new edition of half a million copies for free distribution.

The London Spectator recently insinuated that the famous "Mr. Dooley" is merely a popularized embodiment of the editorial page of the New York Evening Post. And the Spectator does not think itself a funny paper, either.

Here is Richard Le Gallienne's idea of his own appearance, as he has recently described it: "Presently there entered a tall young man with a long, thin face, curtained on each side with enormous masses of black hair—like a thin slip of the young moon glimmering through a pine wood." And a little farther on he described Rudyard Kipling, of whom he disapproves, as being a stocky, "clerky" man, with "a head like a billiard ball in need of a shave, a big brown mustache, and enormous spectacles." There is evidently no doubt in Mr. Le Gallienne's mind as to which of the two is a poet and which isn't. But Mr. Kipling ought to be very grateful for his manifest restraint and evident politeness in not calling him "a person."

MAARTEN MAARTENS.

A REVIEW OF THE FAMOUS DUTCH NOVELIST AND HIS WORK.

From the New York Mail and Express.

MAARTEN MAARTENS, the Dutch novelist, who within a few years has succeeded in capturing the English-reading public by storm, who, not without ample justification, has been compared to Thackeray and placed in the foremost rank of living novelists, has successfully hidden his personality as well as his true patronymic behind the pseudonym that stands at the head of this article.

J. M. W. Van de Poorten Schwartz—such is his real name—was born in Holland forty years ago, his father being a clergyman. Educated first in England, then in Germany, and finally at the University of Utrecht, where like all young Dutchmen of good family destined for a political career he studied law, he refused to enter upon the life proposed for him and turned to letters instead—a profession but little honored in Holland, which refuses to recognize international copyright, and patronizes foreign authors—chiefly French—rather than its own.

The revolution in Dutch literature, begun twenty years ago under the leadership of J. Van Deyssel (the pen name of a son of the late Prof. A. J. Alberdingk Thym, whose daughter is also a novelist of repute,) has produced thus far but few friends of the first rank. Van Deyssel himself fell a victim, first to the influence of Zola, and then to Flaubert's endless seeking after perfection of style; and as a stylist, as a peerless master of expression, he stands alone among the Dutchmen of today. But to reach this eminence, he had to revolutionize Dutch literary art from its foundations upward, and to force the language to his will, in a way that led through seeming absurdities to lasting results. His novels, however, show too strong an impress of Zola's naturalism to bear translation. He was a leader, rather than a master, and his work is caviare to the many, appreciated but by few.

Among the few Dutchmen who have struggled to the front—his followers, successors and contemporaries, may be named Dr. Van Eeden, Herman Gorter, a poet of great promise and no mean achievement, and Louis Couperus, who alone of all the band has been translated into English. He is the ablest exponent of the modern Dutch school—of the "sensitivism" that is closely allied to the psychology of Bourget, but admixes an almost mystic element of intuition with the Frenchman's analytical method. "Eline Vere"—his best book,—"Footsteps of Fate" and "Majesty" exhibit to perfection the whole method of the sensitivistic school. It is powerful, yet with an almost sickly intensity of introspection, which in less able hands easily descends to the level of the late Hubert Crackanthorpe.

Maarten Maartens, however, refuses to be classified with the sensitivist novelists of Holland. He proclaims his disbelief in schools of fiction, in firmly established rules of technique, in a rigidity of form that denies full freedom of treatment; for the Dutch literary revolutionaries of but twenty years ago already show signs of approaching conservatism.

"The Sin of Joost Avelingh," Maarten Maartens's first book, met with the fate of many early works; it was refused by several English publishers before it saw the light; then it was received at once with unmistakable favor. The author's insight into the workings of the human mind and soul, his noble scorn of what is low, his humor, his gentle satire of our weaknesses—all the rare qualities of his work were readily recognized, for they bore the hallmark of the gold of all great novelists. Then followed "An Old Maid's Love," and finally the three stories that show his genius in the full development of its strength—"God's Fool," "The Greater Glory" and "Her Memory." The Dutch setting of these searching psychological studies added interest and piquancy to their universal verity—for it is the human interest in them far more than the local one that has carried their fame to the shores of the Pacific and caused them to be translated into the German and their author's native tongue.

The Dutch, however, are but moderately enthusiastic over Maarten Maartens's portrayals of their national characteristics—probably because he sees them too clearly as they are. He recognizes the solid substratum of sturdy ancestral virtue in them, but also their petty vices and small ways, the results of their numerical smallness and the narrowness of their domain, their materialism, their love of gain, their Chinese worship of caste—all the shortcomings they have, but will not own in public. Moreover, he pokes fun at them when occasion presents itself, and the worst offense one can offer a Dutch burgher is to make sport of his customs, his manners, his language, or his dreary, damp, sunless climate.

Yet Maarten Maartens sees the Hollander as he really is—not as he sees himself, but as he learns to do when he goes abroad and mixes in the full stream of Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic and French life, which has passed by his country and his people, leaving them isolated, stagnant in a little pool, contented with themselves and their wealth, their civilization and their somewhat Boeotian conservatism.

The human interest of Maarten Maartens's books has made them popular with readers in many countries. How great an artist he is in reproducing the Dutch national character, in painting Dutch landscapes, Dutch homes and Dutch households can be fully realized only by those who have lived there long, or were born there, and have been abroad. Thus, when we eliminate the wider human interest, we find in "Joost Avelingh" the small whirlpool of Dutch parliamentary life, with glimpses of the interiors of the Dutch middle classes; in "God's Fool," the sordid greed of Koopstad, the great commercial center of Holland, where stock exchange speculation too often takes the place of commerce, where the rich merchants—the upper middle classes—live and have their being; in "The Greater Glory" we see the court and the nobility, old and new, with their intrigues for empty honors, their scandals, triumphs and defeats; and in "My Lady Nobody" the nobility again, but on the soil from which it sprang, which enriched it and impoverished it in turn. Maarten Maartens draws not portraits, but national types, because he draws national conditions. It is for this reason, probably, that the Dutch persist in claiming that his books are romans a clef, though he as persistently denies it.

In "Her Memory" Mr. Maartens has forsaken Holland and entered the English field, with success. This book is remarkable because it displays a new departure in his method—an approach to "sensitivism," which is found in none of his earlier books, while, at the same time, he uses bolder outlines, and makes the reader more decidedly his collaborator in the development of the story.

Mr. Van de Poorten Schwartz spends but little time in Holland, his wife being an invalid who requires the softer air of Southern Europe for her health. Their home, however, is the Castle of Zuylestein, where the author leads the life of a country gentleman, which he loves best of all, industriously attending to his farms, his blooded stock and his duties as one of the social magnates of the district. For he is a rich man, and literature but his avocation.

A new book from his pen, the name of which has not yet been divulged, will be published in this country early in the fall.

SCHUBERT'S SERENADE.

Soft the summer moon is beaming,
Stars of heaven shine;
Dreams ecstatic I am dreaming
Of a love divine.
Zephyrs with sweet incense laden,
From a holy shrine,
Breathe the name of a fair maiden
Saying: "She is thine."

Many angels round me singing,
Bright as sunny noon;
Vie with chimes celestial ringing
Sweetly, and in tune;
And the crystal fountain plashing—
Shining in the moon—
With a myriad jewels flashing,
Laughs: "She cometh soon."

Shines her radiant face above me,
'Neath an aureole;
For she cometh chanting "Love me,
I am Music's soul."

CHARLES E. WALK.

THE FLAGSHIP.

Look at her lines, from stern-post to stem,
Her breast like a woman's, her mail like a knight's;
Strong as a leviathan, clean as a gem,
She's a palace in peace, but a hell when she fights.

Steady away on her course she goes,
Her sails all set and her flag flung free,
With a bone in her teeth, and lying close
To the strong, brave wind of destiny.

Her captain is chief of the conquering three
Of Perry, Nelson, Decatur and Drake,
And he steers her well—not a luff nor a jibe
Shall mar the straight, white line of her wake.

Tub-lubbers may scowl at her bowling by,
While traitors at home lay plans for her wreck;
But "God and our ship" is the chorus high
Of the fighting men on her quarterdeck.

Sternward and forward her big guns pout
And her broadside batteries grimly yawn;
Ho, for the East by the sunrise route,
Ho, for the islands beyond the dawn!

And over the world's rim swift as the sun,
Her decks with a peerless manhood manned,
Sure as a bolt from her surest gun,
She is bearing our flag to a flagless land.

She's a palace of peace, but she's built to fight,
As the wise ones know, and the safe ones heed,
She is making good the imperial right
Of our race to the mastery and the lead.

And it's round the world she will mark the zone
Suited to freedom's girth and ours,
A ribbon of splendid freshness blown
Athwart the tangle of fading powers.

God be with her wherever she goes,
Her sails all set and our flag flung free,
A bone in her teeth, and lying close
To the strong, brave wind of destiny.

—[Maurice Thompson in the Crawfordsville, Ind., Independent.

PROMPT MEASURES.

[Life:] Old Lady (at insurance office:) I want to take out a fire insurance policy at once. Our house is on fire.

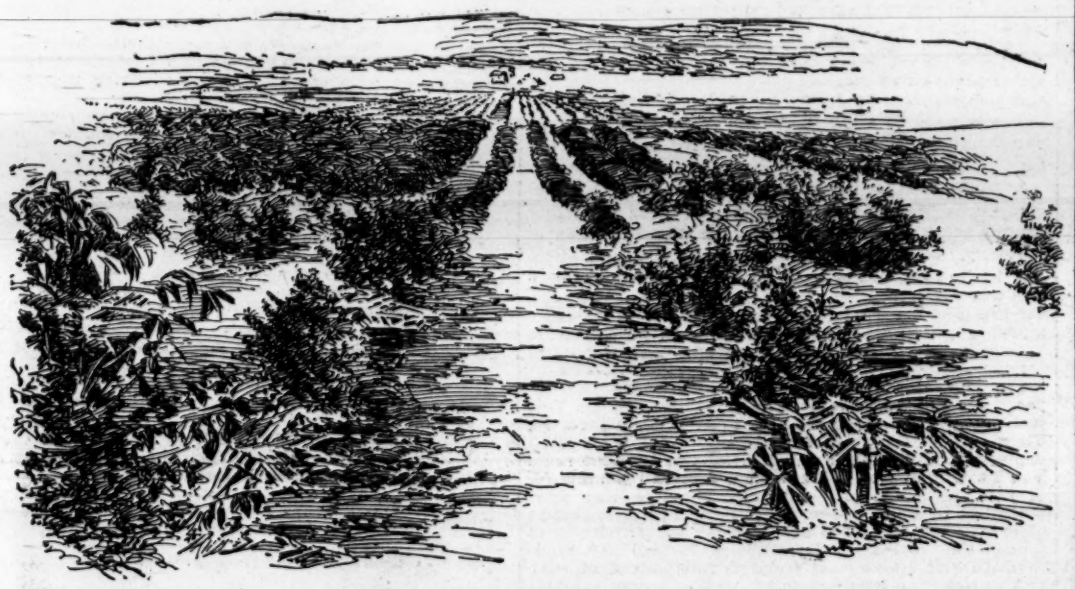
WHERE COFFEE IS KING.

ALL ABOUT THE GREAT CROP WHICH SUPPORTS THE PEOPLE OF BRAZIL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO JANEIRO (Brazil,) April 3, 1899.—I have spent a day among the coffee shippers of Rio Janeiro. This is, next to Santos, the greatest coffee port of the world. Millions of bags are here shipped every year and the chief business of Brazil's vast coffee crop is done here. Rio Janeiro lives upon coffee. For that matter, it is the mainstay of Brazil. In 1895 the total exports of the country amounted to $180,000,000, and of this $140,000,000 came from coffee. The rise of a cent a pound means prosperity or the reverse to these people, and the enormous fall the past few years has made things tight in Brazil. Just how much the fall has been few people know. The truth is that coffee has been steadily dropping for the past six years, and today it is not worth much more than one-third what it was in 1893. With our new possessions in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, it is likely to go still lower, for it is expected that the Yankees will establish large coffee plantations, and if so the Brazilians will have to look elsewhere for a market.

It is an outrage that Brazil has not done more for the United States. She should give us the bulk of her trade and all her fat contracts, for we have been practically supporting the country for years. We are the greatest coffee drinkers of the world. In 1897 we used 636,000,000 pounds of coffee, which was 10,000,000 pounds more than was consumed in all Europe. We have increased our consumption during the past year at the rate of more than a pound per person, and we now use about fifty pounds annually for each person in the United States. The amount spent for this coffee is enormous. During the past ten years we have paid out $875,000,000, or $87,500,000 per annum, for coffee alone. The bulk of this money has gone to Brazil. Some of it has found its way into the pockets of the coffee planters, a large part has gone into the hands of the shippers and dealers, and 11 per cent. of the export price has been paid to the government. Brazil charges an export duty of 11 per cent. on every pound of coffee that is shipped. This is, of course, paid by the consumer, and such of our people as engage in coffee-raising will have the advantage of 11 per cent. over Brazil to start with, for they will, of course, not have to pay duty. Some years ago there was talk of taxing coffee, but the demagogues of our Congress set up a holy howl about taxing a poor man's luxuries, and coffee was admitted nominally free. It was not allowed to be free, however, for Brazil at once put on an extra export duty, and the poor man's luxury was taxed just the same. The only difference was that the Brazilian government got the money and not Uncle Sam.



COFFEE PLANTATION.

Coffee is raised in nearly every one of the provinces of Brazil. The country produces the bulk of the world's crop. It raised 10,000,000 bags last year, and it is planting new fields now. I described in a former letter my travels through the State of San Paulo, the richest coffee-raising region of the world. The States north of San Paulo also produce vast amounts, and Rio Janeiro, back of the capitol, is one of the chief coffee centers. The kinds of coffee produced here are known in the United States as Rio and Santos coffee. These names come from the ports at which the coffee is shipped. The Santos coffee is grown almost entirely in south Central Brazil. It is carried over the railroads to Santos and exported from there. It comes from a cooler climate than does the coffee which is raised further north, and is generally considered to have a milder and finer flavor than that shipped from Rio. It is estimated that we take about 70 per cent. of the Santos crop and about 70 per cent of all shipped from Rio, so that the bulk of the coffee used in our country is Rio coffee.

At both Rio and Santos the great coffee houses of the United States have their agents, who buy the coffee of the dealers and ship it direct to their houses in New York, Baltimore and Chicago. They have large establishments for preparing the coffee for shipment, and some of the brightest coffee men of the United States are here watching the markets and buying by the thousands of bags.

Coffee is handled in different ways at the two great ports. During my stay in Santos I spent some time among the dealers and watched them shipping the vast quantities of coffee which come to that port. The coffee is put up in bags of 132 pounds each, and in this shape it is sold to the exporters. The buyers in Santos deal directly with the planters' agents, taking the coffee as a usual thing in lots.

In Rio the coffee first comes to commission men. They dispose of it to the wholesale coffee dealers, who grade it and put in into the bags for the exporter. In this case the coffee has passed through three hands before it starts for New York.

Since the remarkable fall in the prices of coffee, however, the big exporters have sent agents out among the planters, and they are now buying their coffee direct. As it has been the consumer has had to pay a half dozen or more profits on every pound of coffee. In the first place he has had to keep the planter, then the commission merchant in Rio, then the wholesale dealer in Rio and the New York manager's agent here. He has had to pay the cost of shipment to New York, the wholesale dealer or roaster there, the commercial drummer, the railroads, and lastly, his retail dealer at home. With all this he is able to buy coffee for 15 cents and less a pound, the same coffee costing here not more than 6 cents, and delivered in New York at 6¼ cents a pound.

If he is particular about his coffee he will pay from 35 to 40 cents for some of this same coffee, which here sells for a trifle over the amounts above mentioned, the only difference being that the beans are of a little different shape or larger size and that they have been graded into certain so-called well-known varieties.

I have already written of the Mocha coffee of Brazil. A large part of the Mocha used in the United States is grown here. Indeed, there is practically no genuine Mocha coffee in our markets. The Mocha coffee fields of Arabia are so small that very few of the berries are sold outside the Mohammedan countries. W. G. Palgrave, the well-known oriental traveler, says that two-thirds of the Mocha crop is consumed in Arabia, Syria and Egypt, and that the rest is almost altogether taken by the Turks. The coffee is sifted over grain by grain, and the best is taken out for the Mohammedans.

The Rio coffee which is sold as Mocha is largely made up of the little round beans which are found on nearly every tree. In many places they grow near the end of the stalk, and they are to some extent imperfect berries, a coffee cherry containing one instead of two berries. They are known as pea berries by some of the dealers.

There is another class of berry which is flat. Some of these are very much like the Java, and are often sold as such, so that many a man when he thinks he is having real Mocha and Java may actually be drinking 7-cent Rio or Santos, although he pays 35 cents a pound for his so-called Mocha and Java mixture.

The statement that coffee is painted will probably be denied by some of our grocers. They will tell you that they can tell Mocha and Java by the smell or the color of the grain. Don't you believe them. The coffee as it comes from the plantation, the simon-pure, genuine article, is often far different from that which goes away on the ships. I have visited here in Rio enormous establishments who make a business of painting coffee and dressing it up for the markets. In South Africa, for instance, the people want black coffee beans. It seems that the coffee they have been buying is of that color. The bags that come from the plantation are filled with olive-green beans. They are turned into a great mill and rolled round and round in contact with colored powder. Just what it is, the Lord only knows, but when the beans come out they are as black as any coffee that can be grown in Africa. Other grades are given a tinge of yellow by the use of other colors, and others are varnished in different shades of green. Some of the coloring stuff is unhealthful, and the men use gloves when they handle it. In one Portuguese house I saw them coloring 30,000 bags for the Cape of Good Hope, and in another they were coloring coffee for the Argentine market. This is no fiction. I saw it myself, although I am told that the most of the coffee sent to the United States goes there in its natural color.

And what is the natural color of coffee? That I saw on the plantations and the most of that which comes here to Rio is of a rich olive green. It grows slightly yellow as it becomes older, and the older the coffee is the better coffee it makes.

These big coffee factories are interesting places. Some of them are as full of machinery as a Minneapolis flour mill. You walk under a network of moving belts through air mixed with coffee dust, and go through room after room filled with machines for dressing the berries to suit the different tastes of the world. Each market seems to have its particular desires. The Germans, for instance, demand that the husks be on the beans when they arrive in Hamburg. The Germans prefer to do the shelling themselves, and the coffee is sold as washed coffee, bringing a much higher price.

Other countries want their coffee polished. It is shined up as you shine silver, being brushed by the most delicate machines, which do not injure the grains. The coffee which goes to the United States is sold much as it comes from the plantation. It is passed through the separators and graded, but so far I believe there is no demand in our country for polished coffee or for any other than that of the natural color. A great deal of our coffee is bought by the great roasting companies. It is shipped directly to the roasting mills in New York and Chicago, and the average man does not see it until it is handed out to him by his grocer in fancy packages at so much a piece.

There is no busier place in the world than the coffee-exporting section of Rio de Janeiro. There are great warehouses near the wharves which are filled with coffee, and into which coffee is being brought by the thousands of bags. The streets of this section are narrow and dirty. They are filled with wagons and cars loaded with coffee.

You can hardly get through the streets. There are scores of half-naked men trotting from the cars to the warehouses with great bags on their heads and scores of negro women down on their knees sweeping up the coffee out of the cobblestone streets, where it has dropped, in order that they may wash it and sell it again. Each of these street cleaners has a sieve, in which she puts the coffee beans as she picks them up, shaking out the dirt as she works. I am told that many of the women make a good living by gathering these stray coffee beans.

Stop a moment and watch the men as they unload the coffee. Every bag is tested before it is taken into the warehouse. The tester has a little tin pipe as big around as a broomstick, with a sharp point on the end. He jabs this into a bag, and in it brings out a handful of coffee. A glance at the beans tells whether they are according to sample, and, if not, the rest of the load is carefully watched.

Notice how the men carry the great bags on their heads. Each bag weighs 132 pounds, but they stand straight up under them and walk off as briskly as though they were carrying feathers.

But let us follow them into the warehouse. The carload which is now being handled is in all sorts of bags, and it has to be repacked for shipping. We walk through long aisles with bags of coffee piled on each side from the floor to the ceiling, and come into a hall where the floor is covered with great piles of green coffee beans.

At each pile are a dozen half-naked negroes in their bare feet. They are scooping up the coffee in bowls much like a bread bowl and pouring it into the bags. We hear the scratch, scratch, scratch of the bowls as they touch the floor, varied by the sound of the laughter of the men at work. Now they burst out in a song, keeping time with their scoops as they sing. As soon as a bag is filled it is dragged off to a pair of scales to be weighed. It is next handed over to the sewers, who sew up its mouth, leaving enough vacant space at the top that it may pack well in the steamer.

In other factories the bagging is done by machinery, and in all the work goes on in a business-like way.

Each of the big American establishments of Rio handles vast amounts of coffee in a year. Its manager must have good business ability and be a sharp trader. He must be a good judge of coffee and must know how to take advantage of the rise and fall of the market. Each establishment has its coffee expert, who can tell by the eye and nose just what the coffee is worth. His judgment is usually passed without grinding or burning the berries. Samples of about a pint each are spread out on blue paper, and the coffee expert will put his price on each grade by looking at, handling and smelling the samples. During my stay here I have gone through a number of the American houses, and, among others, have been much indebted to John F. Keogh, the manager of an American warehouse at Rio.

The most of the coffee is shipped from what are known as the coffee wharves. The scenes about these are among the most interesting of Rio. Come with me and look at them. We jump upon a car containing about three tons of coffee. It is hauled by two mules, who drag it over the street railroad through one narrow street after another down to the bay. We stop at the wharves, where a gang of negroes stands ready to take in the bags. They back themselves up against the cars and balance the great sacks on their heads. They carry them in on the trot, and we hear the thud! thud! thud! of their bare feet as they go over the floor. They run, for they are paid by the piece and not by the day. Each man receives 1½ cents for every bag he brings in, and the best of the workmen make from $35 to $40 a month, which are very high wages here.

What a lot of policemen there are everywhere. At the ends of the wharves there are soldiers in uniforms to keep order. A customs-house officer is always on hand to see that nothing goes on or off the ship without paying duty, and there are many private detectives. A close watch has to be kept to guard against stealing, for the wharves are great places for thieves.

The detectives have to look out for stealing below the wharves as well as above them, for sometimes thieves come in boats under the wooden floors and stop just below one of the big piles of bags. With an augur they make a hole through the floor, then a piercer or pipe is stuck up through the hole and into the bag, so that the coffee pours down through the pipe in a stream to the boat. In a short time a half-dozen bags can be emptied, and if this is taken from a large pile no one will be the wiser without the detectives spy the men under the wharves.

Stealing is also done by the negroes who load and unload the coffee. They come to their work with piercers in their sleeves. Then, by a dexterous thrust they drive the piercer into a bag as they are carrying it in on their heads and allow some of the coffee to roll out down their sleeves to their waists. This they do with one bag after another as they can during the day, going off, as they say, for a drink now and then to secrete their stealings. Such thefts, however, are well known, and the men are carefully watched. Some of the men work half naked and others have their sleeves rolled up to their shoulders. Thieves are at once arrested, and the factories pay large sums, I am told, for detectives to watch such matters.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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THE DIFFERENCE.

[Indianapolis Journal:] "Ah, well," said the young man who had married on an alleged salary of $20 a week, "about all I have gained is this: I buy less tie pins and more pie tins."

MOST FAMOUS MODEL IN ITALY.

A YOUNG SCULPTOR WHO PURSUED HIS CAREER ON THE MODEL'S THRONE.

By a Special Contributor.

ONE of the most remarkable men in Rome is Carlo Malbotti, who has been friend, companion and model to nearly all the great artists who have studied and wrought in the Eternal City during the last half century.

It was not only his splendid form and pure, classic features that made Carlo so sought and so enthusiastically appreciated by Thorwaldsen and Overbeck and Cornelius; by Powers and Gibson, Achtmann, three generations of Tadolinis, Robert Bomoioni and the other famous presidents of San Lucca; Crawford, Rheinhart, Rogers, Story, Simmons and Miss Hosmer; it was because of his thorough mastery of their ideas and his quick and intelligent comprehension of what they wished to symbolize that made him a factor of inestimable value in the realization of these artists' grandest and most ambitious dreams.

Unlike the majority of models, his profession was not hereditary to his family. He is the oldest model in Rome now, and he began posing when but 17, at the Villa of the Medici. He was born close by the beautiful old church of San Andrea della Frate, on the now busy street of Capo le Case, where Elihu Vedder and the Norwegian portrait painter, Ross, have their homes. He was an especially well-informed young fellow, knowing and delighting in history and loving poetry and art. Indeed, he himself was a sculptor with a fine passion for the work. Many times, while the bits of pure marble flew from under his chisel like snow flakes, he lost his patience at the utter listlessness and ignorance manifested by the scores of models of all descriptions whom he saw about him every day.



CARLO POSED IN THE NUDE.

In a little working studio almost directly opposite where his fine form as Spartacus now forms a striking ornament in the midst of Medici gardens, Carlo was chipping away one day at the figure of a hunter. He was passing one of his restless, impetuous moments, and in the heat of passion had stripped his arms bare to the very shoulders. His blows were firm and rapid and the sinews stood out like cords on his splendid arms and torso, for in the suffocation of his passion he had flung his jacket wide open, too.

"Mon Dieu! what a superb model he would make!" cried a young pensionant, who was passing at the moment, and whose name was to become very famous in the world of art.

"C'est vrai! but I don't believe it would be possible to persuade so fine and enthusiastic a workman as he is to change his occupation so completely," replied his young companion, who had already commenced that superb reading of influence through music, whose inspiration was then gathering, and which he called Faust.

Indeed, his words might have proved true, but for Carlo's overmastering indignation at the listlessness and lifelessness of the model he had just seen, which drove him into giving a hasty and emphatic consent to the ambitious young sculptor's pleading. Before Carlo parted with the young sculptor that night, he had acquainted himself with the subject of the new work. As he walked homeward, through Piazza del Popolo, and all that evening, he studied it; even in his dream it was before him. In the morning he was so truly the character itself that the young sculptor had reason all his life long to bless the inspiration of Carlo, the model, which helped him create one of his greatest works.

There was no more thought after this of Carlo's chipping marble; his plan was to be a very different one indeed—to lend such form and force to the development of artistic ideals as no artist in Rome had been able to call to his aid before.

Carlo never allowed himself to take a pose unawares; he must know and study every phase and every circumstance; he was so imperative in this that the most gifted artist grew to know that no impromptu summons from whatever quarter or for whatever inducement would be heeded; they must tell him of the history and the people he was to represent; talk with him of the ideals he was to give expression to, relate the romance he was to symbolize. He was so reverently conscientious that these great artists came to look upon and treat him as a friend rather than as a paid employé, and took him with them quite as one of themselves on their quaint festas in the Cervara grottoes and to their famous artichoke feasts at Father Abraham's, past the Cenci Palace.

Like the great artists who "Live—not act" on the placosenico, so is Carlo on his throne in the artist's studio. He carries himself with such dignity and moves with such agile and perfect grace that no one ever stops to think how tall he is. His features, capable of expressing the deepest passion and the loftiest sentiment, are purely Greek. His carriage and expression remind one of a proud Roman of the imperial days. In his younger days his soft, brown hair (hair and beard are both snow-white now,) was wavy and he wore it in masses carelessly tossed back from his broad, white brow. His absorption in his subjects was one reason for his endurance of fatigue in set poses which was as remarkable and valuable as his other rare qualities.

One of the studios where Carlo most loved to go in the hours that were free from his adored Villa Medici, was that of the great artist, Crawford, at Villa Negroni. Carlo never tires of speaking of Mrs. Crawford, now the wife of that great master of form and color—Terry. Crawford was so grandly sincere, Carlo says, that to him his well-known severity was but like another charm. It was in the Villa Negroni studio that Carlo posed for Crawford's superb statue of Washington, which is one of the chief treasures in our national Capitol.

It was here, too, that he posed for our other great artist, William Wetmore Story's first work—the colossal figure of his father, which marks his resting place at Mt. Auburn, and whose development made Story himself an artist. "How gentle and how kind he was, and how grand and full of noble sentiment were his ideals!" says Carlo, while a tear glistens in his eye, and his voice is tremulous. Carlo knows and honors, too, and is honored by Story's gifted son.

Carlo's figure is a very prominent one on the great bronze doors at Washington, which Rhinehart and Rogers finished from Crawford's designs; on one he is an Indian chief, and on the other a continental officer. "What a great, noble heart Rhinehart had, and how varied was Rogers's genius!" Carlo exclaims.

Carlo posed for Franklin Simmons's famous Longfellow, and, in one of Philadelphia's finest squares, we find him as William Penn, treaty in hand. In his art festa reminiscences, Carlo speaks very brightly of Miss Hosmer who was always a central figure at these historic gatherings.

"She was a luxurious hostess and such a splendid horsewoman," he exclaims, "even in the early days when she studied with John Gibson, where the great Andreoni Gallery now stands."

He divided many days between Cornelius and Overbeck, posing for the latter's splendid Adam, and for the former's famous Berlin Campo Santo Works. They lived at quite opposite ends of the city, for though the public saw nothing but politeness between these two great artists, they were not the best of friends.

"Though their schools and methods were so different," says Carlo, "there was much of jealousy between them. Cornelius was always a vivacious worker, stopping occasionally for a glass of wine and a cigar, in which he always insisted that I should join him. The positions he demanded were some of the most fatiguing in which I ever posed. Overbeck, on the contrary, worked quietly, almost silently. In the street, Cornelius walked with quick, firm steps; Overbeck, ponderingly and much more slowly, a little stooping and with a cane."

Carlo knew very well indeed the fine Via Margutta studio of Mr. Terry, as well as the studios of all the other great artists. Count d'Epine chose him as his model in both the famous statues of himself and of his father, one as Governor of India, the other a British general.

Although he would dearly love to travel, Carlo has hardly been outside of Rome.

"But, as large as is the world, so may I be found there," he says proudly, as if he finds some solace for his own privation. "I would go to America quickly, if I could, and there I should meet myself like an old friend everywhere I went."

Carlo's first work for Rogers was when that celebrated artist's studio was at Piazza Barberini, midway between the quaint little house where Louise Alcott passed two happy years, and that wing of the Cappuccini Monastery which was first the studio of Thorwaldsen, then of Achtmann, "the religious artist," and then of Luella Varney Serrao. Carlo never tires of speaking of Thorwaldsen's splendid figure and fine presence and the famous pipe which was the great sculptor's inseparable companion, nor of Tenerana and Galli, his disciples, and Monteverde, and Roberto Bompiani, and of that silent, mysterious man who was in Rome so long before Rome found out who he was—the great director of the Imperial Art Academy in St. Petersburg, upon whom Emperor, court and culture had lavished every highest honor and who had turned his face away from them all with his heart full of cruel pain. Carlo was rallied to pose many times for this artist's great Italian masterpiece, "The Last Days of Pompeii," painted in Palazzo Costa (now Marignoli,) when our own tenderly gifted George Loring Brown, whom also Carlo served, and loved, was there.

The other day I met Carlo walking rapidly up Via Babuino; his head was nobly erect, and there was a pleased, new light in his blue eyes; his smile was as frank and beautiful as a child's as he paused to give me a graceful salutation.

"Where are you going, Carlo?" I demanded.

"To write to little Nino" (this was the pretty diminutive by which Crawford's model knew his son in studio days.' "He lives in a beautiful palace in Sorrento and is a famous author now, they tell me, but I am sure he has not forgotten Villa Negroni and old Carlo—young Carlo then!"

THEODORE TRACY.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

[San Francisco Examiner:] "I say," said the business man to the detective, "some fellow has been representing himself as a collector of ours. He has been taking in more money than any two of the men we have, and I want him collared as quickly as you can."

"All right; I'll have him in jail in less than a week."

"Great Scot, man! I don't want to put him in jail; I want to engage him."

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Do you want to go on a vacation this summer? Well, we will show you how. Every purchase made in our store, whether 5c or $5.00, is accompanied with a "duplicate bill" or cash ticket, and we propose to give to the child bringing us the largest number of such "tickets"

Before July 19, $40 In Gold.

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A PIECE OF WRECKAGE.

By a Special Contributor.

Delay not thy coming, my love, my own!
Though patient I wait thee, my love unknown,
Yet long I thy figure to see, and know
What form thou wilt have, and what face be thine,
And when thou wilt clasp me, dear love of mine;
For all that is left me is thy cold breath,
And wond'ring I wait thee, my sweetheart, Death!

THE saddest place I have ever seen is an isolated nook in the mountains of Southern California, a lonely region that is miles and miles away from railroads and telegraphs and newspapers and all the mighty, roaring music of civilization. Off toward the east the desert stretches its level expanse of vague coloring and westward rise the long rounded hills that mount and mount, and rear their aspiring ridges higher and higher, until they stop, cowed and silent and ashamed, at the flanks of Monte Pinos. And Monte Pinos, huge and majestic and vapor veiled, lords it over them all and watches them in their work of protecting and comforting the wrecks that cling to their feet.

For that is why this region is so sad—because of the wrecks, the human wrecks, numbers and numbers of them, that hold fast to the sphinx-like hills, clinging desperately to their feet and seizing upon their sides with a grasp that only death ever loosens.

How came they there?

When the waves of hope and adventure and strenuous endeavor were rolling fast and high over California, it happened that many an eager swimmer was so dashed about and bruised and stunned that he lost the cunning and the strength to make that long and forceful stroke which he who rides such billows must be master of, and could only direct himself feebly to calmer waters, and let himself drift on sleepy waves that gently lapped quiet shores, until at last they cast him upon these hills—and there he has stayed ever since. But not all of these wrecks, men whose spirits are broken and whose pulses no longer beat in unison with the world's march, are relics of California's hey-dey. Some have hidden themselves there to escape the scorn of men, and some that they might find a haven safe from temptation; and some because they were weary of the world and its works and wished to go where they could no longer hear its heartbeats; and some have sought of the eternal hills refuge and comfort because a woman's hand had broken their spirits and embittered their hearts; and some stay on and on, and will always stay, because those enchantresses that whisper in the evening breezes of the mountains and the desert, that put forth caressing hands in the pure, pale, balmy air that bathes the hills and cañons in the early morning, whose wooing voices sing in the music of the birds and chant in the cries of the wild things that come from their hiding at night, have taken captive their wills and they could not go if they would.

Among these men, the wrecks of effort, or of circumstance, or of error, or of degenerate and captive wills, there are many whose histories would probably show striking colors of romance, or even, perhaps, darker ones of crime. But they do not care about one another's histories. Their cabins are scattered through the valleys, or on the sides of the hills, or in the recesses of the cañons, miles and miles apart. Sometimes you will find a little family in one, but usually the only occupant is an elderly or middle-aged man, whom you will find as destitute of curiosity concerning you and your affairs as he is about the past life of the battered and broken wreckage that surrounds him.

Nevertheless, I had the good fortune to learn much of the story of one of these men. One of our camping party chanced to make speaking acquaintance with him at the quaint old adobe house under its huge spreading grapevine and waving cottonwoods which served as stage station and supply store—the center of civilization for all the region within a radius of thirty or forty miles. Every one in that country called him "Old Dan." I found his name one day in the Great Register—twin relic, with the shabby old stage, of the outer world—which hung in the stage station. But as it was not his real name, nor probably any name by which he was ever known outside of that region, it will be of no use to mention it here.

Old Dan found that we were not pleased with our camping place and invited us to pitch our tents under some trees near his cabin. And for one long delightful month of the southern summer we brought into his life the strange sensation of voices fresh from the world he had discarded. The unwonted influence unlocked his memories and sent his mind back to dwell among the almost forgotten years when he, too, was of the world and delighted in it. We soon fell into the habit of sociability. Every evening he would come down to our camp, usually bringing his violin, and sit with us for hours at our camp fire. His cats—he had near a dozen of them—came trailing after him, and his two dogs trotted along by his side. Two or three of the cats sprang into his lap as soon as he sat down, and the rest snarled at the dogs for appropriating the choice positions nearest him, and then disposed themselves in an outer row. The stable inclosure was only a few rods distant, and the three burros it contains, as soon as they heard his voice, ranged themselves in a solemn row at the nearest point, looking as wise and mysterious as so many sphinxes. Sometimes he played for us, with unexpected skill and feeling, on his violin. And as the days went by and our acquaintance grew more intimate, he gradually fell back into memories of the past and turned over for us, now and then, the pages of his life's history. But all these bits, heard at many different times, and some things which were told me afterward by men who had known him in other times and places, I have gathered into one continuous narrative. For in my memory they are all fused together, as if he had told us the whole of his story in one evening—one special evening, of which remembrance is most vivid.

The moon was at its half and showered down just enough of its silver light to bring out sharply the darkling woods on the hill beyond the little stream and to make his cabin under the trees, off in the opposite direction, take on strange shapes, while it cut out, sharp and distinct against the background of light, the silhouettes of the solemn and unmoving burros, standing in a row behind the fence. Our camp fire blazed and crackled and the crimson and orange flames mounted high in the air and showed our little party, sitting or half lying about it on blankets. Old Dan, sitting on a great chunk of wood, his lap full of cats, his violin beside him, and his usual bodyguard of cats and dogs around him, went far back into his youth and let us know—what probably he had told no other being since he broke those ties—why he left the home, the heritage, and the name of his ancestors.

He had been playing for us on his violin, and then putting it down, had begun to tell us about some hunting adventure. The red light danced over his wrinkled, weather-beaten face and scraggly, grizzled beard, and as I considered his large, well-shaped head and strongly-marked features it seemed to me there was something familiar in his countenance. In his voice a peculiar intonation—I had noticed it many times before—teased me with suggestions of a voice heard somewhere else.

And presently I remembered.



He turned his face toward me, the firelight fell bright and strong upon it, that peculiar tone in his voice sounded at just the same instant, and there flashed upon me the memory of a scene in Boston ten years before. It was in Faneuil Hall, and a great mass of eager, enthusiastic faces was turned toward the platform, where stood a member of one of Massachusetts' oldest and most distinguished families. His speech, quiet, intense, full of persuasive, captivating fire, had welded his whole audience into one personality that, for the time being, at least, felt as he felt and thought as he thought. And the voice of the orator, which had impressed me by reason of a certain peculiar intonation, was like this man's voice and his face had in it much that was like the face of Old Dan.

I spoke of the resemblance, and Old Dan at first drew back within himself. Then he began to question me eagerly about the man. And presently he had let us know who he was.

"Yes," he said, "you are right. There is a strong resemblance between us, or there was when we were young. I have not seen him for more than forty years. He is my brother—younger than I. You know what the family has been in New England. There has not been a generation of it for a hundred, yes, a hundred and fifty years, that has not made its influence felt either in Massachusetts or the nation. I cut loose from it before I was twenty, and they have known nothing about me since. In fact, they think me dead—they thought I died then, and I do not intend they shall ever know that I did not. This is the first time since I left that anybody has known my real name, and you'll do me a favor if you never speak of it to anyone else, here or elsewhere. I have not always been known by the same name since then, but what difference does that make? When one leads as many different lives as I have done, he has a right to more names than one or two.

"I was in Harvard College and it was the summer vacation after my junior year. Every male member of our family"—Old Dan spoke that "our" with timid and shame-faced, but very evident, pride—"for I don't know how many generations, has gone to Harvard, and I suppose I am the only one of the whole lot of them that didn't graduate. I went to New York that summer to transact some business for my father. I succeeded with it very well, but in the mean time I didn't neglect the opportunities of enjoying myself with a good deal more freedom than I would have dared to take at home. I probably wasn't born quite up to the high standard of morality, dignity and self-respect which my ancestors had set, and if I had stayed there all my life I would probably have found living up to it either very galling or quite impossible. I dare say it is just as well that I did break loose and burn the bridge behind me, for if I had stayed in New England it's likely I would have turned out a black sheep and brought shame and disgrace upon my family.

"While I was in New York I fell in with a very pleasant, companionable man, some years older than myself. He went around with me a good deal, took me to his home, where I met his wife and sister, gave me very sensible advice about a number of things, and was altogether so entertaining and so kind and such a good fellow that I thought myself very fortunate in having met him. One evening, when I was almost ready to return to Boston, I dined with him at his home. He had had me there to dinner several times, and the evening had always passed off pleasantly and decorously. But on this evening I drank more wine than was good for me. Probably it was doctored, but I don't know. All my life, whenever I have taken a glass too much, one sure result has followed. All the restraints of conduct which I ordinarily feel drop away from me and I become utterly reckless. So this evening, when he brought out cards and we began to bet on the game, both my moral sense and my prudence deserted me. I drank more and more, and bet higher and higher, and after a while I realized that he had won from me quite a sum of money which I had neglected to send to my father during the day.

"Then I drank more, and after that I do not know what happened until I awoke with a dazed sense of having heard a woman scream and of being in the midst of some confusion. I felt a blow on my head and a grip on my arm and heard a voice shouting in my ear, 'You scoundrel, I'll kill you!' I was in a chair in another room, my friend's wife was sobbing hysterically on a lounge, and he was gripping and shaking me and pointing a pistol at my head. He said I had shamefully insulted his wife, and that he was going to kill me. And I was drunk enough to believe him, and maudlin enough to beg for my life and to accept with tears what terms he was willing to offer. It was finally settled that he should keep me under his personal charge until I could get $5000 from my father to pay over to him. Then he made me write a letter to my father which he dictated.

"He locked me in a room with himself, put the key in his pocket, waited until he thought I had gone to sleep, and then threw himself down on the bed with the pistol in his hand and was soon fast asleep.

"But instead of going to sleep I was rapidly getting sober enough to understand what a rat in a hole I had made of myself, and I was so overcome with horror and shame that I felt I would rather die than face my father again. I put the letter, which he had left lying on a table, in my pocket. With my knife I took out the screws of the door lock and was soon creeping stealthily downstairs. As I turned the first street corner I saw that my keeper was rushing after me in hot pursuit. Day was just breaking, and through the dim deserted streets I ran at the top of my speed, turning corners, dodging down side streets, trying my best to get out of sight of my pursuer. He kept close behind me, but at last I reached the docks, where I meant to drown myself, just enough ahead of him to dodge behind a pile of lumber. My sudden appearance startled some poor wretch, who was crouched there, making his preparations for eternity, just as I myself was about to do. He gave me one scared look, as if he feared I was some one come to stop him, and jumped into the water. In his sudden leap one foot dragged after him the little pile of clothing and the letter he had been writing. I crouched down into a little hiding place, so startled by this sudden apparition, in the very act of doing what I had made up my mind to do, that I drew back from the deed with sudden awe and shrinking. I had no time to think before my pursuer dashed up, calling my name loudly. He had seen the suicide and thought it was I. He waited about and watched for the body awhile and then went away, and that was the last I ever saw of him.

"When I crawled out of my hiding place I had no idea what I was going to do. The suicidal impulse had spent itself, and although I had escaped from my pursuer for the moment I was so afraid of meeting him again that I slunk along like a criminal. But strong as that fear was, I would rather have met him than faced my father. Soon I came to a wharf where a steamer was taking aboard passengers for California. At once my determination was made. I hurried to a pawnbroker's shop and from my watch and what little jewelry I had I realized enough money to buy a steerage ticket and in a few hours was on my way, under a new name.

"The Boston papers which the next San Francisco steamer brought told me the story of my suicide, of the recovery of my body, and of its burial in our family lot in Mt. Auburn Cemetery. I hope the poor wretch whose bones are crumbling under the monument was more worthy of its praises than I.

"After I read that, all thought of the possibility of returning, or of letting them know that I was not dead

dropped from my mind. I plunged into the furious life of those days with such eagerness and enjoyment that I had no desire to go back, and would have had none, even if I had not disgraced my name before I left.

"Of course, I soon understood that I had been caught in the simplest sort of a blackmailer's trap. But I had betrayed my father's trust in me and had gambled away his money and—what was as crushing to my vanity as this other was to my sense of honor—I had been duped in a way that any greenhorn ought to have seen through. So I put it all behind me and was glad to be alone among strangers.

"I rushed off to the mines, of course, as soon as I could get there, and I made piles of money, especially at first. And I was probably the most hot-headed, reckless, devil-may-care young rascal on the whole Coast. I made many enemies and had many a narrow escape, as most everybody did in those days. Perhaps the closest call I had was at Foley's Gulch. A fellow had lately come there who thought he could sing. Op'ry Bill, we called him. We got him started to singing in a saloon one night, and I led the boys on to making fun of him. We got him wild, but he didn't offer to shoot, not even when I sent a bullet spinning through his hat. He knew I was the leader in it all, but he just waited for a good chance before he hinted at revenge. It was a week or two before the chance came, and in the mean time he pretended to be friendly with me. One afternoon I was in a saloon and the barkeeper had just told me how Shirty Smith and Op'ry Bill had had a quarrel and how Shirty was tearing around like a mad bull and swearing he'd shoot Bill on sight, when in walked Op'ry himself. He came up almost behind me, slapped me on the shoulder with his left hand, asked me to take a drink with him, slipped his hand down on my right arm and began feeling of it and praising my muscle. My eye happened to fall on a broken bit of a mirror behind the bar, and I saw that his right hand was cocking a pistol at the back of my head. I called out loudly and angrily, 'Shirty, don't shoot him in the back!' Op'ry Bill was so taken aback by what he supposed to be his own danger that he wheeled around and turned his pistol the other way. Shirty wasn't there, but I had him covered when he turned back, red hot at having been deceived.

"Did I kill him? No, I thought I'd give him a lecture first, as I had him well covered, about being so ornery mean, and while I was talking Shirty rushed in, hot on the trail, and swore he'd let daylight through me if I didn't give him first chance at the sneak.

"A good many of the young fellows, like me, for instance, and plenty of the older ones, too, were utterly reckless about how much money we made and how much we lost. Everything went at a fast and furious rate, and it was all the same to us whether we were raking in or pouring out the dust. It was many a year after those stirring days before I tried to figure up how much I took out of the ground and might have got for my mine locations if I had had a particle of thrift—such as I ought to have had, considering my New England birth and ancestry. It footed up past the million mark, and, if I had had sense enough to handle it properly, would have made me worth several times that amount by the time I reached middle age.

"But I don't know that I regret it in the least. I'm as well off here with my cats and dogs and burros, as if they were so many mines and ranches and railroads.

"I had a partner once, a fellow a little older than I, and not so reckless and hair-brained, and together we had been sinking a prospect hole that promised to be one of the best I ever struck. We had been at work two or three months, and was just as sure there was a big fortune in that hole as I could be of anything. But I had got tired of staying in one place so long, it was lonely and monotonous, and I wanted some excitement. So one evening I challeged him to play seven-up for the mine, the loser to take his outfit and walk. He refused and tried to argue me out of my crazy whim, but finally I taunted him into it. I lost, and the next morning I packed up my blankets and walked away. A month afterward he sold the mine for a hundred thousand dollars, and in less than a year its owners had realized a round half million out of it.

"But the most exciting part of all those years was the time when I was called "Grizzly Dick." I ought to be ashamed to tell anything about that portion of my history, but it is all so long ago and things have changed so much since then that it almost seems as if I were talking about some other man.

"It all began at Grizzly Gulch, where a man named Johnson had taken a strong dislike to me. I had played some joke on him which made him ridiculous and he hated me more than if I'd tried to kill him. He started down to the city with his dust and somebody robbed him, and half killed him into the bargain. He accused me of being the robber and I had no witnesses to prove an alibi. They had a trial and convicted me of the crime, as Johnson swore that he recognized me. I knew that it was simply a scheme of his to get even with me and I didn't believe that he had been robbed at all. But I was sentenced to prison for two years and I had to go.

"When I got out my teeth were on edge for revenge on Johnson, the lawyers, the judge, the jury and the whole law-making system that had made me, an innocent man, spend those two years fuming in a cell. I was ready to fight the whole organization of society and the whole system of government, from President to jailer. I swore the biggest, hardest kind of an oath that I would give them a reason for being so anxious to have people in prison. Only, I didn't propose that they should ever send me there again.

"Well, for two years Grizzly Dick was the terror of that county and all the adjoining ones. To take him, alive or dead, was the ambition of half the sheriffs in California. After my first few escapades I had plenty of helpers. Men as desperate and as dare-devil as I gathered around me and we carried things with a high hand. I cared nothing for the profits of being an outlaw. What I wanted was revenge on society, and the excitement and risk of the game. The greater part of whatever we took went to my followers and I never kept more than was necessary for my immediate needs.

"We had many a desperate fight with sheriffs and their posses, many a wild ride over the hills and through the pine woods on dark nights, and many a day of lying hidden in the brush or in caves.

"I followed that sort of a life for two years, and then, one day, I suddenly felt a disgust for it all, and concluded I'd had enough revenge and was ready to be an honest man again.

"So I deliberately left that part of the State and everybody supposed that Grizzly Dick had been killed and his body carried off and buried by his gang. But nothing of the sort had happened. He reappeared under another name a good many days' travel from that region.

"Five or six years afterward I went back to that same county and was elected Sheriff. Yes, I was recognized. A good many people suspected and two or three openly declared that I was Grizzly Dick. But I made the best sheriff they had ever had, and I did some work in the way of catching a stage robber, cleaning out a nest of gamblers and getting rid of a couple of desperadoes, which they were so glad to have done that they didn't care who or what I might have been.

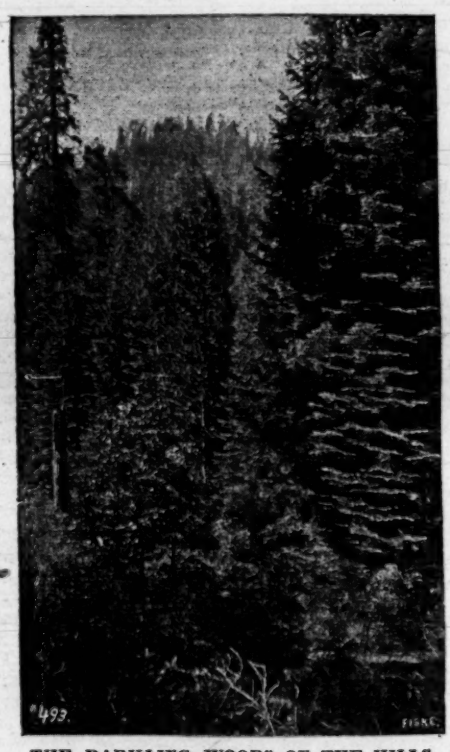
"I served two terms and they wanted me to run again. But at that time I had begun to realize that I had frittered away a big part of my life, and I began to have some of the ambitions to accomplish something worth while that I ought to have had a dozen years before.

"So I went down to San Francisco and raised a tidy sum of money to begin on by going in with an acquaintance on a trip to Bering Sea to catch otters. We chartered a vessel, spent a whole summer up there and realized nearly $10,000 apiece out of it.

"I had a pretty good practical knowledge of mining matters, and so my operations in mines and mining stocks were generally successful. It wasn't long until I was a rich, a very rich, man, and a prominent one, too. There is a street named for me in San Francisco. That is, it bears the name I was known by while I was sheriff and while I lived in the city. I married and built a fine residence and altogether I was as prosperous and had as bright a future as any man in California.

"But one day, after I had been living in San Francisco five or six years, I made a deal that wasn't a success and half my fortune went in less than a week. And at the same time I discovered that my wife was not all I thought her. She had evil tendencies that I had not suspected and bad companions of whom I had known nothing and together they had taken her at a flying pace down the road to destruction. And when the end came, at the same time that I had my first financial blow, the surprise was overwhelming. It was an end so shameful and to me so humiliating that I could not bear at first to go out among men and meet my friends. It was a critical time and my affairs needed my closest attention. But I was too broken down and overcome by the disgrace to attempt to do anything. And when I did go back everything was ruined.

"I didn't care very much, for my greatest desire was to get away from everybody I had known. I wanted to put behind me and forget everything that would remind me of my wife, and her ruin, and my disaster.



THE DARKLING WOODS ON THE HILLS.

"So I started out alone with a prospector's outfit, and finally brought up here. I've been here now, I guess, about ten years, and it's very likely that I'll stay here all the rest of my life. I like these hills and woods better than any place I've ever been in. There's something about them that makes you happy and contented just to look about you and feel that you are here. I've got a prospect hole over on the other side of that hill that may amount to something some time. But I don't care whether it does or not. I like to work in it and think about whether or not I'm going to strike anything, but I don't care two bits one way or the other.

"No, I'm not lonely. My cats and dogs and burros are pretty good company, and then I have my violin. But just these hills, and the sky, and the breezes, and the birds and beasts that come around, are as much company as any man needs to wish for.

"When I came here I was tired of the world, dead tired of it. And I haven't got rested yet. I shall not leave here until I do. And I don't suppose that will ever be. For my time will soon come. It's all I have to look forward to, and I just sit here and wait for it and wonder what shape Death will have when he does finally find me out. That is the only thing in the world I have any curiosity about, now, and I often think about it in much the same way that I used to wonder, when I was a youth, what the woman would be like whom I was to love."

It was long afterward, in San Francisco, when I learned that Old Dan was no more. He had sickened and died alone, and his nearest "neighbor"—another lone man who lived ten miles away—had found his body in his cabin, where it had lain for days—no one knows how many. They made a grave for him—I saw it the next summer—on the side of the hill above the cabin—a grave marked only by its settling mound of earth and one poor little piece of board, cracked, aslant and weather beaten, and bearing neither name nor date.

Doubtless it is as well so. For he that lies beneath was only a piece of wreckage, with a past that was dead and a future that held nothing. The memory of all those turbulent years was heavy upon his gray head, and he was tired, so tired, and wished only that the hills might cover him and give him rest and concealment.

And away on the other side of the continent there is a grave that has known the tears of love and the hand of remembrance. Its flowers are bright and its shining marble is graven fair with name and date and words of praise.

FLORENCE FINCH KELLY.

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HOW WOMEN EARN THEIR BREAD.

HEY ARE IMPORTANT FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTYY.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Four million women in the United States earn their own bread. They have invaded all occupations, and one-third of all persons engaged in professional services are women.

Feminine teachers and professors number over one-quarter of a million, exclusive of teachers of music, who are 34,519 strong, and 10,000 artists and teachers of art.

There are 1143 women-clergymen.

Journalists number 888, with 2725 authors and literary persons.

Of chemists, assayers and metallurgists there are two score, lacking one.

Lawyers who are not men are 208.

Feminine detectives are 279 in number.

Nineteen women brave the dangers of wilds and forest as trappers and guides.

Only two women have been discovered who are veterinary surgeons.

In Texas, a woman has the contract for carrying the mail from Kiffe to Seirnal Hall.

Georgia has a woman mail-carrier; she travels a forty-mile route, tri-weekly. This young woman also manages a farm.

The Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, has the best restaurant in town; it is run by three Scotch women, and they clear about $15,000 yearly, although their annual rental is $5000.

In New Orleans, one of the finest orchestras is composed entirely of women.

In Astoria, L. I., many of the largest hothouses are managed by women.

In New York, a blacksmith's shop is managed by three young women.

All the salted almonds sold by one of New York's largest groceries are prepared by a woman, who is conducting a profitable business thereby.

A fact factory—ir an agency for supplying facts upon any subject at a short notice—is the industry of two Chicago damsels.

Packing trunks is a St. Louis woman's industry.

The most flourishing conservatory and rose garden in Elmira, N. Y., is owned and managed by a woman.

At the Young Women's Christian Association, Philadelphia, two young women are in charge of the elevators.

Women writ-servers are employed with great success.

Buffalo boasts a woman contractor, who is also a quarry owner; she is the only feminine member of the Building Exchange.

A Jersey City woman makes her living by painting signs.

A Louisiana woman supports herself by raising mint.

The woman-manager of a California insurance company is credited with the largest salary paid to any woman—$10,000 a year.

As agents for selling law books, women occupy almost the entire field.

A pretty French-Canadian girl is making her bread by cobbling shoes, at Lewiston, Me.

The most successful ranch owner in Kansas is a woman; not over 35 years of age. There is a proverb to the effect that in Kansas there is no interest, no profession, no trade, and no deal without a woman in it.

In Boston are two large advertising agencies, the members of both firms being women, and all their employés women.

In a New England factory, women are employed as piano makers.

As switchmen, women are employed by several western railroads.

Upholstering is a trade women are learning.

Writing love letters at so much per letter is one way of earning a livelihood.

Consuting fashion expert is a St. Louis woman's occupation.

One of the largest flower-importing establishments in New York is managed by a woman.

The largest typewriting business in the world is in New York, and conducted by two sisters.

An entire block of houses in New York was papered by a young woman, who takes the contract for such orders from large builders.

One young woman in Gotham is employed as a prescription clerk in a drug store.

About three hundred girls are employed in the harness trade in New York.

SHOCKED AT THE MINISTER.

He was a sturdy little man, with great serious brown eyes, a drooping mouth, and an earnest expression. This was his first attendance at church, and he was delighted to go. He bravely marched up the street, holding grandma's hand very tight and looking back occasionally to wave a chubby hand at mamma, who stood watching them out of sight. Scarcely thirty minutes had passed when Master Jay bounded in at the door.

His mamma, greatly surprised, said: "Why, Jay, are you sick, or what is the matter? Why did you not stay at church?"

"I'm not going to stay there," he replied, firmly.

"Why not, Jay?" asked his mother.

"'Cause the minister he just cussed and swore the whole time." Very fresh in Master Jay's mind were the recollections of various paddlings he had received for such offenses.

"My dear, you must be mistaken. Ministers never swear," argued his mother, more puzzled than before.

"Well, mamma, he did cuss. He said 'My God' and 'for Christ's sake,' and lots of such bad things."

NO DESIRE FOR RESPONSIBILITY.

Lessons were over for the day, and the teacher was forming the juveniles into line, in such a manner that in each case a boy and girl marched side by side, down the stairs, and out to the gate. This time it fell to the lot of a certain small boy, Roy by name, to walk with the one colored girl of the little school. To this he most seriously objected, and the teacher said: "Roy, this little girl is just as good as you. God made her just the same as He did you." "Well, let God walk with her, then," quickly replied the small boy; "I don't want to."

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

A CHAMBER-MUSIC concert will be given tomorrow, Monday evening, at Blanchard Music Hall, by Elizabeth M. Jordan, piano; Arthur Marshall Perry, violin; A. J. Stamm, viola, and Ludwig Opid, 'cello. The quartette will be assisted by Katherine Kimball Forest, soprano. The work of all these artists is too well known to need more than the mention of their names in announcing the concert to insure an interesting programme, adequately presented. A large audience is indicated by the advance sale, and the concert will commence at 8:15 o'clock sharp. The programme will be:

Quartette, Op. 47, E flat, major (Schumann;) Sostenuto assai, Allegro ma non troppo, Scherzo (molto vivace,) Andante cantabile, Finale (vivace.)

"Gretchen Am Spinnrade," "Was Ist Sylvia?" "Erlkoenig" (Schubert.)

Polish Quartette, Op. 8, D minor (Noskowski;) Allegro con brio, Molto andante cantabile, Scherzo (moderato assai energico,) Finale, Adagio quasi recitativo, Molto allegro con anima.

* * *

The very valuable and important work that Herr Thilo Becker is doing for a healthy musical growth in Los Angeles, was again strongly demonstrated in the invitation piano recital last Wednesday evening, when his advanced pupils presented a programme of thoroughly high-class music in a manner that would have been creditable to professionals. Herr Becker has some exceptionally talented young women among his students, and aside from his own rare musical gift, he possesses the still more rare capacity for imparting what he knows to those whom he instructs. In addition to a highly-finished technique in the way of touch, clean execution, variety in tone production, and pedaling, all the contributors to the programme the other night showed, by their performance, that they understood the inner meaning, the musical thoughts expressed in the compositions they played; in other words, that their brains had been educated to thoroughly grasp and comprehend what their fingers had been trained to portray, and it is these equally-essential factors which go to make a muscianly, scholarly artist on any instrument. That of itself, and taken alone, would be of great individual benefit to every pupil, but the influence for good is very widely extended when the best in each is shown at a recital before an audience larger than that which assembled to hear Rosenthal in the same hall a couple of nights previous, but made up for the most part of entirely different people, because, to such the advantage gained is inestimable in that it helps to cultivate their taste for the best in music by hearing it more than adequately presented.

* * *

The musical outlook in Santa Barbara is more promising than that of any other place on the Coast, in that one of its citizens is an English millionaire, whose active interest in life seems to be the promotion of a love for and study of music in the young. Ralph Radcliffe Whitehead is the name of this wealthy man, and the Santa Barbarans are fortunate in counting him one of their number. He and his wife reside at Montecito, where, in their charming villa, they plan and carry out projects for furthering and fostering musical growth in their adopted home. Within a fortnight, a delightful concert was given to this end, in the Methodist Church in Santa Barbara. Mr. Whitehead engaged Anna Virginia Metcalf, soprano, and Arnold Krauss, violin, of Los Angeles, to furnish the music, and Mrs. James W. Barney of Kansas City, a brilliant amateur pianist, visiting in Santa Barbara, acted as accompanist to both violin and voice; the Educational Club members, teachers and children from the various schools, were invited, and of the result, the Santa Barbara Daily News has this to say:

"Mr. Whitehead's idea was to see what effect really well-rendered classical music would have on the children, and to give them the opportunity of hearing such music that they might be taught that there was music far above and beyond the ordinary fiddling and screaching to which they were accustomed. A musical education, the musical feeling, and a love for good music come largely from hearing it, and it was to furnish such a chance that the concert was given.

"The concert opened by an impassioned violin sonata, played by Mr. Krauss. As the first note sounded every child was wrapped in attention. The faces were an open index to their childish feelings. When the music was at its liveliest, the children seemed to like it best, and this feeling they showed plainly all through the concert. Most of them were not familiar enough with music to recognize Mr. Krauss's superiority. They were impressed with his execution, which they could see, but the music pleased them instinctively. At the conclusion of the number the applause was tremendous, each child seeking to make as much noise as possible.

"Then came Miss Metcalf, who sang three ballads. The two first, beautifully sung, caught the approval of every child. "An old English song, 'Supposing,' however, was as far as the appreciation of the young folks went, the afternoon's success. The song was delicate in its feeling, and the children responded to the smallest one present.

"One boy, who sat on the front seat chewing gum, with a veritable Swedish movement, caught the generous impulse of the song. He stood up during the last few seconds, and when the applause came, forgot all about his hands until, finally, turning quickly to his seat, he withdrew his gum, and, pulling it into four equal parts, divided with three little girls who sat beside him.

"Other beautiful solos followed. Two broad facts manifested themselves. The boys liked and, so far as they could, appreciated the music in a far greater degree than the little girls, and all the children liked the higher notes and livelier passages the best."

* * *

S. W. Jennison, violin, and his brother, Paul Jennison, 'cello, have taken a studio in the Blanchard Music and Art Building. S. W. Jennison is a pupil of Franz Kneisel, concert master of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Paul Jennison studied under Fritz Giese of Boston and Klengel of Leipsic. He has been a member of the Seidl, Damrosch and Boston orchestras, and later, while with the Thomas Orchestra, he was instructor of his instrument in the Chicago College of Music. Both men are scholarly artists, and their residence in Los Angeles is a valuable addition to the force of local musicians.

* * *

For the ballad concert to be given Friday evening, May 12, by Nat T. Brigham, a very attractive programme has been arranged, of songs old and new, that you can understand. The St. Cecilia Quartette, of which the personnel is Miss Eisenmier, Miss Whitehorn, Miss Gilman and Miss Williams, will assist, and Owen Foster will be at the piano. Mr. Brigham's sympathetic voice and artistic singing made a most agreeable impression when he was here a few months ago, and he will doubtless be welcomed by a large audience for his reappearance. The programme will be:

Legends (Mohring)—St. Cecilia Quartette.

"Oh Happy Day" (Goetz)—Nat M. Brigham.

"Within a Little Wood" (Root)—Quartette.

Negro melodies, old and new, (a) "Old Kentucky Home," (b) "Nellie Was a Lady" (Steven Foster;) (a) "Oh Ebenezer" (David Reed, Jr.;) (b) "Kentucky Babe" (Giebel)—Mr. Brigham.

"Holloa-Holloa" (Kiense)—Quartette.

(a) "Oft in the Stilly Night" (Stevenson;) (b) "Mary of Argyle" (Nelson)—Mr. Brigham.

"Old Folks at Home," arranged—Quartette.

(a) "Bendemere's Stream," old Irish melody (arranged by Alfred Scott Gatty;) (b) "Daddy" (Behrends;) (c) "Swedish Bird Song" (Soderberg)—Mr. Brigham.

* * *

Announcement was made last week of the appearance of Mme. Isadora Martinez in concert at Blanchard Hall, Wednesday evening, May 31, under the concert direction of J. T. Fitzgerald, and of the production for the first time in Los Angeles of Liza Lehmann's beautiful song cycle, "In a Persian Garden," founded on the Rubaiyat of the great persian poet, Omar Khayyam. This justly celebrated song cycle is arousing much interest among the music-lovers and students of oriental literature of this country and Europe. Mme. Martinez will have the assistance of Mrs. Kate Tupper Galpin, as reader, in parts of the Rubaiyat, and the Rogers-Jennison trio, and Miss Lillie Scanlon will contribute, among others, to the musical programme.

* * *

A musical recital will be given by the pupils of Frau Leopolnina Harvey at Blanchard Hall, Wednesday evening, May 10, at 8 o'clock sharp. A programme of a high classical order is promised.

* * *

Clarence Stevens, the 'cellist, has returned from an extended stay at Hotel del Coronado.

MUSICAL MELANGE.

Manuel Garcia celebrated the beginning of his ninety-fifth year two weeks ago in London. He is still in good health. What so long a life implies may partly be judged by the facts that Garcia had to leave his native Spain during the Peninsular war, owing to the advance of Wellington upon Badajoz; that the veteran himself is a contemporary of Beethoven and Schubert, and that he was actually singing on the operatic stage as a baritone when Gounod, Verdi and Wagner were boys at school. Furthermore, it is close upon seventy-four years since Manuel Garcia sang Figaro to the Almaviva of his father and the Risona of his sister Malibran at the first performance of Rossini's "Il Barbiere" ever given in New York. The commercial capital of America, then a town of 166,000 inhabitants, did not appreciate opera as it now does, and as there were sometimes only thirty people in pit and stalls combined, Malibran was sent back to Europe.

* * *

Disturbing reports have crept about of late that John Philip Sousa had refused to write a march for his new opera, "The Charlatan." This rumor had almost crystallized into a fact, when just about then it reached the ears of DeWolf Hopper, says the St. Paul Pioneer-Press. In one hour Hopper was on a suburban train leading out of New York, headed for Sousa's country place in the Ramapo hills. Hopper likes marches. The "El Capitan" was splendid; it pervaded the opera; it lifted things; it set the feet to patting time; i electrified; enthused and edified the wise as well as the unwise. In "The Charlatan" there must be another great march. This was Hopper's resolve. That is why he hurried to the home of "the march king." Sousa was resolved; in "The Charlatan" he had dreamy waltzes and other musical diversions sufficient for any comic opera. He felt that there should be no march in his new work. But those who know Hopper know that he has "such a nice little way about him" that there is no resisting. He pleaded and finally, to make a long story short, stampeded John Philip! There is even more to tell; Sousa got so worked up over the march idea, so caught Hopper's enthusiasm, that instead of one march there are two of them. The big march, "The Charlatan," comes at the finale of the second act.

* * *

Somebody in Vienna has been looking into the archives of the Landesgericht and discovered the exact financial condition of Schubert when he died. The inventory of his effects discloses three sack coats, three dress coats, ten pairs of trousers, nine waistcoats (valued at 37 florins,) one hat, two pairs of boots, five pairs of shoes (valued at 2 florins,) four shirts, nine neck and handkerchiefs, thirteen pairs of socks, one bed sheet, five coverlets (valued at 8 florins,) one mattress, one bolster, one blanket, some old music (valued at 10 florins.) The composer's entire estate was appraised at 63 florins, say about $26.

The official inventory of property left by Mozart is thus described in "Music and Manners in the Classical Period:" Cash, 60 florins; arrears of salary 300 florins a year,) 133 florins, 20 kreutzers; credits (appraised as worth less,) 800 florins; three silver tablespoons (valued at 7 florins;) clothing and linen, 49 florins; table linen, 17 florins; furniture in the first room, 21 florins; in the second, 82 florins, 30 kreutzers; in the third, 64 florins (the principal item being a billiard-table valued at 60 florins;) in the fourth, 189 florins (the principal item being a pianoforte "with pedal" valued at 80 florins;) library, 70 florins. Estimating the florin at its present value in American money, the property which Mozart left at his death was worth less than $300.

Compared with Schubert and Mozart, Beethoven was a Croesus. The inventory of his property footed up 10,232 florins, of which 9013 remained after legal and funeral expenses had been paid—say about $3500.

* * *

Covent Garden is to have some novelties this season, although they are usually little more profitable in London than they are in New York. But it is at all events agreeable to hear them occasionally, if only to vary the customary round of familiar works. Gounod's "Polyeucte" will not be given, and it is doubtful if the opera was ever seriously contemplated. The first new production will be "La Princess d'Auberge," by Jan Blockx, which has been sung with great success in Brussels. Mynheer Blockx may not have a musical name, but he has a reputation in his own country. He was born in Antwerp in 1851, and has been for the past thirteen years an instructor in the conservatory at Antwerp. His opera is in three acts and four tableaus and has a French libretto.

A London journal says that the young daughter of Mme. Nevada, who is Mrs. Palmer, has been singing at her mother's musicales, given in Paris, proving that she has inherited her lovely voice and artistic temperament in a marked degree. Dr. and Mrs. Palmer are very fond of little Mignon's talent, and are cultivating it in the best manner. But they say she shall never sing in public. The other day the Palmers gave a brilliant entertainment for the Landgrave of Hesse and his cousin, the Princess Paul of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, when Miss Mignon sang Schubert's "Ave Maria" after her mother had sung some new melodies by the Count de Fontenay and Bemberg.

* * *

Here is a brief historical summary of the Metropolitan opera season, which closed yesterday. The regular subscription season began on November 29, and consisted of fifty-one evening and seventeen afternoon performances—sixty-eight in all. In addition there were given seventeen Saturday-evening representations at popular prices, six performances in Brooklyn, three benefit performances—for the Purim Association, the German Press Club and Mrs. Seidl—and twelve extra subscription representations of Wagner's "Nibelung" dramas. The total number of extra representations was thirty-eight, and the total of all performances in New York City 105. Forty-one of these were of Wagner's operas, and sixty-four of the other composers were represented in the list—eleven in all. In the order of popularity as evidenced by the number of performances given to their works these composers stand as follows: Gounod, 19; Verdi, 11; Meyerbeer, 9; Mozart, 8; Rossini, 6; Bizet and Donizetti, 3 each; Flotow and Mancinelli, 2 each, and Mascagni and Massenet, 1 each. Twenty-seven operas in all were given, five of which had no representation in the regular subscription list, namely, "Il Trovatore," "Philemon et Baucis," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "La Favorita" and "Manon." For the information of those who may try to rectify our figures it may be said that "Philemon" and "Cavalleria" were performed on the same evening; they count as two operas, but only as one performance. The Seidl memorial performance consisted of Wagnerian fragments, and is not counted in his list, though it ought in justice to have credit as one opera at least. This would increase the Wagnerian list to forty-two, as against sixty-four of all other composers. The operas given on Saturday evening were "Martha," "Trovatore," "Philemon et Baucis," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Il Barbiere," "La Traviata," "La Favorita," "Manon," "Roméo et Juliette," "Carmen," "Tannhauser," "Faust," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Lohengrin," "Rigoletto," "Don Giovanni" and "Les Huguenots." Those in Brooklyn were "Il Barbiere," "Lohengrin," "Roméo et Juliette" (twice,) "Faust" and "Il Trovatore."

* * *

"The Gael," a monthly magazine, published in New York for the promotion of Irish interests, tells in its current number of a proposed undertaking, which it is hoped will succeed. Here is the plan:

"The Irish Literary Society of London is in treaty with Prof. C. V. Stanford, our leading Irish musician, for the publication, under his editorship, of Dr. Petrie's entire manuscript collection of Irish airs. This, the largest and most varied body of Irish folk music in existence, was gradually got together by George Petrie, the famous Irish antiquary, with whom its collection had been a passion from his seventeenth till after his seventieth year. At first he freely gave these folk airs to Thomas Moore and Francis Holden, and even offered the use of his whole collection to Edward Bunting. But finally, for fear that the priceless hoard might be neglected or lost after his death, and also as a protest against the methods of noting and dealing with the airs pursued by Edward Bunting and Moore and Stephenson respectively, Petrie agreed to edit his collection for 'The Society for the Preservation and Publication of the Ancient Music of Ireland,' which was founded in December, 1851. One volume of this collection, comprising, however, only about a tenth part of it, saw the light in 1857.

"A supplement to this collection contains thirty-six airs, some of which, Dr. Stokes tells us, were sent to Petrie by personal friends, such as Thomas Davis, the patriot; William Allingham, the poet; Frederick Burton, the painter, and Patrick MacDowell, the sculptor; 'while physicians, students, parish priests, Irish scholars and college librarians all aided in the good work. But most of Petrie's airs have been noted by himself from the singing of the people, the chanting of some poor ballad-singer, the song of the emigrant—of peasant girls while milking their cows, or performing their daily round of household duty—from the playing of wandering musicians, or from the whistling of farmers and plowmen.' Some further airs drawn from the Petrie collection, after the publication of the volume of 1857, have appeared in the form of piano arrangements by Francis Hoffmann, and in 'Songs of Old Ireland' and 'Irish Songs and Ballads,' in which Dr. Stanford himself has given us fine vocal settings of a limited number of Petrie's published airs. Now, however, he proposes to edit the entire collection of about eighteen hundred airs in purely melodic form, exactly as they were noted down by Petrie—a vast treasure-house to which Dr. Stanford patriotically surrenders a key."

* * *

Mrs. Chandler Starr, first national vice-president, writing from Rockford, Ill., to the New York Tibune about the meeting of the National Federation of Musical Clubs says:

"The federation has over forty clubs enrolled on the list, and new ones are coming in rapidly. The country is well represented from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Every effort is being put forward to make this first biennial a red-letter day in the hiseory of musical clubs in this country. It is hoped that non-federated clubs will accept the cordial invitation extended by the federation to visit St. Louis at this time and enjoy the musical and social privileges, though they are debarred from the business and also the many privileges and benefits during the year which

fall to the lot of those clubs that constitute the body. The youngest club in the federation is the Liebling Club of Springfield, Ill. This club is composed of forty little girls between the ages of 10 and 14 years, who are working hard to stimulate an interest in music among the children, and already several similar clubs have sprung into existence through the influence of this one in different parts of the country."

The St. Louis meeting is to be enlivened by two concerts of chamber music by the Kneisel Quartet, a "high tea," with music, given by the Rubinstein Club of St. Louis, and other concerts by professionals and amateurs. Some of the purposes of the federation are thus stated in the circular announcing the meeting:

"The chief purpose of the federation is the mutual helpfulness of musical clubs by bringing them into communication with one another, and thereby advancing musical art in this country. To further this end there have been established during the last year:

"First—An Artists' Committee, Mrs. J. H. Webster of Cleveland, chairman, whose province is to formulate plans for engaging artists which shall aim to benefit both clubs and artists without antagonizing the already established musical bureaus.

"Second—A circulating library, Mrs. David A. Campbell of Lincoln, Neb., librarian, through which federated clubs can rent music from other federated clubs at a nominal price. Year books, programmes, etc., may also be interchanged through this medium.

"Third—A Bureau of Registry, of which Mrs. Frederic Ullmann of Chicago is chairman, which enrolls such members of federated clubs as will be willing, for their expenses or for a small remuneration, to give their services to other federated clubs. In this way small clubs may draw upon larger clubs for musical assistance at comparatively small expense."

Following is a list of the officers of the National Federation: President, Mrs. Edwin F. Uhl, Grand Rapids, Mich.; honorary president, Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Chicago; first national vice-president, Mrs. Chandler Starr, Rockford, Ill.; second national vice-president, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis, Mo.; recording secretary, Mrs. Thomas E. Ellison, Fort Wayne, Ind.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. James Pedersen, New York; treasurer, Mrs. Sylvester S. Battin, Newark, N. J., and auditor, Mrs. Russell R. Dorr, St. Paul, Minn.

* * *

Says Samuel Swift in the New York Mail and Express: Edward A. MacDowell, composer, pianist and now professor of music at Columbia University, gave last night his first public piano recital since the spring of 1895. The programme brought forward a Mozart fantasia in D, Rameau's "Les Trois Marins," Schubert's familiar impromptu, a Grieg nocturne, opus 54, No. 5, also well known, but too seldom heard, and the "Midsummer Night's Dream," opus 36, No. 4, of the pianist's friend and fellow-composer, Templeton Strong. The rest of the list consisted of Prof. MacDowell's own compositions, as follows: The largo from the sonato "Tragica," "March Wind," opus 46, No. 6; his second sonata, the "Eroica," opus 50, in which the hero commemorated is King Arthur; two pieces from his book of "Woodland Sketches," opus 51, "From an Indian Lodge" and "To a Wild Rose," as an encore number after the first section of the programme; "In Midocean," which is No. 8 of his recently published set of "Sea Pieces," opus 55; the "Shadow Dance," opus 93, No. 7, and the "Elfin Dance," opus 46, No. 5; "The Eagle," opus 32, No. 1; "A Poem," opus 31, No. 2, and a concert study, opus 36.

Not all of this music had been heard in public before, and in several of the newer works, notably the sonata "Eroica," which has seldom been played here, and the numbers from "Woodland Sketches" and "Sea Pieces," interest was particularly strong. Prof. MacDowell's interpretation of them was, of course, authoritative. In the "Eroica" sonata, the breadth of Prof. MacDowell's style as a composer is fully shown. Last night he put into his playing of it the strong virility and masculinity which, tempered by an almost feminine sense of beauty and delicacy, are among his best characteristics. The slow first movement and the exquisitely tender yet vigorous third movement, he played with extraordinary eloquence. The second movement, which bears as the composer's direction for its performance, the words "elf-like, light and swift as possible," was presented in all its evanescent beauty, and the last movement the composer played with an impetuosity and fire rarely found in modern pianists. In fact, Prof. MacDowell, throughout the recital, seemed to feel so intensely every piece he played that he occasionally became oblivious of the fact that his earnestness caused him to play rather too heavily. This was the exception, however, and he quickly regained control of himself.

The "Woodland Sketches" and "In Midocean" are among the most inspired short pieces recently added to the literature of music. "From an Indian Lodge" has rude strength and a touch of almost barbaric pathos. "To a Water Lily," with its graceful rhythm and its singular beauty of line, toward the end is equaled in charm by "To a Wild Rose." "In Midocean" strikes a deeper, more prevailing chord than the others. Its largeness of conception (which it shares with the rest of this interesting new set) is quite remarkable. Never going beyond legitimate methods in expressing his musical ideas, Prof. MacDowell succeeds in conveying distinct and consistent impressions in these short pieces.

* * *

Under the caption, "Is It a Fad or a Cult?" Curtis Dunham writes in the New York Journal the following interview with Maurice Grau on the Wagnerian cycle:

"'Wagner has grown more and more the god of those who like their music and their drama mixed, and Maurice Grau is his prophet.'

"Finding that there are thousands of musical New Yorkers who are unable to go to Bayreuth for the annual festival of Wagner opera which has made the name of that small German town famous the world over, Mr. Grau has arranged to bring Bayreuth to New York—to produce at the Metropolitan Operahouse 'Das Ring des Nibelungen,' as it is produced at the Bayreuth Theater built for that purpose.

"'Why do you do it?' I demanded of the impresario. 'Are you a business man or a missionary?' For answer he smiled and exhibted some Wagner night box-office statements of his last New York season. He made no effort to dispute their testimony that he is a business man. Whereupon I asked Mr. Grau why people of well-regulated stomachs would not still be willing to accept Anton Seidl's reverent abridgement of the operas of the trilogy and enjoy their dinners as heretofore, and he reminded me of the triumphant result of his bringing of Bayreuth to London. Mr. Grau is a diplomatist. He did not say that New York demanded Bayreuth because London had had it; but his diplomacy did not go to the length of warning me against that inference. Then the obvious question was:

"'Does this mean that Wagner is a social fad, an affectation? Or are there Wagner cults outside of Bayreuth?'

"'No. Yes,' said Mr. Grau. He added enough in his off-hand, businesslike way to convince me that he really believes there are enough people in New York who understand and enjoy 'Das Ring des Nibelungen' to fill the Metropolitan Operahouse, and that many of them would rather miss their dinners than the first act of 'Die Gotterdammerung' beginning at 6:45.

"Between the acts of 'Die Walkure,' at Covent Garden, London, last June, I saw Mr. Grau smiling to himself in a satisfied sort of way, while the mob of titled and untitled patrons of his enterprise pushed its way out of the theater in search of dinner—the London performances beginning at 5 p.m. There were comments on all sides which indicated that even the butterflies of fashion understood the drama and the function which the music bore to it. I have often thought since that Mr. Grau's satisfied smile expressed his conviction that the number of those who found the Wagner music-drama intelligible, and therefore fascinating, was rapidly increasing. Do you know what this means to Mr. Grau, and to those who come after him? It means a solid foundation upon which to build future operatic seasons. With a majority of his patrons willing to accept the Wagner operas for one-third of his repertory, he can rely on the tuneful old jingles for another third—to be given on 'off' nights to old-fashioned audiences—and will need only two or three new works each year for novelty's sake, and to pacify the critics.

"Mr. Grau is threatened with no recurrence of the disaster which followed Melba's physical breakdown, and her confession that the part of Brunnhilde was beyond her strength. He can save his song birds for the tuneful jingles, and draw upon the Bayreuth Academy, conducted by Mme. Wagner, for all the robust dramatic tenors and sopranos needed for his Wagner representations. Mr. Grau said another thing in his off-hand way, which, illustrated by his eloquent manner of saying it, conveyed to my understanding the idea that he considers 'Das Ring des Nibelungen' as durable as the everlasting hills. Perhaps this view may be accepted on the theory that all acquired tastes are most lasting.

"In discussing with Sig. Bevignani two seasons ago the growing popularity of the Wagner operas in New York, I asked him what was the secret of their evident hold upon people who could not understand the language used in the representation? 'It is the power of the drama, illuminated by the music of the orchestra,' was the substance of the conductor's reply.

"The late Thomas W. Keene used to say that if there were enough newsboys to fill the theaters, the tragedies of Shakespeare might always be played with profit. Possibly here may be an explanation of the rapid growth of the New York Wagner cult. Perhaps in the case of Wagner the average theater-goer, understanding no German, but with the savage instinct of drama strong within him, and a soul easily moved by the concord of sweet sounds, parallels the newsboy-lover of 'Richard III' and 'Macbeth.' Music is a universal language, appealing to the emotions. Wagner is on record as saying that he addressed the emotional rather than the critical understanding.

"Who, therefore, will dare accuse the New Yorkers who flocked to the Metropolitan Operahouse on 'cycle nights' last December of being faddists. Is it a fad to have emotions which respond to the music which illustrates the valor of Siegfried and the self-sacrifice of Brunnhilde?"

NOTES.

The betrothal of Siegfried Wagner, son of the great composer, and Senta Breenaive, of the Royal Theater, Munich, is announced.

Here is a "joke" from the Toledo Critic: "The Mormons have little use for secular songs. Hon. Brigham Roberts, for instance, has never been overheard humming 'Only One Girl in the World for Me.'"

Mlle. Cecile Chaminade, who was announced to make a tour of America this season, has renewed her contract with Enoch & Co., the Paris music publishers. She is said to receive f.200,000 each year from that firm.

"Elijah" has been performed at Yokohama, and the Japanese could not make head or tail of it, understanding nothing of the Old Testament legend, nor the music, says the London News. The Japanese scale is different to ours, and the melodies of Mendelssohn doubtless seemed to them strange cacophony.

Mrs. William Frushmuth, who is said to have the second finest collection of musical instruments in the United States, is about to present them to the museum of the University of Pennsylvania. The collection consists of instruments manufactured in this country and Europe, and in China, Japan, Corea, India and even African countries.

TOLSTOI AND MUSIC.

THE AUTHOR OF "KREUTZER SONATA" ON MODERN COMPOSERS.

In the recent utterances of Tolstoi on art, which he defines as the transmission of feelings experienced by the artist, the French Decadents come in for much abuse, says Alfred Veit in Musical America. But not satisfied with hurling his anathema against the followers of that school, the celebrated author of "The Kreutzer Sonata" has a few words to say about Liszt, Wagner, Berlioz, Brahms, Richard Strauss and the numberless other composers of the new school, who unceasingly produce opera after opera, symphony after symphony, piece after piece. He accuses them of being unintelligible in form and substance. Even Beethoven comes in for his share of abuse. The works of Beethoven produced during the latter years of his life, made wretched by his terrible deafness, are characterized as abnormal, artistic ravings.

Tolstoi errs in stating that Wagner subordinates music to poetry. It is well known that the composer of the Tetrology established the union of all the arts as his dogma. In stating, therefore, that Wagner makes music serve as the handmaid to poetry, Tolstoi misrepresents the facts. Moreover, Tolstoi considers the music drama an artificial form which was successful only in the hands of composers like Mozart, Weber and Rossini. These and similar composers, according to him, laid the principal stress upon the music without consideration for the tenet—very frequently absurd—which fact did not prevent them from producing art works like Mozart's "Magic Flute." Wagner's operas in the estimate of our author are simply imitations of art. He agrees with Nordau in saying that with Wagner it is not a question of art, but one of hypnotism. He particularly selects "Siegfried" as the target for his opprobrium, declaring it to be counterfeit art, pure and simple. The sleeping beauty, nymphs, subterranean fire and gnomes, battles, swords, love and singing-birds form a conglomeration which results in a false presentation of art. The murmuring of the forest is quoted as being unendurable and the whole of "Siegfried" is finally summed up as an "insane performance" and "absurd nonsense" from which he fled with a feeling of repulsion.

Even more curious is the incident he relates in connection with an experience he had in returning home from a promenade in depressed spirits.

The return of his daughter from her wedding trip was celebrated by a chorus of peasant women. The singing of these untutored, untrained voices filled him with such feelings of joy and happiness that his spirits rose again, and he reached home a contented, happy individual. That same night a pianist performed one of the last sonatas by Beethoven. This "shapeless improvisation" reacted unfavorably again upon the Count, whose comparison between the singing of the peasant women and the performance of the Beethoven sonata very wisely resulted in a discreet silence, as the comparison had been in favor of the rustic singers.

He naturally rails against modern melody with its harmonic and rhythmical elaorations, which he styles perversion. This is the time-worn cry of the amateur, and will continue to be such until the last note is sounded.

Among the examples of universal art, Tolstoi quotes the celebrated air by Bach, the E flat "Nocturne," by Chopin, and various bits selected from the works of Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Beethoven and Chopin. To judge from the examples given, Tolstoi would probably consider the "Minute" waltz by Chopin an example of universal art preferable to the magnificent "Polonaise" in F sharp minor, which probably appears diffuse and incomprehensible to the author of "Anna Karënina." What says he to the "Polonaise-Fantasie," or the fourth ballade, not to mention some of the Mazourkas with their contrapuntal devices?

I am afraid, Count, you are only "infected" by what is graceful and suave. I am afraid the finale of the Jupiter symphony, the fourth Scherzo by Chopin and the last movement of the "Wanderer" Fantasie are examples of bad art, according to your theories, are they not.

However, it is just to state that Tolstoi admits his limited knowledge in all branches of art. He also adds that he belongs to that class of people whose tastes have been perverted by false training. Were he to assail the opera alone, the eccentricity of his views would not appear so strange. But to include in his strictures chamber music, probably the highest manifestation of absolute music, seems scarcely credible. Nevertheless, is so. He does not particularize, but, as he includes almost all the chamber music of our times, we naturally infer that he means such works as the Beethoven quartette, Schumann's quintette and Brahms's sextette.

My dear Count, have you ever heard the adagio of the B flat trio by Beethoven? Have you not been thrilled by the profound, religious sentiment which pervades that noble music, and which, according to your theory, is the basis of all true art?

The slurs upon chamber music are followed by an arraignment of Beethoven's ninth symphony. Tolstoi is unable to imagine to himself a crowd of normal people, who could understand anything of this long, confused and artificial production, except short snatches which are lost in a sea of what is incomprehensible. He concludes that this work belongs to the rank of bad art. He finds himself very much in the same position in which a certain general found himself, who is mentioned by Nordau in a recent article on Mallarmé. (Mallarmé lectured in a Belgian town. In the first row of the audience sat the commanding general of the garrison in full uniform. When Mallarmé began his remarks the general was all attention. But as the lecturer proceeded, the officer began to show signs of restlessness. He moved to and fro on his chair, looked first at the lecturer, then at the audience, to see whether they shared his opinion, pulled his mustache nervously until he could contain himself no longer and left the room, exclaiming: "The man must be either intoxicated or insane.") The false view Tolstoi takes of the ninth symphony is surpassed only by the audacity with which he expresses it. A work which has stood the test of time as this has!

Attack the aphrodisiac literature of the French decadents, if you will, Count, but do not assail that which forms the apothesis of the sublime and beautiful in music—the works of Beethoven!

In connection with Tolstoi's opinion of the ninth symphony, it may be curious to compare that of the Nihilist friend of Wagner, who heard a performance of Beethoven's work together with the composer of "Tristan." After the symphony had been played, turning to Wagner, he said: "We will sweep everything from the face of the earth. O, Richard! but this work we will allow to remain." A symphony which will divert some members of the wealthy classes for a short time and then be forgotten is of far less importance than a little song which will touch and rouse the feelings of all. It is this point upon which Tolstoi lays the whole stress of his argument. Music, in order to be worthy of being called universal art, must appeal to mankind at large and not to a few. This theory, I am afraid, is just as incapable of realization as Tolstoi's Utopian dream of the brotherhood of man.

Thus we see the author of "War and Peace" expressing himself in the most extravagant fashion. I fear he has answered the question, "What is art?" to his personal satisfaction only, and that we would not have continued listening to him had he not been—Tolstoi.

The three-act opera by F. Servais, "Ion," was given for the first time at Carlsruhe, says the Musical Courier. This was a real premiére, the work having never been performed either in Brussels or Paris. The text is a clever adaptation from Euripides's play of the same name. The music displays strongly the influence of Wagner, but contains many original features of great beauty, and especially in the lyric passages. The success was indisputable, and after the second act the composer was called three times, and the audience gave unstinted applause at the conclusion. The orchestra, under Mottl, the singers and the staging were all magnificent.

Miss Leonora Jackson, the young American violinist, the expenses of whose musical education for the past six years have been paid by George Vanderbilt, Mrs. Sloane and Ambassador Porter, made a most successful début at the Chatelet Theater, says the Paris letter to Musical America. Ambassador Porter, Mr. Vanderbilt and an immense audience were present and witnessed a genuine triumph of the young musician. Miss Jackson played Brahms's concerto, and was recalled five times.

AT THE THEATERS.

TRACED in gold on a sheet of Irish linen correspondence paper is this monogram:

"To the Brave and Faithful All Things are Possible."

The paper and the monogram are Lillian Burkhart's. The words speak eloquently of the causes that are responsible for a brilliant career in the field of dramatic endeavor. To have succeeded is sweet, and the applause of the judicious makes rare melody in the artist's ear; but before this fruit is tasted there must be the conditions met—must be a testing of those rare and, therefore, precious, qualities—fidelity and courage.

Then—"To the brave and faithful all things are possible."

It is a good motto. Its devotee says to a great world of fractious people, and a smaller world of cool, calculating critics: "Judge me—judge my work, not as the scintillations of a genius, nor even the expression of an innate talent, but as the cumulative result of two unpretentious factors—fidelity and courage."

The woman who makes never a plea for recognition or especial kindness, because of her sex, is not common. That is why the spectacle of a young girl deliberately saying that if in a chosen path she falters or fails, there need be no clemency exercised, for "to the brave and faithful all things are possible," is rare indeed.

But how sound is the philosophy and how correct the doctrine of the monogram! Upon what a solid and sturdy, though mercilessly exacting, plane it puts all the bidders for honor in this particular arena of the theater! What a keen searchlight of explanation it throws upon the wailing of those who have failed to come into what they deem their own. According to Lillian Burkhart's standard, many have been tried and found wanting. It is an heroic standard to erect and consent to be tried by. It assures, if adhered to, the employment of the whole man, the whole time in the race for a prize at the goal. The sluggard and craven cannot hope for any meed of reward.

One might affect such a standard and secretly ignore it. That is not infrequently done. But it is evidently not so with Lillian Burkhart. The motto is real to her. It is her creed. How thoroughly it is believed in and practiced—the latter an honor creeds seldom receive—her friends, who are cognizant of her daily life, best know.

When, a year ago, she made her début and achieved a notable triumph at the Orpheum here, with such a master in stage art as Felix Morris for a companion and competitor on the programme, her history was briefly alluded to in these columns. It was not a long-drawn-out account. Indeed, the career itself had not then gotten very far past the initial stages of renown. The year that has elapsed since then has been crowned with a succession of steps taken by the young comedienne and each has marked an advance to a glorious goal. With never an indication of a wish to rest upon laurels already won, Miss Burkhart has pressed on, working, working, always with an eye to greater results. She has produced during the year several new short plays, extending her repertory until it embraces nine tried and successful sketches. When it is remembered that the average vaudeville player considers himself abundantly fitted out with two, or at the most three, changes of bill, Miss Burkhart's liberality and industry will be better appreciated.

An intelligent and clever account of Miss Burkhart's work, with a direct bit of advice to attempt something greater, was given her by Ashton Stevens in San Francisco, recently, and was reproduced in this department last Sunday. Supplementary to this is Mr. Stevens's criticism of her play, in which she appeared at the Orpheum, San Francisco, during the past week.

"That this is the last week of Miss Lillian Burkhart's engagement at the Orpheum is a matter of regret, not only to the regular patrons of this vaudeville theater, but to all admirers of refined and distinguished comedy acting. The fourth week at the Orpheum, and yet this remarkable young woman is now, as she was at the first, the best and most artistic personality in the theaters of San Francisco! The Orpheum has given house to many enviable records, but to none better than this legitimate one of Miss Burkhart. I can think of no finer triumph for any actress than to grip the attention of the Orpheum-goers for four consecutive weeks, as Miss Burkhart has done, in a class of work that has little if any natural place in the go-as-you-please of vaudeville. She has resorted to no vulgarity, to no extreme personal display, to nothing, in fact, but the cleanest and keenest of legitimate craftsmanship. And she has held the attention and admiration of all, from the casual playgoer of cultivation who drifted into the orchestra to the toughest god of the Sunday-night gallery. Her work will leave a fragrant memory, a wholesome tradition for the house that had the good sense to risk a month of her delicacy and refinement. Whether Miss Burkhart comes back to us as a vaudeville star, or, as many of us would hope, a principal actress in a full-fledged play, her welcome is asured."

* * *

The newspaper censure of Charles Coghlan for his course toward the management of "Citizen Pierre," resulting in the sudden closing of that play at the Fifth Avenue on Monday of last week, appears unwarranted to those having knowledge of the facts, says the Dramatic Mirror. At all events the actors of the company approved his course, and were he personally blamable that would not be the case, particularly as they had rehearsed four weeks and given six performances without receiving a dollar of compensation.



NEW FEATURES AT THE ORPHEUM.

Mr. Coghlan's position was this: Manager Reed took "Citizen Pierre" on a royalty, and engaged the author to star in the leading role, the terms being an allowance to cover personal expenses and one-half interest in the profits. Mr. Reed represented that he had ample capital to pay for the elaborate production, and Mr. Coghlan presumed that the manager was in a position to met all obligations incurred in such a venture.

In the first place, Mr. Reed did not complete the payments for the scenery and the artists, for self-protection, took a bill of sale for it before delivery. Mr. Eaves, who made the costumes, was not paid for them. And it was under these conditions that the play was produced. On the first night insufficient scene rehearsals caused intolerably long entr'actes, and this militated seriously against "Citizen Pierre's" chances.

When Monday came Mr. Coghlan found that the supers had not been paid, and that Mr. Reed had no funds to meet salaries the following day. He realized that the company would refuse to continue for more than the Monday performance, and he decided—in order that there should be no possible doubt as to where the responsibility rested—to take radical action himself. He demanded the royalties due for the first week of the production. Mr. Reed was unable to pay them, and Mr. Coghlan refused to go on.

Members of the company sided with the star, and expressed their willingness to embark in another trial of the play if he would personally guarantee them. In the circumstances Mr. Coghlan seems to have acted for the best interests of all concerned, and the blame cast upon him is quite misdirected. He says that Mr. Reed has forfeited "Citizen Pierre," and that he will take it on tour himself next season. Meanwhile, Mr. Coghlan and his family will go to their home at Souris, Prince Edward's Island, for the summer.

Speaking of "Citizen Pierre," William Winter says:

The reappearance of Mr. Coghlan is a dramatic event of the first importance, for it enables the public to see excellent acting, and the sight of excellent acting is at once a rare pleasure and a permanent benefit. Mr. Coghlan's new drama, which to an extraordinary degree, is vibrant with action and beautiful with scenic display, was observed with deep interest and hailed with frequent plaudits of enthusiastic and well-deserved admiration. The object of the play of "Citizen Pierre" is threefold: to present an illuminative picture of the French revolution; to arouse and sustain a feeling of anxious, sympathetic suspense on the part of the spectator; and, in the dramatic elucidation of a romantic plot, to show effective contrasts of character, together with a noble ideal of conduct. All stories that relate to the Reign of Terror necessarily move in a more or less beaten track. The time was one of tremendous political convulsion, and in such a time the dregs of society rise to the surface, the powers of evil assume a baleful sovereignty, and acts of hideous wickedness are done in the name of the law. Mr. Coghlan's story, while it contains strokes of original invention and is remarkable for its fresh treatment of an old historic theme, follows the inevitable course. Virtue and innocence, cruelly beset by potential and unscrupulous depravity in a network of intrigue which has tragic issues, they are protected by vigilant and intrepid ingenuity, and ultimately, they are saved by heroic valor and sublime self-sacrifice; while, incidentally, a touching and instructive revelation is accomplished of the full horror of that terrific upheaval of the French people which not only prescribed the future of France, but more or less affected the political condition of the civilized world.

The chords that are struck in this drama are those of romance, pathos, terror and pity. The play is constructed with singular ingenuity and is written in a concise and nervous style, without the waste of a moment or of a word. The current of its action indeed, setting remorselessly toward a tragic close, seems, here and there, to be somewhat arbitrarily forced; yet, on the whole, its process of development is logical and natural, so that, in the last analysis, it seems a round and perfect chapter from the book of inexorable fate. . . . The character of Pierre de Briard in Mr. Coghlan's drama will inevitably suggest a recollection of Sidney Carton in "The Tale of Two Cities." Each of them figures in the Reign of Terror. Each is a lofty soul among miscreants and tranquilly supreme over the tremor of a terrible environment. Each is cool and intrepid amid deadly perils. Each is fertile and expeditious in honorable craft. Each aims at a beneficent purpose. Each is a lover. Each dies, self-sacrificed, upon the guillotine; and, in both cases, the sacrifice of life is made for the protection of others and for the sake of the beloved woman. The resemblance between the two, however, is merely superficial, and such as exists between all heroes of stories of the French revolution. Sidney Carton is a man of wild and wayward genius, a compound of serious enthusiasm and kindly cynicism, and a moral wreck, and he gives his life to save the husband of the woman whom he loves. Pierre de Briard is a reformed scapegrace, a rational patriot, a political idealist, a light-hearted, careless, drifting waif, an easy-going good fellow, whose mind has suddenly been roused to the sense of public duty, and whose heart has been smitten with an absorbing passion; and he gives his life to accomplish the good purpose of a woman who is dead. Sidney Carton is tragedy; Pierre de Briard is comedy—and the part is so distinct, so original and so variously and finely drawn that it ought to prove, and probably will prove, a permanent addition to the stage-types of romantic ideal in character and genial heroism in conduct.

* * *

It is raining Juliets nowadays. Even the mighty May is thinking about it, that is, if one great obstacle could be overcome. Says the Denver Post:

"Maude Adams, Maude Fealy, Julia Arthur, Julia Marlowe are all having a shy at Shakespeare's heroine. Now steps forward May Irwin and insists that she will 'do' the part. 'The public seems to want Juliets,' said the comedienne, 'and all the girls are getting in the —— that is, all the leading actresses are putting on Juliet. Now, the public has the bantam-weight Juliet in Miss Adams, the light-weight Juliet in Miss Arthur, and the middle-weight Juliet in Miss Marlowe. Why not a heavy-weight Juliet? I could go on at the weight with less than three weeks' training and put up a Juliet that would make a lot of them quit. You know it has long been my ambition to close my stage career in the legitimate, and I think Juliet is a part that is just fitted to me. I have given the character much study, and, though the part is heavier than my past work, so am I.' 'Then you are willing to meet any Juliet now on the stage, give or take twenty pounds. Is that it?' asked the visitor. 'Um—well—I would not put it just that way myself,' said Miss Irwin, 'but I have long desired to play Juliet, and the only bar to my ambition has been my inability to 'get a balcony strong enough to sustain my character.

"Denver playgoers will be glad to know, however, that Miss Irwin does not propose devoting her large talents entirely to Juliet. Once started on Shakespeare she will go the limit. Desdemona will probably be her strongest card. 'You see, if I play Juliet,' she said, 'I couldn introduce my "coon" songs, because Juliet had no voic But as Desdemona I could cut loose. You see, in th show I would have a "coon" husband, Othello, and wh I start in making dates with Iago I could give Othel the laugh and sing "All Coons Look Alike to Me." Th later on, when he gets wrathy and starts to hunt up new fiat, I would sing "Well, You May Go, But This W Bring You Back," and he'd have a chance to sing Guess That Will Hold You for a While" when he plant that pillow on my face. After all, I'm beginning to thin the Desdemona character would be the better of the two. I don't want to drop my "coon" songs, and that would give me a chance to spring them. I could sing my new one to Iago, "When You Ain't Got No Money You Needn't Come 'Round," and Othello and I could work in a cake walk and buck dance just before he hands me that feather bed, and after the smothering scene Othello could ring in another new song of mine, by changing the sex, and sing "I've Got Her Dead." The more I think of that Desdemona character the more I like it.'"

* * *

No other than Spanish and native theatricals are known as yet in Manila, though an English variety show is to open soon, in expectation of support by our soldiers. From a letter in the Clipper it is learned that outside of two purely Tagalo theaters the only steady place of amusement is the Circe Filipino, occupied alternately by Filipino acrobats and Spanish operetta singers. This theater is a jumble of sheds, with corrugated-iron roofs, but within there is a fair-sized auditorium, with a cement floor. The orchestra seats are wide mahogany arm-chairs, with cane bottoms. At the sides a couple of rows of chairs extending the length of the place, and above these are the balconies, where the box parties sit. The people smoke as many cigars and cigarettes as they choose. In the center of the stage, at the front, is the prompter's cage. He stands, libretto in hand, and reads every line of the dialogue, indicating with his finger the man who is to say it, and keeping a neck ahead of him all the time. To an occupant of a front seat the performance is made absurd. The orchestra is

an up-to-date organization of Filipinos, directed by a wise-looking, gray-haired man, who wears glasses and smokes cheroots.

At the Filipino theaters of Manila it is the custom to show appreciation by tossing coins on the stage in lieu of bouquets. Between acts the audience walks back to the foyer, which has an earth floor, to get drinks of citric-acid lemonade and handfuls of peanuts. The women invariably sit upstairs and gaze down at the crowd of smokers below. It is often midnight when the Circo Filipino curtain goes down for the last time.

* * *

Harry B. Smith, the most prolific of American librettists, said to an interviewer the other day: "Writing volumes of stuff every year is not hard to one who has been in the newspaper business. I toiled more continually and arduously while I was turning out copy for the Chicago papers than I ever have since. Experience has taught me that no labor drains the brain and renders a man useless more quickly than that done on a daily newspaper. As it is, I take time with my compositions, and care for my health as I never have before. My only work is done in the morning, for I have reduced my profession to a perfect system. The preparing of a libretto is not so much a creative affair as is generally believed. The author is commonly given a nucleus on which to begin by being told of the people whom he is to fit. In the case of 'The Three Dragoons' I knew that I was writing for Joseph O'Mara and Jerome Sykes, and the characters they formed in my mind were soon supplied with a story. The tale was of necessity an Irish one, for Mr. O'Mara is under contract for three years, and that brogue is his very own. My first play was to adapt Lever's 'Charles O'Malley' to my purpose, but there was a great superfluity of material, and so I merely borrowed his locality and two of his individuals."

* * *

Mrs. Fiske's third annual season at the Fifth Avenue Theater, in New York, disclosed this actress in a greater variety of the parts that test genius than have been seen in New York in one repertoire this season. She appeared in "Magda," "Divorcons," "Little Italy," "A Bit of Old Chelsea," "Love Finds the Way" and "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." A notable thing about this engagement was the number of persons of celebrity who witnessed Mrs. Fiske's acting. The foremost figures in metropolitan literary and artistic life are enthusiastic admirers of Mrs. Fiske, who more certainly appeals to them than any other artist on the American stage. That she also appeals to those who love the theater for emotional reasons was made strikingly evident by the audiences that witnessed her "Tess" during the last week of her engagement, and the third season of that play in New York. The Fifth Avenue Theater was a spectacle during the run of this play, and particularly at the matinée. Even the gallery was crowded with women, whose Easter finery turned it into a veritable garden of brilliant colors. Mrs. Fiske is now making a short supplemental tour in "Tess," visiting cities that have not seen the play, and soon after her return to New York will prepare for her summer rest in the Adirondacks. Preliminary preparations for her production of "Becky Sharp" next fall are already making, and the presentation of this play made from "Vanity Fair" may well be regarded as the most important theatrical event for next season yet announced.

* * *

It is to jovial, capable Wilton Lackaye, a Washingtonian by birth, if a New Yorker by inclination, that tradition lays the escapade which furnished the authors of "Lost—Twenty-four Hours" with material for a farce. The erstwhile Svengali had been touring an unlimited number of one-night stands, and when he reached the festive Rialto, his inclinations are said not to have been in the line of peace and quiet. Instead Mr. Lackaye is supposed to have hunted up a number of his friends and with them to have continued such a round of good fellowship that when he was finally put to bed at the Lambs' Club a good day and night elapsed before his awakening. The actor's inability to understand this lapse of time and the numerous mistakes which came out of the affair proved the best sort of foundation for a comedy, and Robert Hillyard's former vehicle was the result.

THE WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS.

The Orpheum's new bill that goes on tomorrow evening is headed by Lillian Burkhart. In addition to the coming of this clever comedienne, there are four new acts added to the bill, which, with three of the best from last week's programme, make up a strong list, to all appearances.

Miss Burkhart has just closed an engagement in San Francisco, notable because of its length and the remarkably hearty encomiums accorded her by the Bay City critics. It is not usual for a vaudeville "act," as they are called, to play more than two weeks in the San Francisco Orpheum. A very strong attraction will occasionally be extended to three weeks, as Marshall P. Wilder was, and as Papinta has been. But Miss Burkhart has this testimony to her merit and hold upon the San Francisco public—that she was held there four weeks, after having played a three-weeks' engagement in the same theater seven months ago.

An unique production will signalize her appearance at the local Orpheum. Miss Burkhart has had a "fairy play" written for her by Grant Stewart, called "The Lady of the Rowan Tree," which she will present on the Orpheum stage tomorrow night. She carries her own scenery for the piece, which demands, in addition to the special scenery, a lot of unusual light effects and the services of several singers and minor players. The comedy element of the production will be found in the contrast between the speech and manners of a beautiful fairy of the long ago and a very modern, up-to-date young man, into whose room the fairy has been brought. The superstition of the Rowan tree is probably better known in England than here. It is that if, on Halloween, berries from the Rowan tree are properly immersed in a proper fluid, the fairy of the Rowan tree will be forced to appear at once. In Miss Burkhart's piece, she impersonates the fairy, being called from her nook in the Rowan tree by the modern young man, who is anxious for a new sensation, and tries the experiment of dropping the berries into the liquid. He treats the fairy to liquor, cigars, and in initiating her into all the delights of human existence, makes love to her, she being a willing pupil, until a kiss is proposed by the very enterprising modern. For a fairy to be kissed, however, by a mortal, dissipates the spell conjured up by the original use of the berries, so when the kiss follows, the fairy disappears into the Rowan tree, and the young man is left to repent his impetuosity.

George W. Day will be remembered by many of the Orpheum's patrons as an exceptionally clever and original monologist, whose songs and stories smacked of genuine humor and actual melody. His song "Our Language as 'Tis Spoken," continues to be a strong part of his repertory, though it has been made up-to-date with new verses and timely hits.

The Jackley Wonders are a team of parlor acrobats, who do a number of new feats and several old ones in a new way.

A colored team that was among the first to make rag-time songs and darky business popular in vaudeville, are the Andersons, Al and Mamie, who have been at the Orpheum before, and always as big cards. Al Anderson is considered one of the most expert buck and wing dancers on earth, and will, with his wife, make joyful the hearts of those who take delight in a genuine negro minstrelsy performance.

The Rio brothers are Spanish ring performers, who have a novelty in the acrobatic line, in that that all their work is done by the aid of rings, rather than bars, as is usually the case.

Edward Favor and Edith Sinclair will put on their favorite sketch, "The Maguires," considered one of, if not the best, Irish characterization in vaudeville. Favor, as Maguire, made his first hit, years ago, and the part in his hands has mellowed and been perfected until its charm is now undeniable.

The Escamillos will continue their great tight-wire act, pronounced by good judges of that sort of work, the best ever done here.

Way and Maitland will vary things a bit by appearing in white face this week, instead of blacking up. Miss Maitland will sing several new coon songs.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

A daring theatrical manager is talking of trying some of Byron's tragedies on the American stage within the near future.

Among the many new ventures for next season may be Lillian Russell as the star in Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Peg Woffington."

It is hinted that Mr. Mansfield is casting sheep's eyes on a magnificent revival of "Henry V" as his principal effort next season.

English theatrical people have found a new name for the "grip." They call it "the flue," from the middle syllable of the word influenza.

E. H. Sothern has arranged to present Charles Henry Meltzer's adaptation of Hauptman's "The Sunken Bell" at the Lyceum Theater in the autumn.

Some German delver into statistics has discovered that stage dancing is conducive to longevity. Taglioni lived to be 80, and Fanny Elisler to be 74.

Prince, the slayer of William Terriss, has written a letter to Sir Henry Irving. Its contents have not been made known, but the fact that Sir Henry has turned the letter over to the authorities is significant. Prince is now confined in the Broadmoor Insane Asylum.

Harry Corson Clarke made his customary hit as Judge Knox in "The Charity Ball" last week in Washington, D. C., where the play was revived by the Frawley company. Every newspaper in the city praised Mr. Clarke's performance, and the audience greeted him with enthusiasm.

Sardou is in London under the chaperonage of an American woman, Miss Elizabeth Marbury of New York, to witness Sir Henry Irving's production of his new play, "Robespierre." M. Sardou, it is said, dared not venture unprotected into the English capital. Miss Marbury has been his American agent.

It is said the abbreviated "Al" Klein will quit the service of De Wolf Hopper at the end of the present season. The pair have been together ten years, and have played opposites in "Castles in the Air," "Panjandrum," "Dr. Syntax," "El Capitan," "The Charlatan," "The Black Hussar," "The Beggar Student," "The Bat" and "The Lady of the Tiger."

A SUBSCRIPTION THEATER.

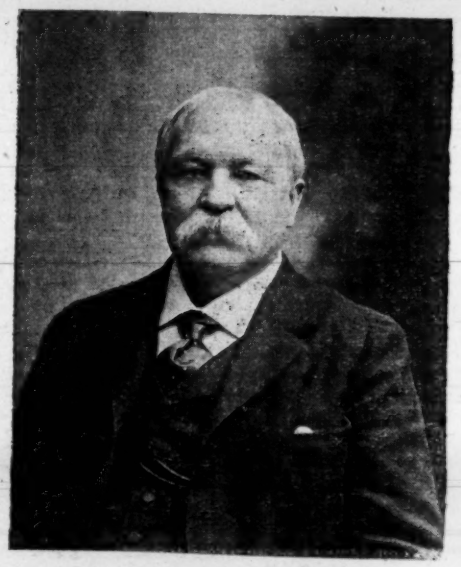
W. D. Howells in Literature.

WILLIAM ARCHER, the English dramatic critic, well known here for the very eminent and singularly intelligent service he has done modern plays and playing in several ways, has certainly not lost friends among us since he came to the country. His avowed mission was to study our theater, and he seems to have been doing this in the most enlightened spirit, and with a charity which we cannot always use toward its shortcomings ourselves. Whatever he should have to say of it must have weight with us; if what he should have to say were hopeful, it ought greatly to encourage us; and a suggestion for its advantage in a recent lecture of his deserves more attention than our fickle-minded public commonly likes to give even to good will and good sense. He has found our drama, as I understand, at not such a very desperate pass; he has seen, or is said to have seen, the beginnings of hopeful things here; he has witnessed some plays already accomplished by our playwrights and our players which seem not only very well, but even very good; and it is his notion (I write from a report of his lecture) that we could indefinitely better the chances of both by having a theater supported upon private subscription, such as they have in Germany, where new plays could be tried and approved on their merits. He thinks the chances would be better for these in theaters subsidized by private subscription than in theaters subsidized by the State or city, such as they have in Germany; but I believe he alleges, in proof, the fact that most of the best new German plays have been brought out at the subscription theaters, rather than any convincing reasons why they might not have been just as well brought out at the State or city theaters.

The fact, however, if not quite accounted for, counts for something, and I should, for my part, very gladly see the experiment of a subscription theater attempted here. Of course, a true American of the sort whose truth is to our principles rather than our intersts might feel that such a theater would not be thoroughly American. A thoroughly American theater, in his eyes, would be one which was protected by a tariff, and which should rise spontaneously in virtue of prohibitive duties levied upon all plays of foreign origin. With such a theater in the hands of a patriotic trust, and with a patriotic union of actors vigilant to see that no alien performers were suffered to take part in the production of our native dramas, we should have something thoroughly American. We have already the apparatus for such a theater on one side in the theatrical syndicate which now controls nine-tenths of the playhouses throughout the country, and we have in past times had something like it on the other side in the disposition of certain actors to apply our alien labor law to the importation of foreign histrionic talent.

But as yet no theater trust and no actors' union have met on the common ground open to them; and a subscription theater, though not so thoroughly American, would not be so opposite to the American spirit as a State or city theater. If it were founded by a number of rich men, it would be their enterprise; it would be in the hands of a trust, and in the hands of a trust we always feel ourselves so much safer, or at least so much more at home, than we feel in our own hands, possibly because we are so much more accustomed to be there. The course from a city or a State theater to the division of property and all the well-known horrors of socialism would be rapid and direct; while the disadvantages of a subscription theater would be only such as we are used to in some other things. They would not occur so promptly, however, to the mind of a critic fresh from a land of more economic freedom, and it may therefore be worth while to point some of them out.

With us the rich form some such class as the nobles in other countries; and they are too new to their importance to hold it in personal contempt, as long-descended aristocrats safely may and sometimes do hold theirs; they have not yet had time to grow the pseudo-



WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

liberality which sometimes distinguishes eccentric noblemen. They stand by their order more relentlessly, and their devotion to the social framework which holds them in place is vigilant and intense. In a theater founded or controlled by them, no play criticising or satirizing society could be favored, and no play recognizing or representing occasional if not essential truth in regard to our industrial conditions would be permitted. To be forbidden it need not be a play celebrating a successful strike, or depicting a case of cruel exploitation, or elucidating the methods of a combine; it need only be a play calling attention to such things. It is not imaginable that their management would approve of such a play as Ibsen's "Enemy of the People," or "Die Weber" of Hauptmann, or even "Die Ehre" of Sudermann. If Mr. Herne wrote a play dealing as frankly with life in a mining town or a factory town as his "Griffith Davenport" deals with life on a Virginia plantation, it would never pass the censorship of such a body of subscribers. Bernard Shaw's satire of "Arms and the Man," if they felt its irony and realized its implications, could not be given twice in their subscription theater, which would in nowise be a free theater. No dramatist who knew American conditions and American character could write freely for a theater sustained by the subscriptions of a limited number of rich men, unless he were of their thinking. If some dramatist who did not know our conditions and character, and were not of the subscribers' thinking, wrote freely, he would learn an interesting lesson from the fate of his play at their hands. What has happened in some of our highest institutions of learning would happen in any subscription theater, unless the subscriptions were kept so low as to diffuse the enterprise among a number too great to be governed by the instincts of wealth, for which the rich are by no means to blame.

In such a diffusion, however, there is much more than a gleam of hope for Mr. Archer's plan; a plan which says so much on its own behalf. Something like it is already in operation with respect to lectures in the literary clubs, which now mostly foster that form of entertainment. With a membership of three or four hundred, and a subscription of $4 or $5, such a club now gives itself, otherwise gratis, the pleasure of seven or eight lectures during the season, from men who are allowed to speak their minds. With a subscription of $25 they could have as many plays, from dramatists who also spoke their minds; and if the experiment were tried in ten or twenty places, we should have at once a free theater, where good work could make that appeal to the public which it can now do only on almost impossible terms. How long we should have it, is another question, much involved in the temperamental impatience of our public.

NATURES GENTLE LAXATIVE SYRUP OF PRUNES ALL DRUGGISTS

CARE OF THE HUMAN BODY.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR ACQUIRING AND PRESERVING HEALTH.

INDIGESTION. Indigestion, or dyspepsia, in its multiform phases, is undoubtedly the most common form of sickness in this country, and is the starting point of most of the principal serious diseases. It is not surprising that Americans should suffer from indigestion. It would, on the contrary, be almost a miracle if they did not, when we consider how most of them ignore the simplest rules of health, eating improper food, imperfectly masticated, and, as a general thing rushing their meal is if they begrudge the time given to the nourishment of the body. The hot cakes, hot biscuits, ice water, ice cream and hot coffee, which the average American thinks nothing of shoveling into his long-suffering stomach within a few minutes, strike the new arrival from the other side of the Atlantic with mingled astonishment and awe, and he wonders what kind of cast-iron interiors the average American must possess. Then, when he notices the enormous consumption in this country of patent medicines, he is able to see the connection between the cause and effect. Among the principal causes of indigestion are the following:

Eating too much food. It is safe to say that at least nine-tenths of the population of the United States habitually eat too much. Perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say ninety-nine-hundredths. An excess of food overtaxes and clogs the system, and leads to the forming of poisonous gases, which irritate the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Hasty eating. This prevents the food from being thoroughly mixed with the saliva, so that it is not prepared to be handled by the stomach.

Drinking with meals. Only a small amount of liquid should be taken at meal times, otherwise the gastric juice is diluted and digestion is very slow.

Too frequent eating. The eating between meals is often the cause of poor digestion.

Eating a great variety of rich foods at a meal is conducive to the growth of "that tired feeling" in the overworked stomach.

The regular use of alcohol, strong tea and coffee, tobacco and stimulating condiments, in large quantities, are practices which inevitably lead to a breaking down of the digestive organs.

Nervous anxiety. This is a frequent cause of indigestion in the United States, where active brain work is carried on at such high pressure. The man who takes his business troubles home with him is pretty sure to be a sufferer from indigestion.

Indigestion, even when in quite an advanced stage, may be cured by a return to a natural mode of living, but it is difficult for those whose systems have been weakened by the disease to summon up sufficient determination to give up their evil habits. The much-advertised remedies, of which there are hundreds now before the public, can only temporarily alleviate the symptoms of the disease, without removing the cause.

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VACCINATION IN SAN DIEGO. The anti-vaccinationists of San Diego appear to be more determined in their opposition to the compulsory vaccination law than those of Los Angeles. As already mentioned in The Times, a suit to test the validity of the compulsory vaccination law in San Diego was recently filed in the Superior Court by A. E. Dodson. The Board of Education, Superintendent of Schools Davidson, and W. A. Angier, principal of the University Heights school, are made defendants. Mr. Dodson alleges that his two children are physically able and of sufficient health to attend the public schools, but they are not able and it is not safe to have them vaccinated, as required by law. It is alleged that the children are now excluded from school, with no reason assigned for such exclusion except that they have not been vaccinated. Mr. Dodson demands that the defendants and all other persons be enjoined and restrained from interfering with the attendance of the two children at the University Heights school.

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TO POSTPONE OLD AGE. Discussions in regard to the postponement of old age have become quite popular of late, in hygienic and other publications. The dietetic school has already been referred to in this department, which regards old age as being caused by ossification of the tissues, and proposes to revert its approach by avoiding foods and water rich in lime. At a meeting of the San Joaquin Medical Association, recently, Dr. Hayden read a paper entitled "Can Old Age Be Postponed?" in the course of which he refers also to the fatty degeneration of the organs which generally accompanies old age, and tells how it can be avoided. Following is an extract from the paper, which is an interesting contribution to an important subject:

"Old age is a condition marked by various forms of degenerative principal, of which are the calcareous and fatty degenerative processes. It is said that a man is as old as his arteries; that is, when a man's arteries begin to lose their elasticity, by virtue of calcareous deposits, then old age has made its advent.

"Death comes to the human family as a great trinity, viz., accidental death, death by infection and death caused by degenerative tissue changes or 'old age.' The progress of modern medicine has been made brilliant by its achievements of prevention in the field of infection and contagion, and I fear the glare has blinded some of the more modern experiments done in the fight against the last of the trinity of death, 'old age.'

"The principal forms of degeneration are fatty and calcareous.

"Fatty degeneration seems to be invited more than others by our modern modes of life—in diet, drink, exercise, etc. This is not only the iron age, and the electrical age, but to the most people it is also the age of luxuries. Lives sedentary in character are illy adapted to burn up and use the rich materials with which we load our systems. Hence we see in modern life many fatty ills masquerading under the guise of obviously named diseases. For example, one man may be said to be suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, which is probably nothing else than fatty degeneration of the ultimate structure of that organ. Another has dropsy, due to a faulty heart, which is suffering from a fatty degeneration. Another has catarrh, so-called, which has been proven to be a fatty degeneration.

"How are we to prevent this substitution of fatty tissues for the normal tissue of the part? Manifestly, by a reformation of our dietary, including both food and drink, and a reform of our physical habits as regards exercise and breathing. The reformer in food stuffs must touch principally upon the hydro-carbons and the carbo-hydrates, as oils, sugars, starches and in a measure albumenoids. Carbo-hydrates favor fatty ills.

"We must correct habits with regard to all kinds of alcoholics. Not only the drunkard, but the steady three to six or a dozen times a day nipper is steadily and surely slowing his blood current to a fatal degree, and for whom some fatty ill is lying in wait, for heart, or kidney, or liver, or brain. It is useless to point to the fat and ruddy cheek of the beer drinker. He often remains the picture of health and a standing refutation of temperance oratory for awhile, and then some morning he goes home to his death bed with pneumonia or other diseases which his fatty blood vessels cannot recoil against.

"Is there anything to be done for the relief of one that has already begun to show manifestations of some fatty ill? Yes, take away his starches and sugars, and alcohol, and give him albumenoids and watch the gradual effects that will follow. But if he is wedded to his gods of the table you can do nothing for him with all your medicine.

"The calcareous degeneration also shows up in the vascular system and by slow deposits of earthy salts gradually locks the vital channels and brings in its train the apoplexies, the paralyses, the cardiac troubles, etc. Ossification is a normal process of early life, but later it can and ought to be retarded. Suitable diet, and the habitual use of pure, some say distilled water, will prevent these earthy deposits. Young meats, veal, lamb, poultry, fish and juicy fruits should be eaten. Paradoxical as it may seem, bread, called the staff of life, is rich in earthy salts and should be eschewed as far as possible in the latter years of life."

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THE COCAINE HABIT. Not a few drugs that have been introduced by the medical fraternity, for the purpose of relieving pain, have become dangerous curses, to those who have acquired the habit of using them after they have been prescribed by a physician. Among the most important of these drugs are cocaine and morphine. The use of cocaine has rapidly spread among the people of the United States within the past few years, and now the cocaine fiend is with us in almost every locality. A writer in the Healthy Home says:

"There are two ways that the habit has been started. The first, and probably far the more common, is from the promiscuous use of cocaine solutions in sprays for the nasal cavity. Physicians have given out, without caution, prescriptions for these sprays and allowed their patients to have them refilled, to be used according to their own judgment, for colds, catarrh, etc. Second, by the too common use of wines containing coca or cocaine. These wines have afforded people temporary relief, who have suffered from nervous troubles and weaknesses. They have been brought to the attention of the public by extensive advertising and by the physicians themselves, who have witnessed good results from their judicious use—yet it is a fact that they who are careless in giving these prescriptions, and negligent in giving information to their patients of the harm that is sure to follow their habitual use, are directly responsible for many of the wrecked human beings who have applied to them, in good faith, for help."

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CHEERFULNESS AND GOOD HEALTH There is a basis of foundation for exaggerated claims of the Christian Scientists, in this, that cheerfulness, and a determination not to give way to sickness, often do much to keep a person in health. A writer in a hygienic publication has the following on this subejct:

"I have sharply criticised Christian Science in its theological, scientific and medical claims; but there is an important element of truth in their philosophy of the mental cause of disease and the power of the mind to maintain health, and often to cure serious forms of disease, that is likely to work a revolution in medical science. I know many families, who some years ago, embraced a belief in good health and positive disbelief in sickness, that have been happy, cheerful and in excellent health since the day of their conversion; while in the years before they had frequent attacks of sickness, demanding the attendance of their physician. I know of many cases where the glow of health has been brought back to the pallid cheek and strength to the helpless limbs by arousing courage, hope and confidence and securing a permanent cheerful state of mind.

"Many forms of nervous diseases are caused by the continued torrent of hustle, bustle, hurry and worry of the modern business man. He hardly takes time to eat regular meals, so is soon overtaken with a disordered condition of the digestive function. This disorder is the direct cause of insomnia, with all the calamities that follow long, restless, sleepless nights. The remedy is 'slow up,' eat your meals regularly and deliberately and so restore good digestion, and sound, refreshing sleep will surely come and life will be a blessing instead of a curse."

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A PREVENTION AND CURE. Referring to the extraordinary prevalence of quack methods of medicine in this country, a writer in a medical publication makes the following plea for the regular profession:

"The medical profession cannot be accused of selfish interest and trade motives so long as its chief aim is not alone to cure, but to prevent disease. Even the poorest of logicians can see that a large body of men devotedly and successfully laboring to prevent the very diseases whose cure gives them their sole income, cannot be accused of commercial motives. This, then, must be our final answer to the quack and the medical demagogue. Just in so far as we are successful in proving this, just in so far do the arguments of the malevolents and fanatics fall harmless at our feet—nay, even return to wound the dupes and the deceivers who fling the boomerangs. The salvation of medicine is that it seeks with heroic unselfishness to become preventive medicine. To practice and teach this lesson is our everlasting duty. Those who do not aid in practising it range themselves against the true profession of medicine and against the progress of humanity. If we aim only to cure we have no telling answers to make to the quacks."

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ECONOMIZING NERVOUS FORCE The lady principal of a normal school gave some advice to a class of young women who were receiving their diplomas, recommending them strongly to room alone. Nervous prostration is not common in England, and there is a good reason for it. Americans are apt to smile at the well-known reserve of the English; but our cousins over the sea are wiser in their generation than we take them to be, for in 'shutting themselves up' they save themselves from many of the indiscriminate filchings of vitality which we pay so dearly for exposing ourselves to. A celebrated physician ascribes much of the waste of nervous force which is characteristic of Americans, to our over-sociability. We respond so quickly to any sort of companionship that only by occasionally isolating ourselves, can we shut off the nervous drain. No occupation absorbs more vitality than that of a teacher and it is imperative that she should have perfectly quiet hours in which to recuperate. This applies equally to any woman upon whose mental resources there are daily an incessant demand.

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SNEEZING. A writer in the Youth's Companion has the following on the subject of sneezing:

"Sneezing, or sternutation, is one of the 'normal protective reflexes,' as they are called by physicians; that is to say, it is the method by which the mucous membrane of the nose endeavors to protect itself from injury. If a person inadvertently touches a very hot substance the hand is drawn away involuntarily by a sudden movement, called a 'reflex;' but when something irritates the nasal mucous membrane, the intruder cannot be escaped by withdrawing the nose, and so nature adopts another method, and tries to drive it away by expelling a strong current of air through the nostrils. This is a slower process than the sudden jerk of the hand away from an object giving pain, but it is just as involuntary, and just as truly a 'normal protective reflex.'

"A cough is of the same nature, but occurs when the irritant is lower down in the air passages.

"There are many popular recipes for cutting short the impulse to sneeze, such as pressing with the tongue firmly on the roof of the mouth, grasping the end of the nose between the thumb and forefinger, or making pressure with the tip of the finger on the upper lip in its center.

"It is a mistake, however, to stop a sneeze, unless one happens to be where such a paroxysm would be embarrassing, as at a dinner party or engaged in burglary. In any case, it is a mistake in a hygienic sense, for a succession of three or four sonorous sneezes often saves one from a cold in the head.

"The process of sneezing is accompanied by an increased secretion from the mucous membrane, and this often washes away the microbes which were just undergoing the change, whatever it may be, that transforms them from harmless to most abominably harmful organisms.

"One who feels a 'cold' coming on and does not sneeze, should try to induce a slight attack by tickling the nostrils with a feather, or snuffing up a little black pepper or tobacco. A mixture of one part of quinine, four parts of camphor and ten parts of powdered sugar makes an excellent and harmless snuff for this purpose. After sneezing well five or six times, blow the nose thoroughly, and nine times out of ten the threatened cold will be blown away."

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HEALTH RULES. One can scarcely pick up a paper or magazine nowadays without coming across rules for the maintenance or recovery of health. Some of these rules are good, others indifferent, and a few of them bad. If a person should attempt to follow all or even a large proportion of these rules, he would be kept pretty busy, but among them may frequently be found some suggestions which, if followed up, would much improve the health of the average person. In the following from the New York Journal, are some good ideas:

"Eat little—remember that what you eat does not give you strength. It simply repairs the waste of tissues. Your food is as important to you as the oil on a locomotive's axles, not more important. Do not imagine that food to your body is what coal is to the engine. The engine gets its strength from coal. You get yours from the air that you breathe. The Swiss mountaineer with a few crackers, will climb all over the Alps, while you, full of all sorts of fancy food, cannot follow him. The big, dark men rowing your boat on the Nile, go all day, on a handful of parched corn and a handful of dates.

They eat meat perhaps once in a month—you could not begin to do their work with ten times the nourishment. Do not starve yourself, but of that there is never danger. Eat little while you must work. Eat enough once a day—and do no work for two hours afterward, and don't sleep within two hours of eating.

"Eat slowly—nothing can exceed that in importance. Eat simple things and change your diet frequently, from one simple thing to another. Never eat half-grown things. Lamb, veal, young animals of any sort, are poisonous. They are as bad as green fruit. Nature means that her creations shall reach maturity, and punishes those who kill and eat them prematurely.

"Eat regularly, always at the same hours, and chew carefully.

"Pay great attention to breathing. In that is the secret of long life and energy. You know probably that your blood, having accumulated the impurities of the body, passes through your lungs to be cleansed. Through the lungs impurity leaves the body, and through the lungs the blood takes up fresh supplies of the strength on which your work is done. The electricity of the air is taken up by the red blood corpuscles, and the life current goes back through the system full of vigor.

"Breathe in slowly, and breathe out just as slowly. If you work in an office stop occasionally to take ten very deep breaths. Go to your work when possible on the platform of the car, and devote that time to proper breathing.

"One hundred deep breaths per day, slowly inhaled and exhaled, filling your entire lung capacity, from the bottom to the very top, will easily add two inches to your chest measure in a year. No young man or young woman need have a flat chest. Proper breathing will give you proper lungs and hence a chest of the right sort.

"Careful eating, simple food, slow eating, long chewing. Avoidance of such American crimes as hot cakes, hot bread, hot biscuit, horrible hash, etc.

"Regularity in all functions of the body—eating and sleeping at the same hours and sleeping the same number of hours with extra sleep one day in the week.

"Careful breathing above all. You can live two weeks without food. You cannot live five minutes without air, and that alone should make you understand the importance of the lungs.

"Try to make yourself strong and healthy. And if you succeed, use your health to make your brain work. Think and talk to your fellows and take an interest in the politics and future of your country. If you don't do that, you might as well as not die of buckwheat cake poisoning as ice water degeneration."

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FRUITS IN FEVERS.

The old-fashioned, erroneous ideas in regard to the treatment of fever patients have been generally given up of late in favor of more common-sense treatment. The patient is no longer kept from fresh air or cold water, and fruit, which was formerly considered as very dangerous, is now freely prescribed by sensible physicians in place of the stimulating and feverish beef extract, which contains scarcely any nourishment, and is about as useful to the patient as a similar amount of whisky or brandy would be.

A writer in the Hygienic Gazette has the following in regard to the juices of fruit in fevers:

"Fruits, especially in the form of fruit juices, are a most convenient and certainly the most appropriate of all foods. It is now almost universally recognized that beef tea and meat preparations of all sorts should be wholly proscribed in cases of fever, as the patient is already suffering from an accumulation of waste matter to such a degree that the addition of even the small amount contained in beef tea or a small piece of meat may be sufficient to give rise to an exacerbation of the disease and lessen the patient's chances of recovery.

"German physicians make great use of preparations of fruits in fevers, particularly of fruit soup, which is made by boiling for some time one part of dried fruit of some sort with four or five parts of water. In cases in which considerable gastro-intestinal irritation exists, the soup or decoction thus prepared should be carefully strained so as thoroughly to remove the skins and all other extraneous matters. The juice of oranges, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, huckleberries, tamarinds, currants, or cranberries may be added to water as a beverage in fevers. Thus used, they do not only increase the quantity of water which the patient is enabled to drink, by giving to it a distinct and agreeable flavor, but also aid the elimination of poisons with which the system is struggling, by a slight diuretic action. Fruit juices used in the same way are likewise highly beneficial in Bright's disease and other forms of kidney disease in which it is desirale to increase and maintain the flow of urine. The grape fruit, the lime, the shaddock, and the pomegranate also afford agreeable acid juices which may be used in the same manner. The antiseptic value of fruit juices must also be recognized as a positive benefit in these cases."

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CIGARETTES.

Some time ago, in a southern journal, a physician was quoted as defending the use of the cigarette, being reported to have said that "no intelligent physician who knows anything about the subject believed the cigarette to be deleterious to health." This is certainly not in accordance with the views of a great majority of the medical profession. In any case, whatever may be thought of the use of cigarettes by grown people, there can be but one opinion as to the great injury which they do both to the minds and bodies of growing children. As The Times recently said, the cigarette habit is alarmingly and amazingly common among young children in Los Angeles, so that it may safely be said that boys, over 7 years of age, who do not smoke, are the exception rather than the rule. In commenting upon the asserted statement of the southern physician above referred to, the editor of a hygienic publication says:

"Some time ago the editor made the experiment of extracting the nicotine from a single cigarette, and found the quantity sufficient to destroy the lives of two frogs. A drug capable of destroying the life of a hardy creature like a frog must be to no small degree deleterious to human health.

"We are astonished that anyone professing to have the right to a medical title should be capable of presenting such an article to the public, in defense of the cigarette. The statement combated by the writer of the article, that the cigarette is certainly deleterious to health, is without doubt absolutely correct, and if there are medical men who disagree with this statement they are certainly not those who stand at the head of the medical profession or enjoy the reputation of masters of scientific research. Cigarettes are evil, and only evil; they are evil for men, for boys, for girls, and for women.

"Whether or not cigarettes are more harmful than cigars is a question not worth discussing. Tobacco is deleterious in every form. The amount of harm done those using toacco depends not only upon the method of introducing the poison into the system, but also upon the quantity introduced. The use of cigarettes is a particularly pernicious habit for the reason that cigarettes are small and cheap, and their use is so readily acquired that not infrequently schoolboys are encountered who have become so addicted to the use of tobacco in this form that they have lost all control over the appetite, and are rapidly becoming mental and physical wrecks because of their indulgence. We are glad to note that the legislatures of various States are taking this matter in hand, and are passing laws forbidding the use of cigarettes by and their sale to boys. A law of this sort has been enforced for many years in France, Switzerland, and other continental countries, and it is hoped that a similar law will soon exist in every one of the United States."

* * *

TO RELIEVE HEADACHES.

Headache is perhaps the most common of all the minor ills which afflict mankind and also, perhaps, the least understood. Irregular habits constitute one of the chief causes. The man who eats regularly and judiciously, who goes to bed and arises at stated hours, works, takes exercise and sleeps a certain number of hours, and otherwise adopts regularity of habit, is not liable to suffer from headache, because his digestive apparatus will be in good working order. In the St. Paul Post-Dispatch, Dr. A. H. Sippy says:

"There are innumerable causes of headache, as well as numerous varieties of the affliction itself, of different degrees of intensity. The eating of even a banana between meals, when not hungry, will sometimes provoke a sick headache. Any unusual or sudden excitement, a fit of anger, a sudden jar of the spinal column, due to a misstep, a fall, a blow, strain of the eyes by the glare of sunlight, or snow, or artificial light, such as the footlights of a theater, confinement in a badly ventilated room, cold wind, a change from the usual daily routine, nervousness and a score of other simple causes will produce the same effect. Some headaches affect the back of the head, in others the pain is in the forehead, high up or about the eyes, but whatever the primal cause, the final and immediate cause is the congestion of the blood vessels of the head.

"Some headaches are not symptomatic of any deeper trouble; others, especially those of periodic recurrence, frequently are. In the latter case the primal cause must be sought and removed to effect a cure, but even then, if from constipation, indigestion or other diseased condition of any part of the body, it is not necessary for the victim to continue to suffer until the cause be removed.

"Nobody should take sedative powders without having consulted a physician, because these powders depress the hearts action. No person with a weak heart can take such a drug with safety. The physician, knowing his patient's condition, will prescribe a heart stimulant with the nerve sedative, to counteract the bad effects of the latter. Nor should the victim of headache, caused by constipation or indigestion, resort to purgatives which stimulate the liver temporarily, but do not remove the cause, but rather aggravate it, demanding larger doses at more frequent intervals.

"When one has a headache a natural instinct prompts him to place his hands to the forehead and compress it firmly. This is nature's cue to relief. Frequently a firm pressure of the skull will give immediate relief. When this is done for the sufferer by someone else, the happy result has been accounted for on the theory of hynotism. This may be true in some instances, in which case the desired end being obtained, it is needless to comment on the means. But the layman in thus manipulating the skull sometimes succeeds and sometimes he fails with the same subject. When he succeeds it is because he has accidentally stumbled upon the treatment resorted to by the osteopath—that is, in compressing the skull his digits have encountered the proper blood vessels and nerve centers.

"The two hands should be outstretched and placed on either side of the patient's head, and the base of the skull and temples firmly compressed, the thumbs resting immediately below the temples, the second fingers, being the longest pressing on the two sides of the neck at the base of the skull. Frequently a mere momentary pressure, with a gentle lifting motion of the head, until the face is fully upturned, will give complete relief. The treatment may be self-administered, but generally better results ensue if the manipulation is done by another."

* * *

THE NAUHEIM TREATMENT.

Reference was made in The Times a few months ago to a remarkable system of treatment introduced at Nauheim, in Germany, where patients are encouraged and required to eat three or four times the usual amount of food. It is claimed that remarkable cures have been effected in this manner. In the Medical Record Dr. George L. Peabody describes the results of a careful observation made by him during a six-week's residence at Nauheim, which is about twenty miles north of Frankfort, on the main line between that city and Hamburg. It will be noticed that the treatment at this institution is not confined to diet, but includes also a course of massage, bathing and mineral water. In the course of his article Dr. Peabody says:

"So many descriptions of Nauheim routine have been published that I have concluded not to ask you to listen to my account of it. I shall merely summarize it by saying that treatment is in part dietetic; that the physical part of it consists chiefly of massage, baths in the local water, as well as in this water from which the natural carbonic acid has been allowed to escape, very gentle exercises against resistance which is applied by a trained attendant, together with a period of rest of at least one hour's duration after each bath and each exercise. One is allowed to walk and drive, but not to incur fatigue or excitement, and is urged to live well, but not to eat heartily at any one meal. Coffee is replaced by tea, strong alcoholics are forbidden, and tobacco is kept within narrow limits.

"As to exact details of treatment, there seems to be no consensus of opinion among the Nauheim physicians. One will order more frequent baths than another, or baths of longer duration. All agree that one must not bathe every day, but whether the days of rest shall be one, two, or three a week, seems to be a matter of individual preference among the local doctors. Thus the duration of baths varies from four to fifteen minutes, according to different advisers. Much the same discrepancy exists as to duration of exercises.

"It would seem to be possible to apply this treatment anywhere to a very satisfactory extent. Heineman, who has tried it, thinks that fully 70 per cent. of the benefit may be thus imparted away from Nauheim by careful attention to details. The salts of the Nauheim waters, obtained by evaporation, can be imported in bulk and dissolved in ordinary water in proper proportion to imitate the natural water; and carbonic acid can be dissolved previously in the water, under pressure, so that the two varieties of baths upon which dependence is chiefly placed can thus be artificially prepared. The exercises can, of course, be equally well done anywhere, with trained attendants.

"The best results are seen among the well-to-do, who can afford to give themselves up wholly to the treatment during the few weeks of its application; but they must have sufficient intelligence never to overtax their hearts at any time by overexcesses or overindulgence in any way.

"That Nauheim methods are not to be carelessly applied, and are potent for evil if too persistently used, admits of no doubt. During the treatment one often feels quite prostrated by it; and the method in general, as well as the duration of the individual baths and exercises, must be carefully adapted to suit the needs and the strength of each patient. Too vigorous a course of too long duration, can easily produce quite alarming degrees of prostration; and under circumstances, which occasionally may arise, of weakness induced by other causes—such, for instance, as an attack of diarrhoea or bronchitis—the treatment should be wholly suspended.

"Nauheim will not accomplish miracles, but I am convinced that its power in heart cases justifies us in giving it very serious consideration. It is certainly a great deal to be able to relieve distressing and even dangerous symptoms, and to enable people to work who have been led to believe that their days of usefulness were over, as it is also to enable those who are working with undue fatigue and weariness to accomplish their daily tasks with less effort or even with pleasure."



Summary of the First 300 Cases Treated.

CHARACTER.	No.	Cured	Improved.	Not Improved.	Total.
First Stage....	98	98	0	0	98
Second Stage..	123	77	40	6	123
Third Stage....	79	12	39	28	79
Total	300	187	79	34	300

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LOS ANGELES, - - - CAL.

WOMAN AND HOME.

THE DETACHABLE FLOUNCE.

NEW TAILORING DEVICE TO MAKE ONE SKIRT DO DOUBLE DUTY.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

NEW YORK, April 30.—The tailors always have an abundance of new and pretty notions on hand, and their latest proof of this is showed by facing the lapels of gray and fawn coats with heavy cream renaissance or Arabian point lace. They use the cream lace or gray Russian point on the broad revers of their black cloth coats also, and the result is admirable. This scheme ought to make a strong appeal to women of a thrifty turn, because though it is quite true that the lace does soil in time, it is also easily plucked off, cleaned and put back again.

There is another and still shrewder tailoring device that deserves the highest encomiums from women. This is the skirt with the detachable bottom. A skirt is cut that drops to about golf length and then quite separate from it is made a slightly gored flounce, along the top edge of which are worked many small button holes. Now, when the day does not promise a smiling face, the skirt is worn out under its abbreviated guise, but if the eye of the morning is clear then the button holes in the top of the flounce piece are brought into connection with a series of little buttons running along the inside of the skirt's bottom, and in about one moment a complete full length walking garment of the latest fashionable form is the result.

* * *

White mohair ought to be mentioned as one of the fabrics we are bound to see a great deal of this summer. Pure cream white is what the dressmakers are using, and it is one of the goods that lends itself admirably in the make-up of a perfectly plain suit. It can be either wrought out as a skirt and short coat, to wear with showy silk and lace shirt fronts, or you can order a white mohair from your dressmaker, the waist to button up in the back and the skirt to drop over a colored silk slip.

To get the best effect, of course, the mohair is pierced here and there with inlets of guipure figures, through the mesh of which the under silk shows, or from waist line to hem lines of lace insertion radiate and the green, mauve, or rosy taffeta appears most showily.

The dress waist that buttons up behind is demonstrating its popularity every day, and by this means it is possible for a woman of slender and graceful proportions to display her figure to the most interesting advantage, and particularly well do these severely simple sheath-like gowns show off the wraps of the season.

* * *

At the weddings and races of late, tall, svelte women, in rear-buttoned gowns, have worn their chiffon and lace capes fastened by handsome clasps on either shoulder, and then flung back to hang as effective backgrounds for round waists and delicate hips. Some of these new capes are even made so that they cannot come forward over the bust; inside they are lined with a delicate color, and then a hugely full flounce of chiffon falls in shell ruche all about the edge of the cape.

Another very interesting type of wrap is the short coat in pale colored cloth that has its fronts inside overlaid with white satin and then frill after frill of lace or chiffon draped upon this. Such a coat is of course expected to be well open and display its delicate interior mechanism to either side of a shirt front of bright silk and lace, upon which, of course, the inevitable pearl or bead chain falls.

* * *

A string of pearls seems now as essential to the feminine costume as handkerchiefs or gloves, and there are various ways of wearing the really cleverly imitated gems. The first fashionable method is to wrap a string of medium-sized beads three times close about the dress collar, and then let one long loop fall well below the waist line. Another notion is to wind a rope of seed pearls about the base of the collar, and the third and newest fancy, with an evening dress, is to wind a string twice round the neck and then let a loop fall and pass a double twist about the tapering waist.

In place of all the other memento cases, of crystal and metal, the preference is momentarily accorded to the ox-heart locket. For some unexplained reason these fat, round, little hollow lockets are not worn conspicuously. They are usually the receptacles, since the Spanish war, of some relic that will not fit in a flat locket, and which is too sacred to be hung outside. An ox-heart case, of gold or silver, is attached to one end of a La Valliere chain and the short length of chain with its jeweled ornament, bobbing at the breast or belt, merely denotes the hidden ox-heart case.

* * *

If the top note of character in the winter fashions was sounded by the spangled net dress, the same effect is achieved for the warm weather by the embroidered muslin. It is everywhere all powerful and the all absorbing fancy of women. Of course from Paris have been brought over remarkable silk and India muslins elaborate with the nervously exquisite work of patient needles, guided by human fingers, and these costly cobwebs in lemon and orchid, mauve, and rarest green and cream, have been made up with lace, hung over silk and sold to wealthy women.

For all that, there are lovely machine-embroidered muslins to be had for a very reasonable price, to be hung over tinted under-dresses and to please the most fastidious taste. Some of the muslins are embroidered only in spots, like miniature rose windows of needle work, others are dress patterns of white Swiss, with Gothic traceries fretted over, and whatever is done the effect is not at all like that of the muslin pierced or treated with lace, of which we saw so much last summer.

A great many of the most interesting taffeta foulards are being made up with yoke and sleeves of embroidered muslin, and now and then dressmakers have orders to make up muslin gowns that their wealthy patrons have embroidered with their own hands or ordered from expert needlewomen. Under these circumstances the needlework is done with silk in colors and rather floral patterns, or flower in various arrangements, appearing in wreaths and bouquets. This fashion has opened a new resource to many women and gives delightful fancy work for those who have the leisure and ambition to own an embroidered costume.

* * *

Little girls wear their mothers' gowns in miniature, and the long, formless clinging coats of the early spring are copied in pique for the summer wearing of incipient leaders of fashion. The taffeta foulards and the colored taffetas brought out this spring have been exactly of the light quality and cheerful small figuring to render them highly useful as best dresses for small women, and school girls have taken to overskirts like ducks to water. Wide brimmed straws, very liberally embowered with the gayest flowers, continue to be the models for young folks' millinery.

MARY DEAN.



SUMMER COSTUMES FOR LITTLE GIRLS.



AN AFTERNOON TEA GOWN FOR COUNTRY HOUSE WEAR.

The skirt and bodice are of pale gray green liberty satin, with an overjacket of yellow net embroidered with chenille; long, richly trimmed tabs of the net extend to the hem of the skirt, both back and front. A bat's-wing bow of black velvet is worn on the head.



THE CROWN PRINCESS OF ROUMANIA'S FAVORITE GOWN.

A VISITING MILLINER.

HOW ONE YOUNG WOMAN HAS BUILT UP A PROFITABLE TRADE.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Miss Inez Curtess is a young New York woman who has by her pluck and energy built up a large and lucrative business as a visiting milliner. Speaking of her work, she says:

"I became an errand girl in one of the most fashionable establishments of New York when I was 13 years old, and can remember perfectly with what awe I used to look up to the trimmers of the store. Why, I thought to be able to sit in the house all day and twist pretty ribbons and flowers into hats, the most delightful occupation in the world, second only to riding in a carriage and wearing the hats.

"In time I was taken in as an extra trimmer in the busy season, with, however, the pay of a girl about the store. I worked under those conditions until the following fall, when my wages were raised. Gradually I became the one to whom all the making-up of old materials was intrusted, for you know that even in the fashionable establishment where I worked, there are some patrons who refuse to throw away good materials. It was a branch of the business that the head of the house disliked, and he only permitted it for fear of offending some of his wealthiest customers. As it was my duty to use old materials, I had to speak directly to the patrons and learn their desires. Thus, you see, I became so well known to some of them that they knew my name and address. One day, after having a row with the head of the house because he refused to have a hat made over for the fifth season, a wealthy customer wrote to me.

"That was my first outside order. Later they increased so steadily that all of my evenings were filled up, and I began to make more money at home than in the shop. It set me to thinking, and last spring, at the beginning of the busy season, I gave up my job and started out as a visiting milliner.

"I never earned more than $15 a week while working in the store, and often in the busiest seasons have put in eighteen hours a day. As a visiting milliner I always receive $2, and one, often three, meals a day. My

hours are from 8 until 6, and I have all the work I can do. Every day has been taken from the first of last October to the middle of next June. So you may judge of how much I have improved my position financially, not to mention the fact of the difference in my work hours. I will leave for a two months' stay in Europe about the first of July, and will pass my time getting styles, just as other milliners do. I have all of my time engaged for September and October, a good many engagements booked for November, and even as late as a year from next June.

"Do I think other women can succeed in the work in other cities? Indeed, I do. In any city large enough to work up a good paying practice, especially among families having a number of children. Why, I have patrons in and around New York where I go for a week at a time. But girls thinking of this work should remember that I received my training in the most fashionable millinery establishment in America, and under the most critical man in the trade.

NEW WEDDINC ETIQUETTE.

IT IS NO LONGER CORRECT TO COLLECT AN ELAB OPATE TROUSSEAU.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Until this season brides-elect never appeared at any social gathering of importance after their wedding cards were issued. That rule is now a dead letter, and up to the day before her wedding a young woman is seen everywhere. Of course this is the natural result of the recent and reasonable revolt against putting together an elaborate trousseau. Smart girls in New York society, for instance, who are marrying this spring, have provided themselves with suitable wardrobes for the season and nothing more, and this, with the getting of the wedding dress, has left them time and strength for all the passing gayeties of the moment.

Another new and interesting point in the present busy hymeneal season is the very early sending out of invitations. Cards are posted just a month before the day of the wedding, and a rule somehow has arisen ordaining that directly on receipt of the invitation the wedding pesent must be sent, or within four days after receiving the invitation. By this means the bride is not troubled with the straggling in of gifts up to the very day of the ceremony, and a heavy demand on her vocabulary of thanks all in the week preceding her marriage and maybe the week after.

There is also another deep-laid design in sending out invitations so early. A bride who posts her cards four weeks before the great day fully expects her friends to call upon her promptly, and by skillful conversation acquire a pretty clear notion of what she really wants in the way of a gift. Relatives and intimate friends are expected to openly solicit her wishes on that point, or you can take aside her mother, who knows the young lady's wishes, and will considerately give helpful tips in silver, bric-a-brac, pictures jewelry, etc.

* * *

To her really close friends a girl, of course, writes notes announcing her engagement, and expecting in return not only congratulations, but a engagement souvenir.

By men the occasion can be marked with flowers, but by women the memento now takes the form of a pitcher. In glass, gold, silver, pewter and all the varieties of porcelain these pitchers are given, nearly all of them small and engraved or painted with some appropriate sentiment expressing good wishes. The little jug is always sent full of flowers or bonbons, and the giving of one of these, when the engagement is announced, by no means absolves the giver from the duty and expense of a wedding present.

* * *

Only recently have we adopted the English custom of displaying the wedding gifts, and this is done just two days before the marriage, in the library, and a luncheon is given or refreshments served to those bidden to view the jewels and silver, etc. Everybody who has contributed a gift, of course, is asked, and the invitations consist only of the young lady's visiting card, on which is written below her name the words "at home," then in the left-hand corner, "to view the wedding gifts from 4 to 6." Every one is supposed to bring his or her card along and turn it in to the servant at the door as a voucher of one's identity.

For this spring a new type of announcement card has been issued very successfully. It consists of a small Bristol-board square bearing the maiden name and address of the lady, tied by a bit of white ribbon to a larger card, on which is engraved her maried name. coupled with that of her husband, and then below their address and day at home.

* * *

Too many persons are negligent in acknowledging the receipt of a wedding invitation, or are puzzled to know just how such an invitation should be treated, accepted or regretted. One fixed rule to keep in mind is the importance of acknowledging this courtesy and doing so promptly. If asked to the church only, answer by the accepted formula in the third person, saying "Mr. and Mrs. Black accept with pleasure Mr. and Mrs. So and So's kind invitation to the marriage of their daughter on June 21, at 3:30 o'clock, at St. John's Church," or "Mr. and Mrs. Blank regret that illness (or absence) will prevent their acceptance, etc." This same phrasing is employed when the invitation is to the church and the house after the ceremony, the sentence "and to the breakfast (or reception) at 4 o'clock" added at the end of the page on which the reply is given.

* * *

It is now regarded as not only inconsiderate, but a distinct ill omen for a bride to keep her guests and fiancé waiting one moment over the time set for the ceremony, and brides of this spring have proudly boasted that they stepped into the church aisle exactly as the clock struck the hour.

This spring also the superstitious fancy has arisen for catering to the lucky fates by putting the right foot first on entering the church, on turning to leave the chancel and on entering the carriage.

White lilac and asparagus fern has been the choicest bridal bouquet since the lilacs came into flower, but with the passing of these nothing has been considered smarter than a bouquet of pure white rhododendrons and acacia blossoms. White sweet peas and asparagus fern is another lovely combination very much the mode, and it seems to be the universal custom now for every wedding guest to wear a buttonhole bouquet or breast knob of white flowers.

It was the accepted fashion a little while ago for every bride to go to the altar leaning on the arm of her father, brother or whichever male relative was chosen to give her away. Now this custom is rather more frequently honored in the breach than otherwise, for the bride has come to the conclusion that not only is a supporting arm not needed, but that she makes a more striking and effective appearance proceeding up the aisle alone. When this form of procession is adopted the father of the bride gives his wife his arm up the aisle, and only when his daughter is at the foot of the chancel steps does he come forward, take her hand in his, hand her to her fiancé, and stand beside her until the marriage lines are all pronounced.

Where do the relatives come in? and what does the best man do with his hat? are the questions that cause anxiety occasionally. Abroad they follow the very expressive custom of lengthening out the bridal cortége with the lady's parents and immediate relatives. When the wedding march begins, following the bridesmaids, the mother of the bride goes up the aisle on the arm of her son, or grandparents go first, followed by married sisters and brothers of the bride, her aunts and uncles, and even her cousins. This is occasionally the arrangement in America, though, as a rule, the family come in first, quietly take their places, and the wedding march announces the bride, preceded by the ushers and flower girls and followed by her maids. The mother of the bride usually comes to the church in the carriage with the head bridesmaid or maid of honor, and the other members of the family arrive with the other attendants. When the ceremony is over the mother and father go down the aisle together, and then the remainder of the family follow and pass out by the central door.

* * *

The best man leaves his hat in the vestry and gloves as well, because he must at the altar hold the hat and gloves of the groom, and he would present a very overworked aspect if he stood at attention with a high hat in either hand. When he gives the groom his hat and gloves he returns hurriedly to the vestry, picks up his own belongings and drives away to the bride's house from the side entrance of the church.

A woman who is married in a traveling-dress ought not to have any bridesmaids. Her bouquet can be held during the ceremony by the relative who gives her away, and when a couple are married and leave at once for their honeymoon journey, the groom goes to the train or steamship in the frock coat in which he was married.

MILLICENT ARROWPOINT.

TRAVELING COMFORTS FOR INVALIDS.

DESIGNED WITH A TIEW TO MOVING SICK FOLK AT A MINIMUM OF FATIGUE AND DANGER.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The newest of comfort-giving inventions for a traveling invalid is a transfer lift. In it the illest patient can be moved without discomfort, direct from bed to train or steamer. This lift consists of a heavy, but soft, duck sheet, which, after being slipped under the invalid, in the same manner that fresh sheets are put on their beds, is fastened in an iron frame, which is suspended to a curved iron post on a rolling pedestal. This has a sort of cord and tackle arrangement, by which the sheet and its load is gently raised from the bed and, if need be, rolled across the room. The carrying couch or bed is then placed under the patient, the sheet is detached from its frame, and the invalid has experienced none of the discomforts felt as when the transfer was made by lifting in the arms of one or more persons, or by dragging on the mattress, as was hertofore done. The carrying-couch or bed is also new, and a vast improvement on the old-time stretcher. It is wide enough for any purpose of lifting, and may be made wider by simply raising the sides. In this way it makes a thoroughly comfortable bed, that might be used in staterooms or palace cars, if such was necessary. It has comfortably long legs for this purpose, which shut down when it is not in use or when it is desirable that it should occupy the smallest possible space.

Where the journey can be made, or at least begun, sitting up, there is an almost unlimited number of carrying chairs and lifts. Of these the lift is the latest and best. It is a sort of a canvas strap, very wide, of course, with handles for the bearers and a strip to support the back. Its advantages lie in its lightness, the small space it occupies in the baggage, and its comfort for the person being transferred.

Once on the train, there are no end of comfort-giving contrivances. Rubber air mattresses, more comfortable than down; almost if not entirely counteract the jars of the railroad for the invalids, who must lie flat on their backs. While for those who can recline or sit up, there are air cushions and patented props which can be raised or lowered to suit the convenience of the sick person, and when not in use folded and stored away with as much ease as a towel. The newest arrangement for reading or writing is an adjustable desk, designed to screw to the arm of the seat or edge of the bed. This has a non-explosive lamp, with a pulpit hood, and to prevent all chances of fire, this lamp is so arranged that it is instantly extinguished by a fall or a jar. These reading and writing desks can be used as eating tables, and for extra convenience invalid plates are sold with them. These plates are to be had in any quality of porcelain or china, and some of them are beautifully decorated. They are about the size of a large dinner plate, and divided into five compartments, four with little dishes, as it were, around the outer edge of one side, while the center and one side are flat and undivided, like the ordinary plate. It is in this part that the food is cut, and from which it is eaten.

There is a new-shaped water bag—long and round, like a big sausage—which it is claimed is more convenient for travelers as well as much more comfortable. Then there are basins of sheet rubber in silvered folding frames. These can be had in any number of sizes, and are certainly convenient for others than invalids. Another new article of rubber is an air cushion with a back and arms. This is used, it is needless to say, by invalids who tire from sitting so long in one position or in one chair.

Not content for all these arrangements fo the invalid's comfort while actually traveling, there is a new device for them to take the air. It is the chair or couch cycle. This consists of an adjustable rolling chair with a cycle attachment. This attachment can be removed when not in use, and the chair becomes like other rolling chairs, to be used in the house.

LAFAYETTE M. LAWS.

GATO, THE TAME PUMA.

A REMARKABLE ACCOUNT OF A WILD ANIMAL MADE A HOUSE PET.

From the New York Sun.

PERHAPS the most remarkable true account ever written of a wild animal living in friendly relation with man is given by J. Hampden Porter in his admirable book, "Wild Beasts" (Scribner's.) The story of Gato the Puma is here retold, as far as possible, in Dr. Porter's own words:

"One sultry morning," writes Mr. Porter, "as the author sat in his sala, an Indian entered and said he had heard that the señor delighted in wild beasts, so that having by the help of God, some saints and several friends, slain the mother of this little lion in the Golden Mountains, he had brought it there as a mark of respect, and would like to have seven Mexican dollars.

"Here he unrolled his serape and deposited a ball of indistinctly striped and spotted fur on the floor. In that manner this puma of pumas came into the keeping of his guardian.

"The beast was christened Gato.

"Gato became, of course, a powerful animal—able to kill a man with ease. Some of his amusements were rather blood curdling. Mr. Porter writes:

"Gato began to stalk his guardian at an early age, but soon learned that a statue of St. John the Evangelist was not alive, and gave up his practices against the apostle. It was not until he was a good-sized animal that the pretense of killing his guardian was given up. Both of us fully understood that this stalking business was nothing but fun.

"When Gato was watched his acting was perfect. He got off as far as possible in the long, gallery-like room and fastened his glaring eyes upon the pretended victim. Nothing that could favor his approach was neglected. The furniture might be differently arranged, lights and shadows changed, new places of concealment constructed; but the animal's tactics never failed to alter in accordance with these arrangements. He always expected to be complimented and caressed after darting from an ambush which had been reached with much precaution, and he reared up and rubbed his head against his friend, asking for praise.

"Gato became dangerous when grown, and occupied a room by himself, from which he was not removed while his guardian was gone. After being confined a couple of days, his eagerness to see his friend back became excessive.

"To sit and watch a man take himself to pieces was pleasing but puzzling. It was evident that boots were a part of the body, because his nose told him so. How could they be taken off, and why had these feet their claws (the spurs) behind? Having presided over the strange process of taking off one skin and putting on another, and inspected the articles removed, he was ready for his own toilet, which was confined to a gentle brushing of the head.

"One summer morning a large, rabid dog dashed into the room from the street and rushed out by the opposite door toward the puma, who lay under a tree. Instant aid was necessary to prevent the latter from being bitten; for although he would have torn the dog to pieces, as he had already done in the case of two or three others, this would not have saved him. He witnessed the whole affair; saw the revolver, the aim and the flash, heard the report, saw the dog fall, struggle and die. Then did a realizing sense of the potency of the revolver enter his mind. For a while it was only necessary to wear a pistol to keep Gato at a distance.

Gato's taste was bad. He admired glaring, gaudy colors. A gayly-colored parrot was the prettiest bird, in his opinion, he had ever seen.

"The manner in which Gato departed this life was worthy of himself, and may be taken as the last proof of his savagery of spirit.

"On the evening of his death he was fastened by the fountain, when, as it is said, for unhappily the writer was absent, a strange dog appeared, whom he sprang at, breaking his chain close to the collar, and killed.

"Afterward he climbed a tree, and while the servants shut themselves up in their apartments, stretched himself out on a limb and looked down upon the mangled remains of his victim. Just at that moment a man rode through the stone passage that in this country serves as a front door.

"Then the puma came down and flew at him, springing on the croup of his horse, and wounding, though slightly, both it and its rider. The man, being a nervous person, lost his head entirely, and, not satisfied with making himself safe in a room, must needs fire out of the window with a carbine he found in the apartments, and fired; the bullet entered the animal's right shoulder and passed backward into his body.

"Gato had got between two great roots of the tree when his friend arrived, and that saved him from another shot. The creature was desperate, but too intelligent not to know that he who approached had no part in what he suffered. It was a mortal wound, but death promised to be delayed till that splendid frame was wasted by morbid processes, and his life was gasped out in agony. This was not to be endured. The hand of affection did him the last good office, and he died instantly."

KIPLING TO EVANS.

When Rudyard Kipling sent Capt. Robley D. Evans of the warship Iowa a set of his works, he sent with them these now famous verses:

"Zogbaum draws with a pencil
And I do things with a pen,
But you sit up in a conning tower,
Bossing eight hundred men.

"Zogbaum takes care of his business,
And I take care of mine,
But you take care of ten thousand tons,
Sky-shooting through the brine.

"Zogbaum can handle his shadows,
And I can handle my style,
But you can handle a ten-inch gun
To carry seven mile.

"To him that hath shall be given,
And that's why these books are sent
To the man who has lived more stories
Than Zogbaum or I could invent."

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE LEGEND OF THE ZACA.

WHY A BLUE LAKE NOW FILLS THE FORMER CRATER OF A VOLCANO.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

It was a long, long time ago to begin with, when stately Ta-kah, the owl, was King and law-giver of both the beasts and birds. In those days Ga-lah, the eagle, on account of his boldness and fierceness, was generally looked upon as being second in power and influence to the owl only. Wah-no pah, or Zaca, as it is now called by the Indians, was a dark and gloomy pit of a grumbling volcano, in whose depths the evil spirits of both the mountains and valleys found a home. On the beautiful slopes that led up to the crater dwelt the Nah-taphs, an Indian tribe, whose old men were known and honored for their wisdom in the council tent, even to the Mountain of Pines and to the leaping cascade of the Noj-o-qui, and whose young men, wherever they roamed, were noted for their skill in the chase and their prowess on the war trail.

Quite often the Nah-taphs, in the dreamy summer evenings when the moon was full, would climb to the rim of the crater and peer down into the gloomy depths below, and listen to the evil spirits quarreling down there in the darkness. When anyone mysteriously disappeared, the Nah-taphs would say, as a last resort, that the missing ones had been carried by the spirits down into the cavern recesses of the volcano to lead an endless life of pain and torture.

Around the embers of dying campfires, while the hesitating shadows crept closer and closer, the grave and dignified elders told to the younger generation strange tales full of the marvelous that had happened on the slopes of the volcano. These old men had known of others who heard cries of supplication and wails of anguish arising, from time to time, with the smoke from the groaning gloom of the volcano's crater. And these tales were not to be disbelieved simply because they were weird, for were they not a part of the history of the Nah-taph people?

Now one time it chanced that a beautiful maiden, the daughter of the Nah-taph chieftain, who had wandered up the side of the mountain to gather wild plums, was not to be found. The echo birds carried her name through dark woodlands and sped it down many cañons. Swift runners and keen-eyed scouts were sent out in every direction, even to distant tribes; but for all this, no maiden returned to the disconsolate wigwam to sit by her father's side. One by one the messengers returned without a word of cheer. The beautiful, fawn-eyed Tin-a-quac had completely disappeared. Days linked themselves to days and became weeks and finally months, and gradually the people settled down to the belief that they would never see the maiden any more.

Time brought no solace, no comfort to the old chieftain. He could not forget his great loss. Words of cheer failed to reach the heart that lay cold as the hard water. He was bowed in grief and with him mourned all his people. What would not the father now give to hear again, on the evening's breath, the music of his song bird's voice?

Of all the Nah-taph youths, only Tep-us-kay had succeeded in winning a second glance from the gentle and beautiful Tin-a-quac. But when the happy youth had sought the father's consent, he was gruffly told that the daughter of the chieftain could only be given to one who had proven himself the bravest young warrior of all the land. The bitter bark tea test would not answer; even the slaying unaided and alone of Tag-lah, the fierce grizzly bear, would not be a sufficient proof of prowess. No, he who received the maiden as his own would have to be great in every respect. Tep-us-kay left the father's presence more determined than ever that Tin-a-quac should yet belong to him.

When the news was told of the maiden's disappearance, Tep-us-kay was deeply troubled. He showed no trace of his heart sorrow in his outward bearing; yet, like the chieftain, he felt as one stricken even unto death. There was nothing in the future to cheer and comfort him. When she who had been the inspiration of his life was not to be found, living was no longer a pleasure to him.

On the night of the second full moon after the maiden's failure to return from the plum-gathering, Tep-us-kay took his bow and arrows, hung his stone ax at his girdle, and started out to be a wanderer on the face of the earth until the great Good Spirit, in His wisdom, should see fit to call him to see his dearest in the spirit home, where she without doubt now lived.

Tep-us-kay traveled far and wide with sorrow only as his companion. Many and widely separated tribes came to know this strangely gloomy hunter, whose unerring arrows brought down the most game in the chase, or soonest found the target's center, in trials of skill. Feet grew weary that tried to follow the path of him to whom weariness approached nearest to pleasure.

Time passed and once again he found himself on the slopes where his boyhood days had been passed. Hardly heeding where he was going, he took his way up the mountain side until he emerged from the shadowland and stood in the clear moonlight on the rim of the crater. Looking one way, he could see the shadows creeping around the hills, as the moon swung across the southern sky. And then, turning, he peered down into the smoky pit, seemingly able to see almost to the bottom, but in reality only seeing so far down as the shadow cast by the crater's southern rim.

While he stood there in the soft light of the moon, there was a lull in the muttered grumblings of the spirits down below—What was that? Surely there could be no mistake in that appealing voice! It was Tin-a-quac calling his name. So she was still alive. Again there was borne up from the depths that cry, "Tep-us-kay, Tep-us-kay!" Leaning far over he sent down his answer in tones that must have reached her, for away behind him on the distant cliffs, and crags, he heard the echo birds take up her name and waft it away, and away, until it was lost in the distant mountains. "Tin-a-quac! Tin-a-quac!" Listening intently he heard again the voice: "Tep-us-kay, I am a prisoner; help me; tell Pah-tah." Without a moment's delay he turned and sped down the mountain so swiftly that the wind first lagged and then breathed in his face.

He had almost reached the river at the foot of the mountains, when the sun peeped over the eastern horizon and awakened all the world. Near by in a thicket, Pah-tah, the blackbird, opened his eyes, gave his wings and tail a shake, and then began his morning chtlee or mass. Tep-us-kay drew near, and, as the music ended and Pah-tah came forth, addressed him thus: "Good Bird, I come to you for help. Tin-a-quac, my Day Star, is a prisoner of the evil ones down in old Wah-no-pah. Will you not help me?"

At this, Pah-tah left the tangle of brush, and hopped upon a bush close beside the young man. He turned his head first this way and then that way, and looked the Indian youth all over carefully. Then he drew himself up proudly and said: "Pah-tah is a great bird. He knows many things. Once when the moon was full, and just at sunset, he saw Ki-o-te whispering in Ta-kah's ear. Then they both went down into old Wah-no-pah. When they came back down the path, after the sun was gone and the moon was up, Pah-tah heard Ta-kah say, as they passed his retreat, 'They have her; now let us divide the good things the spirits gave us.' Now, Pah-tah is wise and perceives the evil hearts of King Ta-kah and Mr. Ki-o-te. Pah-tah would say: 'Let Tep-us-kay gather the leaves of the ground nut vine and give them to Ga-lah, the eagle. He will rescue the maiden!' This was a long speech, the longest by far, that he had ever been known to make.

Tep-us-kay thanked his small but very wise friend, and began immediately to gather the leaves as he had been told. When he had secured quite a bunch, he gave them to Ga-lah, the eagle, whom he found that morning sitting on a neighboring crag. Ga-lah took the leaves in his powerful talons, and soared so high that the very clouds were lost to sight below him. Then swifter than the arrow when it seeks the earth, he plunged down far into the bosom of the volcano. There he found the maiden bound fast with deerskin thongs. These he snapped asunder with his powerful beak, and, mounting the happy Tin-a-quac on his back, spread his great wings and bore her up and out into the pure air and bright sunlight. Tep-us-kay was there to greet her, and glad hope filled each heart again.

Ga-lah began to scream, and then circling in the air, he flew out over the deep pit and let the leaves drop into the abyss. No sooner had they fallen, than the whole world began to shake, while from the depths there came a roar, louder than any man had ever heard before. The smoke rolled out of the crater, and, in its place, there mounted up a swelling tide of blue water until it filled the crater almost to the brim. The home of the evil spirits was no more.

Ga-lah flew back to his lonely crag, while Tep-us-kay and Tin-a-quac made their way down the mountain side toward the wigwam of their people. On the road they met Pah-tah, who was more stately than ever. He told them that, at a solemn council of all the beasts and birds held that morning, Ta-kah and his companion in wrongdoing were both pronounced outcasts and outlaws. Now this is the reason why even today every other bird is at war with the owl, and this, too, is the reason why no other beasts will speak to Mr. Ki-o-te when they meet him on the same path or at the same spring.

It was a time of great rejoicing when the lost one again entered her father's wigwam. Once more Tep-us-kay asked for the maiden, and this time the father gladly gave his consent. Today the few remaining members of the Nah-taphs, far from their Zaca hunting grounds, and the last of their race, when one can get them to talk and tell tales of the past, will assert that though they have had many great chieftains, no other one has ever equaled Tep-us-kay.

In the bosom of the Zaca still rest the magic waters, so deep that the longest cord the Indians have ever made does not reach its bottom. The waters are clear and blue and sweet, yet without a fish. No streams flow into this crater lake and none from it; still it ripples today as it did when the waters first came. The eagle, from his wild high crag, still looks down upon the lake, for since its coming he has been both king and law-giver.

L. S. GEORGE.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

WHOLESOME LESSON TAUGHT TO A CONSEQUENTIAL YOUNG LIEUTENANT.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Gen. Darius Couch, who, during the civil war, commanded the Department of the Susqeuhanna, stationed at Harrisburg, was a fine old school gentleman, simple and courteous in manner, caring not in the least for ostentation or display. One day in the late autumn of '63, wearing, as usual, an old slouch hat and a light civilian overcoat over his stripes and epaulettes, he boarded a train at Washington for Harrisburg, and casually dropped into the first unoccupied seat that he came to. He had been sitting there but a moment when a dapper young officer, resplendent in a new uniform, came along, touched him on the shoulder and said:

"I beg your pardon, sir, but you have my seat."

"I saw nothing to indicate that the seat was taken," politely responded the general.

For answer the youthful official pointed to the rack above, containing his sword and grip.

The older man arose and with a word of apology took a seat farther forward.

A few stations from Washington the train was delayed some time and Gen. Couch became very much interested in a little group on the platform. It represented just one of the homely little tragedies with which the days and weeks were filled during the war, but it somehow touched the general's kind heart in an unusual manner. An emaciated and sick-looking boy in blue and gray was taking what looked like a final farewell of his father and mother, both of whom wore the delicate, pinched, hard-worked look of very poor country people, and the mother especially was scantily clad.

Presently came the last kiss, the final grasp of the hand, and the soldier entered the car, followed by the restrained, yearning gaze of his parents.

Gen. Couch beckoned to the young man to take the seat beside him and immediately engaged him in conversation. Finding that he was on his way to join his regiment after a leave of absence on account of sickness, the general exclaimed:

"Why, man, you are not fit. You can't perform the duties of a soldier; you need more time for recuperation."

"I know it," responded the youth, "but my furlough is up; I can't get a discharge, and if I do not report for duty I shall be branded a deserter. There is nothing for me to do but to go back to my regiment."

"Now, look here, my boy," said the general, "you just get right off at the next station and go back to your father and mother, and remain with them until you are entirely well. I will attend to getting your discharge, and when you are fit for duty, come to Harrisburg, and I will have some place for you; by the way, bring your father along with you. I guess I can get something for him to do that will pay him better than his farming." Then followed plans and explanations until the station was reached, and as the soldier boy was leaving the train, the general slipped a $10 bill into his hand, saying: "Take home to your mother a nice warm shawl."

The smart young officer in the rear had not failed to take in the situation, and became exceedingly interested in the little drama. When, however, the removal of his overcoat revealed the general's rank, and later he caught the sound of his name, his interest changed to uneasiness and chagrin. After the invalided soldier left the train, he again touched the general on the shoulder, but this time with quite a different air from his former aggressiveness.

"Gen. Couch," said he, "will you allow me to apologize to you?"

"For what?" asked the general; "I do not see that you have any occasion."

"But I wish to ask you to pardon my rudeness in demanding my seat."

"Oh, that is all right," said the general. "It is not of the slightest consequence. But how long have you been a lieutenant" eyeing the spick and span uniform.

"Only since Tuesday," replied the officer.

"Hum," said the general. "Let me see. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday—four days. Well, remember, young man, it takes a puppy nine days to get its eyes open."

D. T. DAVIS.

CHILDREN'S HAPPY EVENINGS.

A SOCIETY THAT IS A GREAT SUCCESS THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

An organization with a constitution and bylaws and a president—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York—and many, many other officers, is the Children's Happy Evenings Association.

It is English, you know, and one of the most popular institutions of that happy land, far, far away.

Year by year it is being more and more recognized that healthy recreation is a necessity for both old and young. Rich children, from all time, have been taught to play, as well as to work, but with a large mass of the poor it has always been a difficulty to provide recreation. Want of space in their homes, for one thing, forbids it, and schools do not always provide sufficient recreation.

The Children's Happy Evenings Association provides evenings of play, amusing over eight thousand children during seven or eight months of the year.

It is the rule of the association that the programme of the "evenings" should be amusement pure and simple, always bearing in mind that the children be taught to amuse themselves rather than to depend solely on others, and that courtesy and consideration for their companions should be enforced.

Generally speaking, the "evenings" begin with a march around the hall. The meetings usually take place at the public schools, after which those who like to look at picture books, or to paint, go into classrooms set aside for such amusements; others may go into another room, where they find puzzle books and various games. Others prefer to listen to fairy tales, or they join the small army of children playing with dolls; when dolls' tea parties are given there is no end of fun. The younger boys often like to make toys for a doll's house, which is perhaps made of an old packing case. That dolls play an important part at all "happy evenings" one may judge from the fact that it requires about eight hundred to give each girls' branch a dozen; this is the Christmas allowance.

There are now about eighty branches of the association, and last Christmas and Easter the Duchess of York sent toys to each one of the branches. A charming portrait, by the way, of the Duchess hangs in every room where the children meet to play. The children have pretty ways of showing their gratitude, and upon a recent occasion the Bethnal Green branch, presided over by the Countess of Jersey's daughter, Lady Margaret Villiers, collected all their farthings and presented Lady Margaret with a beautiful shower bouquet of pink roses, which she carried the next day when attending a drawing-room at Buckingham Palace.

Prizes are given for different things, among the number one for clean faces and hands; competition runs high for "the prize to encourage washing." Some of the cleanest of the little ones are those who "did themselves," while their mothers were out, selling flowers or charing. The children are the very poorest, and these "happy evenings" mean more to them than can be told. The charity is said to be the favorite one of the Duchess of York.

DIANA CRESSWAYS.

THE ANTI-CIGARETTE LEAGUE.

AN HEROIC REMEDY THAT PROVED WORSE THAN THE DISEASE.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The clock had just struck 3, and down the broad stone steps of "Miss Gay's Select Academy for Young Ladies" ran three daintily-clad misses of 16 or thereabouts, three busy tongues wagging an accompaniment to three lively pairs of heels.

"Oh, girls, wasn't it dreadful for poor Helen Gibson when Miss Gay found out that she was the one who drew the caricature of Prof. Steele. Why, I would have sunk through the floor if it had been I.'

"Why I don't think it was such a very dreadful thing to do, Mary, though it was pretty hard on poor old Steele. But I never saw anything quite so funny as the expression on his face when he opened his French book this morning and, instead of the usual jargon, that ridiculous but unmistakable likeness, confronted him. Oh, it was killing!" and Sue giggled merrily at the recollection.

"But wasn't it mean of that little Belle Jones to go and tattle about it? If she had only given Helen a chance to own up, Miss Gay wouldn't have been near so hard on her. I think—" but here she was interrupted by Dorothy, who was watching the approach of four youths. All were well dressed and bright-looking, but between each pair of boyish lips, the pride of each young heart, was a slender cigarette.

"Look at those ridiculous boys," she exclaimed, "every one of them with a disgusting little cigarette in his

mouth—and coming straight this way, too! I declare, I have a good mind not to speak to them."

"I'm afraid that wouldn't do them much good, Dot, even if it might relieve you. I think that any one of them would give up anything he possesses sooner than those beloved cigarettes."

As Mary finished speaking, the boys passed them and each took off his cap and tenderly removed his cigarette. But as they drew out of hearing one of them exclaimed, as he replaced his cap, "What in thunder is the matter with those girls now—cool as cucumbers."

"Girls, I can't understand the attraction of the masculine mind," Dorothy ejaculated, presently. "I know that they can't like them, because the other day I met Hal and when he tried to pull the thing out of his mouth quickly, the smoke got up his nose and he choked until he was purple in the face. And I just stood and laughed at him. Why I think we girls have just as much right to go down the street with the disgusting things in our mouths as they have!"

The trio were silent a time and then Sue exclaimed solemnly, "Girls, I have an idea!"

"Well," said Mary, as they neared a handsome residence, "here we are at my house so, if you will try to remember it for a little while, you shall come up into my room and tell us all about it."

Half an hour later the "idea" had been disclosed, and the three little maids were seated upon a divan in Mary's dainty chamber, Dot's countenance bewildered, Mary's uneasy, and Sue's triumphant.

"I am sure," quoth Mary, "it's a very nice plan, Sue—but don't you think it's just a little bit unladylike?"

"I'm sure I don't see why. We can go down G—— street and we probably won't see anybody we know or care about. And brother Ted will get the boys out so that they'll be sure and see us. Just think how ashamed they'll be when they see what a disgusting habit it is. Why it will do more good than a world of preaching!"

"Well, it may; anyway, we can try it. Well, tomorrow afternoon at 4, then, and now I really must go. Come along, Sue," and, seizing her hat and book, Dorothy ran gayly off, Sue after her.

The next afternoon a crowd of dirty little urchins on G—— street paused in their ennobling pastime of fishing with string and bent pin, in the gutter, at the approach of three trim little maids. Their gowns were dainty, their jackets the latest style, and their hats Mme. d'Etaigne's most charming productions, but—horror of horrors—each pair of rosy lips closed around an unmistakable cigarette.

"Whoopee!" cried one of the ragamuffins, as the girls passed them, "dese gels is teroughbreds, an' dat's no lie."

The "teroughbreds" blushed painfully, but said nothing until the urchins were out of earshot, and then Dorothy faltered—"Oh, how dreadful—if those boys don't come along pretty soon I'll drop my cigarette. Did you hear what that dreadful youngster said? And I'm sure it was the De Witts we just passed—and—oh, dear—we are invited there tomorrow night to meet Silvia's cousin," then, with a little catch in her voice, she continued, "Just look at that young man coming—see how he's staring. I do believe—yes, he's a reporter on the Tribune. Probably in tonight's paper we'll see a lengthy article with startling head lines—'Disgraceful conduct of three of H——'s young ladies!!—Street cigarette smoking becomes a fad among the fair sex!' etc., etc. Oh, girls, why did we ever do it?"

"To teach those foolish boys a lesson," responded Sue promptly. "Now, Dot, don't be silly. We don't care for anybody around here. It was mere chance that we saw the De Witts—if it were they. Why—" but here she stopped short and clutched Mary's arm wildly.

"Look," she gasped, "there comes Miss Amelia!" No, don't throw away the cigarettes, girls—she has seen them. Just put a bold face on it and don't act ashamed of yourselves. Ugh, the old cat," she continued, vehemently. "She'll tell everyone in town. Hush, here she is."

Miss Amelia walked slowly by and gave the girls a short nod, muttering audibly meanwhile to whomsoever might care to appropriate the remark—"Land of the living! I always told Mis' Chesterfield that wild Sue would spoil her Dorothy if they weren't kept apart. And, sure enough, she's done it—cigarette smoking, too! Sakes, but she's bold enough about it."

Dorothy began hotly, "Well, Miss Amelia—" but Sue placed her hand firmly on her lips, saying, proudly:

"Don't Dot; what do I care for her or her opinions?"

"Well," said Mary firmly, as she watched Miss Amelia's short figure jog down the street, "this is too much. Miss Amelia has probably been doing slum work, and there's no telling how many others we may meet. I'm going to throw my cigarette away."

"No, no, Mary. Let's see the thing through. The mischief is done now—and here come the boys, anyway. Don't say a word when we pass them. Just bow and keep on puffing. Oh, it couldn't be better, they are smoking, too."

Slowly the group of merry boys approached, their hands in their pockets—all smoking like bad chimneys. When they caught sight of the girls several of the faces wore pleased smiles, but when they saw the clouds of smoke pouring out from between the pretty lips, the smiles changed to blank consternation.

The girls saw the look, but bore up bravely and when they came within speaking distance, bowed pleasantly. But the boys, at a word from Hal, passed by without a glance of recognition.

Sue gave one short sob and then marched bravely on, but Dorothy could restrain her tears no longer, and Mary had to bite her lips to keep the big drops from getting further than her pretty eyes.

"Oh, it's more than I can stand, girls," cried Sue, brokenly. "We've just done a lot of harm instead of good. Now the boys just think we're bold little rowdies and will probably never speak to us again, and it's all my fault, because I got you girls to do it. And here comes someone else to witness our disgrace," as a smart victoria rapidly approached. "Throw down the cigarettes, quick, girls; maybe she hasn't seen them. Yes she has, look at her stare, and—Oh, Dot, it's your mother!"

It was indeed Mrs. Chesterfield. Without a word of questioning or blame to the miserable culprits, but with a stern and incredulous expression on her sweet, high-bred face, she ordered the coachman to draw the carriage up to the curb and motioned the girls to enter.

"Oh, mamma, let me explain," sobbed Dorothy, "We—" but Mrs. Chesterfield interrupted gravely, with a significant glance at John's ample back, "no, Dorothy, not a word until we get home."

And so they drove silently home and once there, Mrs. Chesterfield ushered the sad little procession into her dainty sitting-room and there, amid tears and smiles, heard their story.

"Oh," finished Dorothy, with a pitiful little laugh that bordered on a sob, "it was all so funny and yet so dreadful, mamma. To think of the De Witts seeing us and the girl whom we were to meet tomorrow night with them—and they say first impressions are lasting, too. And that ragamuffin's speech, and the reporter, and—and, oh, mamma, if you could have seen the awful light in Miss Amelia's eye when she recognized us. It meant many days of tea drinking with inquisitive neighbors, of head-shakings, and dire prophecies."

"Well, my dears," Mrs. Chesterfield said, kindly but firmly, when she had heard them quite out, "I know perfectly well that you meant to act for the best, and I think a few notes of explanation will mend matters. But after this when you would like to institute any little reforms, I think that they will succeed quite as well if you come to us mammas about it, or, if you don't, dears, the cure is apt to prove more serious than the disease."

. . . . . .

I think that three sad little hearts would have been much lightened, and their owners have felt fully repaid for their trials if they could have looked into the "den" of Hal Temple and heard a certain conversation.

Four boys sat around the fire listening to the words of a fifth, Sue Darrol's brother, Ted; who was evidently disclosing a matter of deep interest to the group from the close attention that was paid him.

"It was quite a joke, though," he ended, "as everyone of the poor dears was deathly sick." Sue just piled into bed as I left home."

As he finished speaking, Hal sprang to his feet and turned upon the boys his face flushed and earnest.

"Well, boys," he said, "I think the girls, bless 'em, have done a great deal more for us than we may realize now. They have acted with pluck and kindness, if not very wisely, and out of respect for their opinions, if for no other reason, I move that we give up smoking. It's a disgusting habit and a foolish one. I never liked it myself, and—and just did it because I didn't want the fellows to guy me. Will you stop it, boys?"

"We will," four voices shouted—and they did.

JOSEPHINE M. SEGER.

MARRYING A PAIR OF PIGEONS.

A curious ceremony was that arranged by one of the rulers or guicowars of Banda, in Bombay. It was the marriage of two pigeons.

The guicowar's costly eccentricities were innumerable; every novelty struck his fancy. One day diamonds were in request, and his agents visited all the jewelers' shops. Another time he had a mania for pigeons, and collected about sixty thousand in his palace, of all kinds and plumage, and one day he arranged a mock marriage and celebrated the event with extravagant luxury.

The two pigeons, adorned with jeweled collars and carried by pages, were brought on the terrace roof of the palace, which had been sumptuously decorated for the occasion.

The King and couriers, in gala attire, were ranged around the Brahmins, who recited a vast number of hymns. A considerable sum was given as a marriage portion to the two birds, which sum was appropriated by the priests. Dancing and a grand banquet concluded the festival. The result, upon this particular occasion, was unforeseen—a large cat which was an uninvited guest, taking advantage of the confusion, ran off with the unhappy bridegroom, leaving the bride a disconsolate widow.

A taste for bulbuls was another fancy. More than five hundred were brought at one time to the palace, and their care and education occupied the guicowar and his courtiers for a month or more. The bulbuls are the nightingales of India. Their plumage is beautifully speckled, and on their heads are tufts of waving feathers which give the birds a coquettish and saucy air.

THE FIRST INFERNAL MACHINE.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

In 1693 the English decided to revenge themselves upon the corsairs of St. Malo, who had long been preying on their commerce. At first they tried to bombard that port, but find that their shots had little or no effect, they devised a machine which was intended to utterly destroy the town at a single blow. A special boat was built for this purpose, with a carrying power of forty tons. It was filled with all kinds of destructive material and such combustibles as pitch, resin and chopped straw. There were over five hundred bombs and shells, with four openings, so as to throw projectiles in all directions. This great hulk was towed at high tide by three shallops close to the walls of the town of St. Malo. Some of the sentinels saw the maneuvre, but before they could give notice the vessel struck a rock, about a pistol shot away from the walls of the town It was badly injured by the shock, and the fire caught earlier than had been intended. The first thing that was heard was a bomb shot by the English as a signal, and then all at once, as if the fire had caught in two or three magazines at the same time, the most terrific explosion followed. Flames flashed over the sea, the windows rattled as if from earthquake shock, the inhabitants of the towns rushed out of doors expecting to see their house fall to pieces. Strange to say, with the exception of the breaking of a few window panes, not the least damage had been done in the town. The English were not so fortunate. At least a hundred and fifty of the men on board the shallops were blown to pieces or drowned by the premature explosion of the machine, which had proved so infernal to its inventors. The individual who had arranged the whole plan and built the boat was a recreant Frenchman named Fournier, and he was one of the victims of the disaster. So ended one of the most famous attempts to use an infernal machine, and had it not been for the accident of striking on the rock, it is certain that much of the town of St. Malo would have been destroyed by the explosion, while the English would have escaped in safety. An attempt with a similar machine was made against Dunkerque by the English at a later date, but with like results.

GALLANTRY AND BASKET BALL.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

When a team from one of the large schools in New York accepted the challenge of a girl team, they did so with a compassionate smile and a feeling of assured success. "Girls!" they said, with disdain, "Girls!"

On the day of the contest, the ten girls arrived on the scene of action, calm, collected and wearing beautiful, crimson blouses and bloomers. The boys, it must be admitted, were a trifle nervous. To prevent the fact from becoming apparent, they indulged in some rather bold guying of each other.

The match opened with astonishingly good play on the girls' part. In fact, from the onset, they played a better and faster game than the boys, and made continual throws for their opponents basket. The boys, on their side, made comparatively few tries for the girls' basket. They were grappling instead with their gallantry. Murmurings among them soon began to be heard to the effect that in the scrimmages they were unable to use their hands and knees with their usual amount of freedom. "I caught one of them," one boy said, "but she felt such a soft and mushy thing, I didn't know what to do with her, and let her go." His disgust may be imagined when he realized that she only fled from his grasp to negotiate a goal for her side.

In the second half of the game the boys appeared to be more at their ease; they had pulled themselves together, and a strong tendency was noticed to grab the girls by the hair. No complaints of roughness were made, however, and the girls reciprocated by a vigorous slapping of the boys' wrists.

At the last, there was a sharp and exciting play, but the game was fairly won by the girls. Both teams retired in good order and high spirits, and with an assurance from the girls that their opponents should be given an opportunity to avenge themselves.

Afterwards one of the boys was heard to sum up the match by saying: "Our play's all right. It's our nerves that need bracing."

A CHOICE OF TERMS.

[Washington Star:] "Is this new combination what you would call a trust?" asked the young woman who asks questions simply for fear the conversation will lag.

"Well," answered Mr. Cumrox, "it depends altogether on which side of the deal your intersts lie. If you are one of the organizers, it's a trust, but if you're one of the consuming public, it's a well-developed suspicion."

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These Braces are made from stout, durable material and have steels down each side of the spine. They last for years and are indispensible to all persons who have round shoulders or weak backs.

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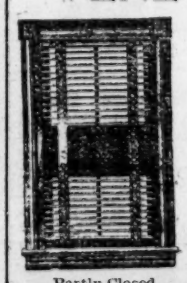
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For arches, doorways, windows and portieres, add much to the home. Suitable for the most palatial residence or the modest cottage.

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Are the most economical. No dust, no moths or disease germs; artistic and durable; can be laid over old or new floors. Polished Oak floors $1.25 per yard (laid and finished). Old floors renovated. We make Ornamental Floors to correspond and harmonize with all styles.
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HANNAH MATILDA'S WEDDING CAKE.

By a Special Contributor.

"YES, I was determined Hannah Matilda should have the best cake to be had!" said Mrs. Benson, as she opened the oven door and looked in at the beans. "Guess I may as well take 'em out," she continued; "some folks likes their beans baked to a crisp, we like 'em brown, but not overdone."

"I'm sure your beans are always most delicious, Mis' Benson," answerd her visitor. "I like 'em myself, but down to our house I most have to burn 'em to suit! I s'pose your Hannah can turn her hand to most anything in plain cooking?"

"Yes, indeed! there ain't nothing in that line Hannah don't understand, plain or fancy; but a weddin' cake, why, that's kind o' different, you see, and me and Benson made up our minds that our only child should have the very best. It's going to be from a first-rate city confectioner's, and I don't feel any dout but it'll more than suit."

Mrs. Prentice set her thin lips together and made no answer for a minute or two, then she said: "Well, it ain't the first time it's been tried in these parts, a-makin' the wedding cake out o' the house! Some folks think it bad luck; and, though I'm no believer in such things myself, I shan't try it for Sarah."

"Why, do tell!" exclaimed Mrs. Benson. "I didn't know Sarah was keepin' company with any one. Hannah," to her daughter, who had just entered, "did you hear what Mis' Prentice said? Now, Mis' Prentice, do tell us all about it!"

"I don't know as I said Sarah was a-keepin' company with any one. I said I should make her wedding cake myself."

"Well, but is she keeping company? And who's the fellow?" demanded Hannah, placing herself directly in front of Mrs. Prentice, with her arms akimbo.

The poor woman, who, stung by jealousy, had implied more than she meant, was silent. There was now no way out of her difficulty but to say that Sarah was not having any attention; and she would rather die than say that before that saucy Hannah Matilda—Hannah, who had enticed Jerry Rogers away from Sarah, and who gloried in the deed. Sarah's sweet, delicate face, with its wistful blue eyes, rose up before her (so different from Hannah's,) and she felt sure that if her daughter had been the only child of so rich a farmer as Benson, Rogers would never have left her.

"Well?" said Hannah, impatiently.

The thought of the Benson riches was uppermost in Mrs. Prentice's mind, and again she spoke unadvisedly. "I guess whatever young man is showing my daughter attention, she didn't have to use money to entice him away from another girl!"

Hannah, who well knew that she could not compare with Sarah in looks, flushed crimson. "I understand!" she exclaimed; "you're just pretending, so that I won't think Sarah is dyin' of a broken heart!"

Mrs. Benson, whose attention since Hannah's entrance had been absorbed by the beans, started and upset half of them. "Hannah Matilda!" she cried, "what can you be thinkin' of, to use such words to Mis' Prentice in this house?"

"Well, ma, why can't she answer, instead o' beatin' about the bush so? Now," to Mrs. Prentice, "is Sarah engaged or not?"

"Yes!" and for the first time in her life Mrs. Prentice had told a lie.

She sat, too overcome and dazed to notice anything, as Mrs. Benson put the beans that had fallen on the table into a dish, and directed Hannah to sweep up those spilled over the floor. Fortunately for her, she was not called on to say much, as Mrs. Benson, mortified at Hannah's rude behavior, tried to smooth things over by talking incessantly; and Hannah, anxious to show that she was not jealous of her former rival, brought out various articles from her trousseau and displayed them proudly to Mrs. Prentice, advising her how to have this and that made for Sarah. Every word cut the poor woman to the heart, and the lie loomed up more black and fearful before her. Dimly she noticed the dainty embroideries and laces, and the marking (she remembered that marking afterward)—Hannah Matilda Rogers, not Benson. Mrs. Benson paused for a moment in her preparations for supper. "Just notice that remarking, will you, Mis' Prentice! She done every stitch o' that herself; an' you see it's the French style, not that Kensington outline. Look how handsome the R is, with all those flowers entwined around it! There, Matilda, that's your pa's step; go cut the cake, and we'll have supper."

Mrs. Prentice rose and tottered to the door.

"Why, Mis' Prentice! What's the matter?" cried Mrs. Benson.

"I guess I'd better be goin'," said Mrs. Prentice, in a low, choking voice.

"Now, Mis' Prentice, you ain't a-goin' to mind what I said?" asked Hannah.

"What?"

"You ain't angry?"

"No. I don't mind anything; I'm a-goin' home." She opened the door and stepped out, bonnetless and cloakless; but Mrs. Benson ran after her and caught her by the arm. "Mary Eliza Prentice, you'll catch your death in this bleak March wind! You know Benson was goin' to drive you back after supper; but if you want to go now, come get your things on and sit and get warm while they hitch up." She allowed herself to be led back and seated by the stove, while Hannah ran to the hired man to harness as quickly as possible.

"Can't you drink this cup o' tea?" asked Mrs. Benson, anxiously. "Why, you're a-trembling all over! What is the matter?"

"It's nothing but a spell, Mis' Benson," said the poor woman hoarsely. "I can't take any tea—I must be gettin' home." Hannah helped her on with her wraps, and led her to the door.

It seemed years to Mrs. Prentice since she had crossed that same threshold, an honest, truthful woman, to spend the afternoon and take tea with her friend; she passed out now with the burden of a lie upon her soul.

"I guess I wouldn't try to make her talk any, pa," said Benson's wife to him, "just drive her home as quick as you can."

"I can't make out what took her so sudden," she said to her daughter as they went back into the house.

"I don't know, I'm sure," replied Hannah, "but I'm glad she was able to get home. It would have been dreadful awkward, with Jerry coming this evening, to have to keep her here."

By the time Mrs. Prentice reached home she felt a little better. One can become accustomed to almost anything—even to telling lies. "There ain't any way out of it now," she kept saying to herself. "I've just got to bear it. Perhaps Sarah will get engaged to some one before the year is out, and then they'll never suspect."

Benson helped her out carefully, and insisted on leaving his horse and going with her to the door. "Seems to me you're a little smarter, Mis' Prentice," said he. "I guess the fresh air done you good."

"Yes, I guess it did," she answered, and as she said it felt a fresh pang—for it was not the truth.

As the days passed by, Mrs. Prentice was struck with Sarah's cheerful manner. She went frequently to the woods for Mayflowers, and came back with rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes. "She certainly doesn't care any more 'about Jerry Rogers," thought her mother; "there may be some one else she's a-thinking of, or I don't see how she can be so cheerful when Hannah's marriage is so near. I just feel in my bones that it'll all come right."

II.

The wedding day came at last, and, like one in a dream, Mrs. Prentice found herself seated in the Bensons' parlor, near the window, waiting for the minister. She had been among the first to arrive, for she knew that Jerry's desertion of Sarah would be the principal theme of conversation if her back were turned. Sarah, of course, was not present; but she had begged her mother to go, and Mrs. Prentice was sure that she had seen tears in her eyes when she bade her good-by. "I'm so afraid she does care after all," she said to herself, "I'm just glad I did tell Hannah Matilda that lie!" The past week had hardened Mrs. Prentice, and she looked her neighbors boldly in the face and talked volubly about Hannah's trousseau. The minister arrived promptly at 2 o'clock, but still the guests sat waiting.

"I guess it's a-goin' to be something out o' the ordinary," said one woman at last. "Do you know, I jest went into the other room to look at the clock, and it's goin' on to 3."

"We all know it's late enough," answered another woman who sat near Mrs. Prentice in the bay window, "but I guess you ain't given the right reason. I've been a-sittin' by this window steady ever since I came in, and Jerry Rogers ain't arrived yet! No one can make me believe he has."

The guests all started and looked at each other in amazement, then each sought conference with her nearest neighbor.

"I shouldn't say it to others, Mis' Prentice," whispered the one who had spoken last, leaning over and laying a black-mitted hand on Mrs. Prentice's arm, "but I don't feel no confidence that he intends to turn up. I always thought Hannah caught him against his will, and he ain't the kind that can say no to a body's face." Mrs. Prentice turned a white, scared countenance upon her. "You don't think, you don't mean——" she said, below her breath; but she never finished the sentence, for the door burst open, and Hannah Matilda stood, in all the splendor of bridal array, before them. Her veil was thrown back (showing her large, plain features, white as marble, and her hands, in their tight, white gloves, clutched nervously at the folds of her rich satin skirt—almost as if seeking support under some new horror. Her eyes scanned the frightened faces before her, one by one, until they fell on the group in the bay window; then singling out Mrs. Prentice, she screamed: "Oh, you wicked, deceitful woman! I wanted to know whether you had dared to come here, before I asked my guests to come out and try my wedding cake. Here!" extending one hand with a crumpled paper toward her, "yes, you'd better take and read it, though you already know it well enough. And I just blame you more 'an I do Sarah—yes, I do! To come sneaking here the other day, pretending sick!" Her voice rose to a scream, and the minister forced his way through the crowd of women, some of whom were sobbing with fright, and laid his hand upon her arm. "Miss Hannah," he said, kindly but firmly, "you forget yourself in speaking so to this good woman."

Hannah Matilda turned toward him like a child, with no idea of concealment. "See!" she said, her lip beginnig to tremble, "this note's just been left at the back door. It's from Jerry Rogers, and he and Sarah Prentice left on the 2:30 train for Boston, 'cause he couldn't speak out plain to a body's face. And that woman knew and planned it all, that's what I mind." The strain she had put upon herself had been almost too much, and the last words were hardly above a whisper. All eyes were turned toward her, and Mrs. Prentice was quite forgotten. She now tottered forward, stretching out her trembling hands. "It's that lie I told! It's that lie! Oh, if I'd never told it, she wouldn't think I had known! Oh," she went on, catching her breath, "I told you, Hannah Matilda, as Sarah was a-keepin' company 'cause I was so jealous. And, oh, what I've suffered this week! I wouldn't live through it again for any money."

Hannah turned her eyes upon Mrs. Prentice, and her expression seemed to soften a little, but she made no reply. For a few seconds there was a breathless silence, then Hannah turned toward the others. "I want you all to come out and have a slice of my wedding cake," she said, adding with some spirit, "it came from a first-rate city confectioner's, and it'll taste just as good as if there were a dozen weddings."

"Oh, my child, my child," sobbed Mrs. Benson, who had crept up behind her, "don't talk so!" Hannah paid no attention to her, but turned and led the way to the dining-room, followed by all, except Mrs. Prentice and the minister, who saw that he was no longer needed.

"I think the best thing for you and me, Mrs. Prentice," said he kindly, "is to be getting home. My buggy is waiting for me, and I can leave you on my way.'

She allowed herself to be led out and helped in without a word, and the minister had unfastened his horse and was just climbing in, when he was startled by a cry: "Wait! wait!" he turned quickly and saw Hannah Matilda running down to the gate, her ample train over her arm. "Here!" she gasped, "Here, Mis' Prentice!" and she thrust a parcel, wrapped in a napkin, into her lap. "It's some of the wedding cake," she added softly, "and there's a piece in there for Sarah." She turned and hurred back as abruptly as she had come, and the minister saw her tall white figure disappearing in at the door as he drove away. DOROTHY LEONARD.

MEN OF NOTE.

Gov. Roosevelt has been elected an honorary member of twenty-seven New York clubs and societies.

Nicholas of Russia shakes hands with no one but a fellow-monarch. Relatives he kisses on the forehead.

Ex-Gov. W. P. Lord of Oregon, who has been mentioned as Minister to Persia, spent five years of his life in that country.

Gen. Arthur MacArthur was one of the boy-heroes of the civil war. He was decorated with a medal at 18, and a year later was in command of a fighting regiment.

Gov. W. D. Bloxham of Florida has frequently navigated his own yacht about Cuba, and is now said to have a knowledge of those waters better than that of most pilots.

Anthony N. Brady, the Wall-street financier, who is one of ex-Gov. Fowler's most trusted associates in big deals, began life as a bartender in the Delavan House at Albany.

M. Rostand, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," is not suffering from mental trouble, as recently reported. On the contrary, he is in good health, and is at work on another play.

James H. Merrill, Mayor-elect of Oshkosh, Wis., bears a striking resemblance to the cartoons of Uncle Sam. He is a lawyer, and has a State reputation for his after-dinner speeches.

The Protestant movement in Austria has received a new impetus by the recent conversion of Herr Wolf, the well-known leader of the Pan-Germanic movement, and his whole family.

President Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, is a Canadian by birth, and went to St. Paul in 1856. His first work was as shipping clerk for the agents of a Mississippi River packet line.

Addison G. Foster, the new United States Senator from Washington, is a self-made man. Although a millionaire, he began life without a dollar. He invested his earnings in land, and attributes his success to the fact that he always bought and sold at the right time.

Adolphe d'Ennery, the French dramatist who died recently, had a rival who remarked: "This D'Ennery is a true Jew; that is why he never produces a play without interest." "Ah," replied D'Ennery, "what a good Christian you are."

It is said that the friends of Capt. O. M. Carter, whose sentence by court-martial to be dismissed from the army has never been carried out, believe the necessity for lying low has now gone by, and they are beginning to try to have him restored to duty in the engineer corps.

Samuel Tarwater, who died at his home in Ray county, Mo., recently, aged 93, had long enjoyed the distinction, owing to a serious wound received in the Mormon war, of being Missouri's only State pensioner. He had been married five times, and was the father of seventeen children.

It is said that during a conversation between Col. Henry Watterson and Ambassador Choate before the later sailed for England, Choate remarked: "Henry, you and I and George Peck (ex-Governor of Wisconsin) are the greatest orators in the country." "What's the use of mentioning Peck?" rejoined Watterson; "he isn't here."

The late Warren F. Leland, whose last days were so tragically darkened by the burning of the Windsor Hotel and death of his wife and daughter, was once a student at Hiram College when James A. Garfield was a teacher there. It is said Leland gave evidence in the manner in which he superintended the spreads for the boys of that peculiar ability that made his name famous as a boniface.

PATERNAL WISDOM.

[Washington Post:] "My father was a nice, level-headed old gentleman," said a Washington man who has struck his gait and settled down after a few years of continent-wide tumultuousity, when they were all telling hard-luck stories the other night, "but he was addicted occasionally to a savage sort of humor. 'Member that time I got the western fever, about ten years ago? Well, I went West. The old gentleman gave me $300 with which to go West and get sick thereof, and off I started. He said to me before I started:

"'Young fellow, I know whereof I talk, and I tell you that I wouldn't give 20 cents for all the West that the setting sun ever shone upon. But go ahead. Shoot your wad. Go on out West.'

"Well, as I say, away I went. I was broke by the time I got to Chicago. I wired the guv'nor for $50 and got it. I wired him for $50 more when I reached Cheyenne and got it. When I reached Sacramento I wired him for another hundred; got it. About a week later I woke up one morning on the sands of the Pacific Ocean in front of the Hotel del Norte, Monterey, without a soumarkee. I wired a collect message to the guv'nor, saying:

"'Broke on the brink of the Pacific.'

"In a couple of hours I got the old gentleman's reply. It read:

"'Keep right on going west.'

"That was all—no mun, no nothing. Translated, the message just invited me to walk into the seething waters of the misnamed Pacific and submerge myself. Well, it was a good thing, that dry message. I hoofed it to San Francisco, got a job and went to work, and I took a tumble to myself from that time on."

WAY TO SUCCEED.

[Indianapolis Journal:] "My first play," said the successful playbuilder, "contained both a plot and a moral. It was just a moderate success."

"But you have done immense business with your succeeding ones," said the admiring friend.

"Sure. The rest of them I put together with neither plot nor morals."

WORD HE WANTED.

[Washington Star:] "I wish," said the man who was writing a speech, "that I could think of the word I want."

"What kind of a word it is?" asked his wife.

"Something that means cut-throat, robber and villain. It's got to be a word of at least four syllables, because I want it to be a polished sarcasm."

THE MORNING SERMON.

"GOD-WARRIORS."

By Rev. Frank Woods Baker, D.D.,

Late Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Cincinnati, O., and Beginning Today, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, New Haven, Ct.

"And Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day. And when he saw that he prevailed not against him, he touched the hollow of his thigh; and the hollow of Jacob's thigh was out of joint, as he wrestled with him."—[Genesis xxxii, 24, 25.

IT IS a peculiarity of the Old Testament that it often, as here, pictures great truths, great spiritual struggles, in personal forms; that is, embodies them in persons, as we find in the old Greek drama, where fate and human virtues are always introduced as persons.

So was it with Jacob. The struggle with self which went on in his soul on that so-long-to-be-remembered night was so intense that it almost seemed to him as if he were really struggling with it through the long hours of the night, even to the break of day.

It was the great crisis in Jacob's life. For twenty years he had been an exile from father and native land. He had fled from the wrath of his brother for the sin which he had committed against him. All the incidents and expressions in the sacred narrative tend to fasten our attention on this point of the patriarch's story as the climax. He is the chief, raised by his own efforts and God's providence to a high place among the tribe of the earth. He stands like Abraham on the heights of Pisgah, overlooking from the watch tower, "The Mizpah" of Gilead, the whole extent of the land which was to be called after his name. The deep valley of the Jordan, stretched below, recalls the mighty change of fortune. "With but my staff," he says to himself, "twenty years ago I passed over this same Jordan, and now I am become two mighty bands."

As he turns about and looks southward down the long valley toward the distant mountains of Seir, he is reminded of the contest which may still be in store for him with the advancing tribe of his brother Esau, that brother whom he had cheated and wronged. How will Esau meet him now? Will he not let loose his wrath upon him, and destroy him? While he hesitates and thinks, the messengers whom he had sent ahead return with the news: "We came to thy brother, Esau, and also he cometh to meet thee, and 400 men with him." Then Jacob was greatly afraid and distressed. And he divided the people that with with him, and the flocks, and the herds and the camels, into two bands, and said: "If Esau come to the one company and smite it, then the other company which is left shall escape." And he sent across the intervening brook, Jabbok, all his household and possessions. And Jacob was left alone, left alone to struggle with his crafty self in the presence of his God.

The name by which he is known up to the time of this event is Jacob, which means "the crafty one," a name which, surely, well characterizes his early career. As he stands there alone he reviews his life. He thinks of the one great sin of his youth, the sin of craftiness against his brother. He thinks of the mighty possessions he has gained in the land of Haran, and with the thought there proudly rises in his soul the conceit that he can possibly buy off his brother by the presents of camels and flocks, which he has sent on before him. The same old crafty self to be struggled against rises before him.

Then it was that God appeared to him and "touched the hollow of his thigh; and the hollow of Jacob's thigh was out of joint as he wrestled with him." God came to his soul and touched it, and revealed to him his weakness. He showed him that it did not consist of one act of sin, committed years ago, for which he was striving now to atone. It was a far greater evil than that. It was bound up with his constitution and self. That sin against his brother was but one manifestation of an incomplete, a partially developed, and hence, sinful state. He needed to have self readjusted in the light of a perfectly holy life, before his struggle could end, before he could be victorious over self, and the calm light of the peaceful day of God dawn in his soul. Before he could thoroughly know self he must see God face to face; he must look face to face upon perfection, upon perfect holiness, before he could realize his own imperfections, before his earnest struggles could be directed against the real evils of his nature and of his surroundings. Thus it was that God touched him, and revealed to him his real self.

Then followed his prolonged struggle to overcome his weakness, and it was in that struggle that he was blessed by God, that his name was changed, that the transformation of his character was begun—from Jacob, "the crafty," the humanly weak, to Israel, "the prince of God," "the God-warrior," "the divinely strong." What a crisis in Jacob's life! What a struggle! What a glorious victory! To the entreaty, "Let me go," Jacob had replied: "I will not let Thee go except Thou bless me." And God did bless him there. "And Jacob called the name of the place Peniel; for, he said, I have seen God face to face."

What a grand picture this gives us of the struggle which must come to every human soul before it can know wherein its weakness lies; before it can master it, God must touch that soul and reveal it to itself. That soul must look face to face upon God, and receive His blessing upon its struggles, must be transformed from Jacob, "the crafty," to Israel, "the God-warrior."

Such a crisis as that which came to Jacob's life must come to each one of us before we can truly understand, before we can completely master, self.

One man is brought to that crisis in some great sickness. He is led by it to the very gate of death, as Jacob was brought to what he expected would be death in meeting his brother. He looks through that gate face to face upon God, and, in the light of the revelation of heaven's holiness, streaming through that gate, he turns about and looks face to face upon his incomplete, weak life. God has touched it and shown to him wherein its weakness lies, and he has resolved in the power of God, if permitted by Him, to go back and struggle earnestly and perseveringly with that weakness.

Another man is brought face to face with God in some financial crisis, such as that which swept over Jacob's life at this time, when, if Esau persisted in his wrath (as he did not,) all that he had accumulated by hard and persistent toil would be taken from him. Such a man has been thinking all along, with Jacob, that he could atone for this or that particular sin by some great charitable gift. Then God has touched his life by this crisis, and showed him that his weakness, his sin, was infinitely deeper rooted than that, and that his cure must be infinitely more enduring; that the weakness was spiritual, and that the development could only come by persistent spiritual struggle, the going forth to that struggle with the blessing of God, as a "God-warrior."

Jacob's household, his sons, his daughters, his servants, all had crossed over the Ford Jabbok, and he was left alone, face to face with God. His was also the crisis of solitude. How many a soul has been brought into the conscious presence of God by such a crisis! A friend, a brother, a sister, a child—one in whom all our hopes had centered, and upon whom, perhaps, we had strongly relied—has passed across the earthly stream of life, and we are left alone to struggle with self.

In the exuberance of some heaven-sent joy the crisis may come to us, and in the smiles of our heavenly Father's face we may learn to recognize and to struggle to do that Father's will—to become "God-warriors."

What a glorious result of struggle was that which Jacob won—the blessing of God! So will God, in His infinite love, endue you and me with divine strength, in just proportion as we enter into the spirit of Jesus Christ, that spirit which was so beautifully portrayed in the reconsecrated character of Jacob, a spirit of deep humility, which shall seek, and seek earnestly, to be brought by God to a divine revelation of self—self in all our weakness, self in all our capabilities for God's most holy life.

Thus will the events of our life be transformed into Peniels, holy places of revelation, in which God will come very near to us, will touch us, as He did Jacob, to point out our weakness, in order that, in answer to our supplications, there may pour into our souls that divine strength to overcome temptation, to put down the evil, the craftiness of our nature, by which we shall be transformed into men worthy the name, yea, into Christ-like men.

MAGDA HEUERMANN.

MINIATURE ARTIST AND CHINA PAINTER.

By a Special Contributor.

A STORY is told of the late Ward McAllister, when that dignitary had but to pipe and the whole "Four Hundred" danced, that a talented and struggling young miniature painter once called upon him to try and secure his all-potent influence in behalf of her work. With a Podsnappian wave of his lordly hand he dismissed her with the astounding declaration: "Your work is all out of date. Nobody wants it. Colored photographs are better."

Despite this autocratic dictum there is no renaissance that meets with more universal approval than that of miniatures, for the fashions and foibles of our forebears are being revived, and again we have those fragile bits of ivory on which in "Ye olden tyme" was painted our great grandmother's dainty features and diaphonous draperies.

Within the past few years the name of Magda Heuermann has been a synonym for work par excellence, not only in Chicago, but througout America as well. Miss Heuermann has just returned to her domicile in the Auditorium Tower, crowned with fresh laurels won on the Coast, where she came by invitation of Mr. Church to teach a class in miniature and china painting. She intended to be absent about two months, but there was such a demand for her services here that her stay lengthened out to very nearly a year.

While in San Francisco she had published in book form a series of papers which first appeared in the Ceramic Monthly, entitled, "How I Paint a Head." It is illustrated with cuts of some of her best-known miniatures, though printer's ink but poorly reproduces the marvelous delicacy of touch and the purity of colors displayed in the originals. She brought with her on her return, for exhibition purposes, an exquisite picture she had painted of Miss Congreve, a beautiful young society woman. This picture has excited unbounded admiration wherever displayed, and is as faultless a piece of work as one could find.

Miss Heuermann is an enthusiastic devotee of the camera, and while in San Francisco fairly haunted Chinatown, where she and her dreadful "box' became such objects of terror that women and children fled at her farthest approach, and even babies caught the infection and yelled in mighty dread.

The Chinese superstition is that if the black box is once pointed at you, you "shuffle off this mortal coil" within a twelfthmonth, so she was obliged to steal most of her views when she could catch her victim unawares. Once, in Fish alley, she encountered two innocents who were unacquainted with her evil eye, and she was just ready for a "shot" when they were rescued from their deadly peril by a knowing Celestial who made it his business to see that her evil propensities were curtailed. At another time she was sitting on a doorstep in Murder alley, sketching, when a Chinaman came out of a neighboring house, and peremptorily ordered "Lady go away!"

"Lady no go away," responded the artist.

"Lady must go away," said he.

"Lady stay and sketch," replied Miss Heuermann in her most determined tones. Whereupon the Chinaman entered the house and returned with a huge piece of burning punk to "smoke away the devil."

Notwithstanding these obstacles, Miss Heuermann managed to bring back a number of very clever sketches of tiny Chinese tots, which she expects to work up into something very effective later on.

Regarding the personality and work of this gifted ceramist, who is as far-famed for her china paintings as for her portraits on ivory, she was born in Galesburg, Ill., of German parentage. Her father was by profession a chemist and pharmacist, being a descendant of a long line of physicians and chemists. He is also of a literary turn of mind, contributing largely to the medical periodicals of the mother country in his native tongue. The maternal great grandfather was a Polish nobleman, the progenitor of some of Europe's wisest scholars.

As a child Magda Heuermann was always to be found with paper and pencil in her hand, drawing inspiration from a couple of miniatures—family heirlooms—that were brought from the old country. These were to her inexhaustible treasures, and she would frequently announce to her mother that when a woman grown she intended to be a minature painter.

The mother recognized the inborn talent of her daughter and determined it should be cultivated, so at the age of 9 her art education began. Then came the fire of 1871 and in its ravages the cherished miniatures were destroyed. Shortly after this the mother died, and with a conscientiousness that has characterized all her life the girl, just entering upon her teens, assumed the duties of hausfrau, and virtually superintended the bringing up of the three sisters.

Thus the art studies were for a time interrupted. Besides Mr. Heuermann had conceived the idea that as there were no male descendants to carry on his work, Magda should become a chemist, to succeed him, as he had succeeded bygone generations.

For some time this programme was carried out, but the yearning voice of her beloved art could not be stifled, and the father, realizing the hopelessness of his desires, yielded his plans to hers, and she was once more launched upon the career which her ambition craved.

She attended the Art Institute as a private pupil, under Prof. Henry Spread. In 1889 she went abroad for the first time, spending two and a half years in Munich, availing herself of the excellent opportunities afforded there of work from life. Women are not admitted to the Academy of Arts in Munich, so Miss Heuermann was for the first three months a private pupil of Hollosey. Later she took a studio for herself, which was shared by the Princess Wrede, a very talented scion of one of the oldest houses in Germany. To this studio came Wilhelm Durer, giving the girls instruction and the benefit of his judicious advice. While in Munich Miss Heuermann worked under the famous anatomist, Prof. Roth. It was here, too, that she received the notice of Lembach, the celebrated painter of royalty, whose portrait of the Kaiser, Bismarck and the Pope are known throughout the continent. He was greatly impressed with Miss Heuermann's devotion to her work, and volunteered to act as her critic. In one of his last interviews with her he said:

"Do not study under a master any longer. Go home and mark out a line of work for yourself."

Another little incident shows her talent. One day while sketching on the Wartburg, the Kaiser and the late Duke of Coburg-Gotha rode up on a hunting expedition, and the former stopped a few moments to watch the artist, and to compliment her on her work.

Upon her return to America, Miss Heuermann began preparations for an extensive exhibit at the World's Fair, where she carried off many medals and diplomas.

One of her finest exhibits was a copy on porcelain of Toby Rosenthal's "The Vacant Chair." The coloring of this work is superb, while the faces seem positively human, so vividly has the artist depicted their emotions. Another medal-taker was a copy, also on porcelain, of Rembrandt's "Breakfast." The large old delf portrait of "Minna" was the only exhibition of its kind at the exposition.

Miss Heuermann does not confine herself to work in miniatures and ceramics, but has on view in her studio some excellent work in pyrography. Two specimens of this form of art also took medals at the Columbian Exposition—one a beautiful chair in the German renaissance of 1532, the other a large linen press, done in the style of the same period, and designed to illustrate Schiller's "Song of the Bell." On the panel is shown the German maid at her spinning wheel, and the other portrays the mother with a roll of finished linen under her arm. During the Victoria jubilee, Miss Heuermann was commissioned to execute miniatures of the Queen and the late Prince Consort, and these are among her most notable work.

An amusing incident is related of Miss Heuermann's first portrait on china. She was at the time studying with a cevamic artist who is notoriously chary of commendations to pupils. She one day conceived the idea of doing a portrait of her father, giving no hint to her teacher till she had worked it up ready for the kiln. In high feather she displayed it to the artist, expecting at least some sign of surprise. All she received, however, was:

"Ach! Take him home and break him!"

With an independence that characterizes all her actions, where her art is involved, she declined to "take him home and break him." On the contrary, as there was soon to be held an exhibition in the East, she decided to finish the slighted little portrait and submit it for entry. Not only was it entered, but it secured the first prize, and left the disgruntled professor, who had also exhibited a head, to come off empty handed. Thas same portrait, by the way, has taken other prizes and now adorns her studio wall.

In 1895 Miss Heuermann made her second trip to Europe. During her sojourn in the principal cities she visited the most noted potteries on the continent. It was while in a pottery at Sevres, that unable to resist the temptation to make an effort to obtain a surreptitious sketch of some particularly beautiful pieces designed for royalty, she was discovered and barely escaped falling into the hands of the gendarmes. It was on this trip, too, that she had another experience with the kaiser. An art collection had been bequeathed to him, and he had gone to Munich without state to take possession, arriving before the appointed time. The Prince Regent was not at the place of meeting so while the Kaiser waited, a small crowd gathered to bask in the sunlight of his august presence. Although so closely allied with the Fatherland, Miss Heuermann is at heart a thorough American and has little belief in the divine right of kings. Actuated by a sudden crazy impulse that at times descends on us all, Miss Heuermann leaned over and touched the point of the Emperor's sword. Instantly a crowd of students gathered around her with whispered ejaculations of horror and one clutched wildly at her sleeve. To demonstrate her lack of awe of the sacred person, she again leaned over and repeated the performance. This time she was brought to an upright position with a violent jerk and an outraged student demanded: "Young woman, do you know we could have you arrested, if we were so disposed?"

And the Emperor, He only smiled, as he reached out his sword and touched the offender's head.

In appearance, this versatile artist calls to mind the well-known poem on "Little Women." Surmounting her barely five feet, is a veritable crown of woman's glory, its length when unbound exceeding that of its possessor. One has but to look at the determined mouth and square chin to understand the dauntless will that has carried her forward. What she has achieved has been done by her own untiring energy and indomitable courage. She has had no large influence to help her on to fame, but has won recognition absolutely on the merits of her work. Withal she is not an aggressive, selfish woman, but one who will not hesitate to inconvenience herself to do some kindly act for another.

Miss Heuermann is a life member of the Chicago Ceramic Artists' Association, the Antiquarian Society, and the Palette and Chisel Club. ALATHEIA WOOD.

The Development of the Southwest.

IN THE FIELDS OF INDUSTRY AND CAPITAL, ENTERPRISE AND PRODUCTION,

Compiled for The Times.

[The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, plainly-written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors and contemplated enterprises.]

Southern California Minerals.

THE following statistics of the mineral products of the southern counties in 1898 is furnished to The Times by Charles G. Yale, statistician of the State Mining Bureau, who has been visiting Los Angeles in attendance on the mining convention held at the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday:

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.		
Bricks, thousands	25,908	$ 188,386.00
Clay, tons	50	500.00
Gypsum, tons	2,500	18,500.00
Macadam, tons	23,500	32,500.00
Petroleum, barrels	1,462,871	1,462,871.00
Sandstone, cubic feet	10,500	5,250.00
Serpentine, cubic feet	750	3,000.00
Sulphur, tons	2	50.00
Gold		21,300.00
Total		$1,732,357.00
ORANGE COUNTY.		
Bricks, thousands	300	$ 2,400.00
Coal, tons	800	3,200.00
Petroleum, barrels	60,000	60,000.00
Total		$65,600.00
VENTURA COUNTY.		
Asphalt, tons	4,105	$ 80,775.00
Bricks, thousands	286	2,288.00
Petroleum, barrels	427,000	571,000.00
Total		$654,063.00
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.		
Borax, tons	8,000	$1,120,000.00
Bricks, thousands	2,000	16,000.00
Cement, barrels	50,000	150,000.00
Granite, cubic feet	3,550	7,630.00
Lime, barrels	50,000	35,000.00
Marble, cubic feet	1,200	8,000.00
Paving blocks, thousands	390	7,410.00
Limestone, tons	6,600	6,600.00
Gold		261,512.00
Silver		32,000.00
Total		$1,644,152.00
SAN DIEGO COUNTY.		
Bricks, thousands	672	$ 2,688.00
Granite, cubic feet	6,500	4,875.00
Mineral water, gallons	4,320	3,000.00
Rubble, tons	6,623	5,359.00
Salt, tons	600	5,000.00
Gold		673,196.00
Silver		300.00
Total		$694,418.00
RIVERSIDE COUNTY.		
Asbestos, tons	10	$ 200.00
Bricks, thousands	560	5,800.00
Clay, tons	9,500	10,450.00
Coal, tons	6,200	15,000.00
Granite, cubic feet	11,600	8,000.00
Salt, tons	5,000	10,000.00
Lime, barrels	8,000	7,000.00
Gold		189,188.00
Silver		1,384.00
Total		$247,022.00
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.		
Asphalt, tons	19,735	$351,400.00
Bricks, thousands	100	700.00
Mineral water	15,000	7,000.00
Natural gas	135,000	135.00
Petroleum, barrels	132,217	112,549.00
Gold		1,000.00
Total		$472,784.00
KERN COUNTY.		
Antimony, tons	40	$ 1,200.00
Asphalt, tons	1,850	50,000.00
Bricks, thousands	2,000	14,000.00
Lime, barrels	42,000	29,900.00
Petroleum, barrels	10,000	10,000.00
Gold		1,017,930.00
Silver		6,543.00
Total		$1,129,573.00

This makes the total output of the seven southern counties $5,510,396, or including Kern, $6,639,969. This exclusive of Kern county, is nearly 25 per cent. of the mineral output of the State.

Mr. Yale calls attention to the fact that in the southern counties are mined or quarried no less than twenty-four out of thirty-six substances mined in the State, and that Los Angeles is the only county in the State which has the lead in the amount of product in five substances.

Mr. Yale shows, further, that all the asbestos produced in California in 1898 was from Riverside county, and the antimony all came from Kern. The borax yield was from San Bernardino and Inyo. All the hydraulic cement came San Bernardino. Los Angeles county leads in petroleum, brick clays, gypsum, serpentine and sulphur. Riverside leads in asbestos, and San Bernardino has the most borax, cement and limestone.

* * *

Prosperous Santa Barbara County.

MOST encouraging reports are received in regard to the condition of crops—especially the hay crop—in the upper coast section of Santa Barbara county.

The Santa Barbara correspondent of The Times writes as follows:

"Farmers and stockmen from all over the country agree that this is the biggest year for feed and barley hay known in Santa Barbara county for years. The rains have come apparently at the right time and there is more grass than the stock can eat. The fact is that there is very little stock in the county, every possible animal having been shipped during the dry months.

"Over on the Santa Rita rancho, just across the Santa Ynez Mountains from Santa Barbara, an interesting experiment is being made. On this rancho are 10,000 acres of feed and no stock and the owner, Harry Hollister, is mking the experiment of cutting alfileria for hay. On several hundred acres this luxuriant grass is matted and tangled knee deep and when the stalks are straightened out they reach almost to a man's shoulder. This grass will be carefully cured and is said to make better feed than alfalfa. This is the first time in twenty years that the grass has been so luxuriant in the county as to warrant the harvesting of alfileria."

C. U. Armstrong of Santa Maria recently reported to the Santa Barbara Press that the hay and grain farmers of his valley are praying for sunny weather. The Press says:

"While the rainfall has not been so heavy as in some less propitious seasons, the storms have always come just when they were needed, and just at the right time to insure a heavy growth. In some of the bottom lands along the Santa Maria River, barley and wheat have grown so rank, that there is extreme danger of its lodging should there be more rain before the field can be cut. There will be heavier crops all through the country than during any preceding season for years.

"Stockmen and others who have recently come through the ranges across the mountains and along the upper coast of Santa Barbara county state that the green feed is so plentiful that much of it will waste unless outside stockmen come to share it. In ten years the growth has not been so rich, and never in the history of the county were the stock men at such a loss to take advantage of nature's bounty. In great fields where there is feed for 1000 cattle, fifty are grazing; and there is a single tract of 10,000 acres on the Hollister ranch, covered with the finest alfileria, and not one head of stock to eat it.

"Ellwood Cooper stated yesterday to a Press reporter that between Dos Pueblos and Goleta the crops were never better. The last rain did no particular good to grain that is already headed out, but to the younger barley, just about to head, it will be of immense benefit, as well as to corn, beans, squashes, and all vegetables crops. The prospects for Santa Barbara county, in general, he added, were fine. In regard to stock conditions he said that he was about the only farmer in the county who had carried all of his stock through last year. His farm is stocked full, but most of the stockraisers are at a loss to know what to do with their super-abundance of feed.

"Eduardo de la Cuesta, one of the most extensive stock-raisers in the county, states that there is more feed than the cattlemen know what to do with, and is jubilant over the prospects of fat stock and good prices.

"Harry Hollister, who recently returned from the big ranch above Gaviota, brings reports of the cutting of 100 acres of alfileria, an unusual occurrence, and one possible only in the most encouraging seasons.

"There are thousands and thousands of acres of the finest grazing that will not be utilized unless stock is shipped in from less fortunate points."

* * *

Co-operation Among Producers.

A NUMBER of fruit-growers at Lemon Grove, in San Diego county, are going to develop water under coöperative plan. The Azusa Pomotropic says:

"It is but a question of a few years until the co-operation system will be applied to many things on the farm. Last summer a number of bright, energetic farmers at Clearwater established a coöperation plant for filling silos. It is a grand success, and others in that neighborhood will organize on the same lines. At Fruitland, just outside the Los Angeles city limits, a co-operative pumping plant was installed last fall. Co-operative marketing is a success; why canot the same principle be applied to other things? There is but one thing in the way; human nature is apt to be suspicious that 'the other fellow' will make an undue profit. This will, however, adjust itself, and we hope the year 1899 will see more and better coöperation among farmers."

* * *

A Rich Copper Mine.

THE San Diego Free Press has the following in regard to a copper mine in San Bernardino county, near the Nevada line:

"V. C. Reche, superintendent of the Ivanpah Smelting Company of Rosalie mine, Clark Mountain, came down this morning. Mr. Reche brings good reports from the new mine. He says it is the richest mine of its kind in this part of the State. At present it employs eighty-five men and works 140 animals. The company has a car of copper bullion to ship for New York today. This bullion runs at $480 a ton. Mr. Reche is going to Los Angeles to get more machinery for the mine. The machinery they now have was put in new last January and is doing good work, but the company expects to go into the business on a larger scale, which will necessitate larger machinery. A 100-pound stack will be put in. The one now in use is supposed to be fifty, but only runs about twenty-six. With these improvements the mine is expected to net $75,000 a month."

* * *

Oxnard.

THE new town of Oxnard in Ventura county is rapidly becoming a large and active business center. The following, in regard in Oxnard and its future, is from the Lompoc Record:

"Buildings are rapidly going up in all parts of the town for business as well as for residence purposes. From one to two thousand persons will find employment in connection with the ramified industries connected with the manufacture of sugar and these, with their families, and the natural business of a town to supply their wants, should build Oxnard into a city of several thousand inhabitants. The country about this center embraces one of the finest and most productive agricultural regions in Southern California, with ample water obtainable by the boring processes to irrigate the great Santa Clara Valley in seasons of drouth; thus assuring crops when less favored sections shall fail because of an insufficient rainfall.

"The great factory now nearing completion will be amply supplied with beets from the 15,000 acres that will be grown the present year, and surrounded as it is by hundreds of thousands of acres of valley land suited for beet culture, there will be no danger of the soil ever becoming depleted of the qualities requisite for producing the highest standard for the manufacture of sugar, thus giving permanency to the business and to the town.

"To further promote the interests of that section, railroads are being projected in such directions as will bring business and population to this favored section. The people, for business or support, will not be dependent upon the single industry of sugar manufacture. General farming, fruit-growing, dairying and stock-raising are already established industries that yield large returns, and these, with such manufacturing enterprises as naturally spring into existence as the wants of a community make a demand for them will tend to make Oxnard a perpetually growing and progressive center."

* * *

East Los Angeles Canneries.

THE canneries in East Los Angeles are preparing to do a big business this year. The East Side News says:

"The boiler for the new East Side cannery of Messrs. Taylor & Murphy has arrived and is being put in position. The building has been rushed and will soon be finished under the hand of J. A. Murphy, who is himself quite a builder, having built several of our schoolhouses and a number of flats. The new cannery will be ready to start up by June 1.

"The old reliable Walnut-street cannery of F. F. Stetson & Co. is putting in improvements in machinery and facilities. In a few weeks they will begin on baked beans, tomato catsup, etc., and thereafter keep right on through the berry, apricot, peach and other canning as the season demands. They expect as much business as last year. Mr. Stetson finds the prospect good for nearly all kinds of fruit. Mr. Taylor finds the same but wants more rain for peaches."

* * *

Alamitos Sugar Beets.

REPORTS from the sugar-beet fields at Los Alamitos are of an encouraging nature. The Santa Ana Blade of April 20 contained the following:

"The work of thinning the beets commenced about the first of the present month and will last until the middle of May. There are between three and four hundred persons engaged in this work and are paid $3 an acre, which net them about $1.50 a day.

"There are 59,000 acres planted to beets this year, which will yield about fifty or sixty thousand tons. The price paid for beets is to be $3.80 per ton for beets averaging 12 per cent. sugar and 25 cents for each per cent. above that. The heavy fogs of the past two weeks have done much good and the yield will be much larger than was expected,

"The factory will begin operations about July 1, and will have a run of over five weeks."

* * *

Condensed Milk.

L. CHEVALLEY, who has been with the Buena Park Condensed Milk Factory in Orange county, recently passed through Portland, Or., on his way to British Columbia, where he will fill a similar position. While in Portland, he gave a reporter of the Oregonian some facts in regard to the great success which the Buena Park factory has attained. The Oregonian of April 19 said:

"The Buena Park factory makes now 330 cases of condensed milk per day, using 35.000 pounds of milk per day. Three years ago they started in with 2000 pounds. They could use a great deal more milk if they could get it, as they are not able to fill the orders. In January they paid $1.50 per 100 pounds for the milk, and now they pay 90 cents. Milk could be had a great deal cheaper here if a factory was located at the proper place—that is, in a section that is not directly tributary to Portland.

"John Meyenberg is manager of the Buena Park factory, and it is owing to his skill that the factory is so prosperous. He and Mr. Chevalley were here a few years ago, and started in the same line, but for lack of capital they did not succeed. They are both in love with Oregon and hope that some one will take up this proposition for the benefit of this State.

"'There is,' said Mr. Chevalley, 'another important fact that makes the establishment of all kinds of dairy business here still more desirable. It is this: The farmer that keeps cows gets manure. If he puts the manure on his land he sometimes doubles his crops, and so dairying is doubly paying. The time must and will come when dairying will be the standard of Oregon farming.'"

* * *

Plenty of Hay.

J. H. DUNHAM has under lease about twelve hundred acres in barley on the San Vicente ranch, near Santa Monica. He has taken down three mowers to begin work on the hay harvest. The Santa Monica Outlook of April 24 said:

"The work will begin tomorrow, that portion of the crop that is to be put up for hay having arrived at the proper maturity for that purpose.

"Mr. Dunham says the crop will not be a large one, in fact, he does not expect that the yield will be much above one-half the yield of years when rain has been plentiful. About three-fourths of a ton per acre will be the amount.

"It will require about two weeks to harvest the hay crop, as little drying is necessary before placing in the rick.

"The crop will not all be cut for hay, however, as many acres will give a better return in grain. Mr. Dunham estimates that from twelve to fifteen thousand sacks of barley will be the yield on the entire ranch (some seven thousand acres,) the present season.

"The hay will be of excellent quality this year, as the

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growth has been neither too rank nor too spindling.

"The hay crop along the coast, Mr. Dunham says, will be much larger and better than in the interior, where the fogs have not supplemented the limited rainfall.

"It is certain now that the hay supply of this part of the country will be fair and that next winter will not see the prices of the last few months repeated."

* * *

To Make Ice.

IT IS announced that the Downey Coöperative Creamery Company has contracted for an ice manufacturing plant, to cost $1050, with a capacity of two tons per day. The creamery will make its own ice.

* * *

Wealthy Riverside.

A VISITOR to Riverside, writing home to an Indiana paper, calls attention to the fact that Riverside is rated by Bradstreet's as the wealthiest city per capita in the United States. The assessed valuation is $6,500,000, or an actual valuation of $18,000,000, giving an average of $12,000 to each family, with an average deposit in the banks of $1,200,000. The total returns from fruit shipments have been in the neighborhood of $1,900,000."

* * *

A Big Platform.

THE new line of oriental steamships, which has its Pacific Coast terminus at San Diego, has made necessary a number of improvements at that place. The San Diego Sun of recent date says:

"Heavy and permanent improvements have just been ordered for San Diego station, by the Santa Fé Railroad Company, on account of the big business already transacted by the California-Oriental Company at this port and the brilliant prospects for the future. Only three steamers of the new line have so far arrived and departed from the port of San Diego, but already 18,000 tons have been handled over the company's wharves.

"This has entirely satisfied the Santa Fé Company that trade will continue and become even greater than at first expected, and on this account several improvements are under way.

"The biggest improvement is the new platform for storing cotton, the contract for which was let this morning. This platform will be the biggest thing of its kind in this city. It will be fifty feet wide and will run on Atlantic street from G to D, 1000 feet long. On it can be stored a whole shipload of cotton. To construct it will require nearly three hundred thousand feet of lumber and will cost complete probably $10,000.

"Another big improvement started this morning is a set of iron rolling doors to inclose the warehouse on the California and Oriental wharf. When these are finished it will be possible to store freight there and lock the warehouse up. This work will be finished by June 1, it is thought."

* * *

Beet Sugar at Santa Maria.

THE beet-sugar factory at Santa Maria in Santa Barbara county is preparing for a big opening run. The Santa Barbara Press of April 28 contained the following:

"There is still much machinery to be placed, and 100 machinists and millwrights are at work. The factory will be ready to handle 500 tons of beets every day, when the season opens in July. The engines and boilers have a sufficient capacity to drive just double the amount of machinery, and the building was planned to contain it. This additional machinery will be provided as soon as the acreage is extended sufficiently to produce all the beets that can then be utilized.

"There are now several hundred men at work in the beet fields, thinning and weeding. It is not particularly attractive work, and it is not strange that much of it was left for Chinamen when there are more enjoyable avenues of occupation open to the white man.

"When the sugar-making season begins, there will be work for a large force of factory hands."

* * *

Hot Springs.

THE Randsburg Miner has the following in regard to hot mineral springs, which may obtain more than a local reputation, in case improvements should be made there for the accommodation of visitors:

"Situated about sixty miles north of Randsburg and about ten miles east of the stage road running from Mojave to Inyo county, are becoming somewhat celebrated for the cures they have performed. A number of people have gone there last year and this, suffering from rheumatism and have been benefited at once. Mr. Wilkinson took his son up there a couple of weeks ago when the young man could not walk. A few days bathing in the hot mud baths, together with drinking the water, soon made him all right and he is back apparently as well as ever. Pete Glennie took out a party of five a few days ago and left them ther to camp for a week or two. They are Foster, Riley, Jack Hartigan, Pomeroy and Ed Miller.

"Dad Staley was out last year and was greatly benefited. Dr. Mott of Santa Paula went there last year and stayed but a short time, coming away much improved.

"There are no accommodations there and everyone must camp, but when the curative powers of the waters become known, these same mud springs, away off on the Mojave Desert, are likely to become famous. The water comes up in different places and the blue mud boils up with it. Some of the springs are hot enough to cook beans or potatoes, while others are luke-warm. In none of them does the water come up cool, but it is quite palatable and tastes, when cool, like sour lemonade. It has a slight smell of sulphur. Glennie brought in a demijohn of it and when he goes again will bring a barrel. He is going out on the 26th for the party out there and will carry out any parties who wish to try the efficacy of the mud baths. He has a light wagon with four horses attached and makes the trip in four days, camping one night going and coming."

* * *

Dairying in San Diego County.

THE dairy industry is assuming importance in the coast section of San Diego county. The Escondido Times says:

"Since Newton Judson took charge of the Escondido creamery it has more than doubled its output of butter, and this creamery now ships out about five hundred pounds of butter per week, or over a ton per month. Judson's San Pasqual creamery sends out over one ton of butter per month to one dealer alone in San Diego, besides shipping to other firms in San Diego and Los Angeles. Three other creameries in San Pasqual—those of Olds Bros., C. F. Wood and James Agley—supply the Escondido market and ship to outside points. The Valley Center region has one creamery—operated successfully by W. H. H. Dinwiddie—and another will be started there soon. In Fern Valley there is a creamery owned and operated by Robert Daily. It is safe to estimate that all these creameries ship out over three tons of butter per month. The dairy industry is but yet in its infancy in this region, and there is plenty of room for expansion."

IN TRIBUTARY TERRITORY.

Lower California Placers.

CAPT. FUNCKE of the schooner Anita, which recently arrived at San Diego from Lower California, gave the San Diego Union the following particulars in regard to new placer mines which have caused quite an excitement in that section:

"Capt. Funcke of the Anita brings a glowing report of the new placer diggings recently discovered at Santa Clara, eighty miles southwest of Calmalli, and about fifteen miles from the seacoast. All the men in the vicinity of Calmalli who could possibly get away went to the new diggings, and men are arriving there from Santa Rosalia and the copper district on the gulf coast. Several hundred men are reported to be on the ground, and Mexicans are headed in that direction from points all over the peninsula. Only a few men have returned to Calmalli from the placers, and these brought gold with which to outfit for another trip to the diggings. The exodus of men from Calmalli worked a hardship on the crew of the Anita, for upon arrival at the Santo Domingo landing, only two men could be found to assist in unloading the vessels cargo, a task which ordinarily employs twenty men.

"It is said that the largest nugget found at the Santa Clara placers was worth $35, but news of the camp is hard to obtain. There are nearly a thousand men already there, and the most primitive conditions prevail. Besides the idle Mexicans of the lower class who have been attracted there, many prominent men of the peninsula are at the camp. Until their return to Calmalli or some other place having communication with the outside world, the extent and richness of the new diggings will not be known. From present appearances the camp will become one of the most important in Lower California."

NO WONDER HE DIED.

[Atlanta Constitution:] A coroner's jury delivered the following verdict on the sudden death of a merchant who had recently failed in business:

"We, the jury, find, from the new doctor's statement, that the deceased came to his death from heart failure, superinduced by business failure, which was caused by speculation failure, which was the result of failure to see far enough ahead."

ABERRATIONS.

GINGERSNAPS AND HARDTACK.

It seems impossible to cure Col. Funston of his chronic habit of swimming rivers and skating through the atmosphere in the mad desire to get at the fade-away Filipino. Some one should give the reckless little gingersnap a private talking to, and point out his awful peril; for in his wild exuberance Col. Fred has evidently failed to consider whether he has the avoirdupois necessary to carry him through the rigors of the kissing campaign that is awaiting him over on this side.

* * *

Lo, how gladly from the sanctum,
Turn your feet when work is o'er;
All your foes you've met—and spanked 'em;
Left them welt'ring in their gore!

Day is done, and sleep o'ertakes you,
With sweet dreams of MS. slaughter.
Till the white man's burden wakes you—
"Papa! Bwing a dwink of water!"

* * *

Talk of Horatio at the bridge. He wasn't even an incident. Horatio stood still and cut down the enemy in a dull, prosaic manner that it makes me tired to think of. But Fred Funston—our Fred, by Dewey,—soared across the bridge (where there wasn't any bridge he crossed on the elements,) and scared the enemy into an apoplexy. I would give up my hope of Congress to see the naked little fire-brand dashing through the water like a diminutive hippopotamus, yelling in a voice half smothered by flying water and the big revolver between his teeth!

* * *

Figaro should be careful how it monkeys with the political buzz-saw. A copy of Figaro, edited on Devil's Island, would be decidedly unique, but inconvenient for the editor. They have such a sudden way over there, you know. By the way; so have we. Newnan, Ga., is the most up-to-date in crime.

* * *

"For ten long years I have pursued thee!" hissed the tattered one.

"Ha, villain! I have thee now!" grated he of the battered countenance. Hate rendered the contest short but deadly; and the rival mother-in-law jokes perished miserably in each other's arms.

* * *

The recent explosion in a chewing-gum factory comes as a solemn warning. Now for an ice-cream horror, and a warm glow of gratitude will pervade the frame of the impecunious young man, who, out with his best girl, finds his line of march continually haunted by a string of these sweet Shylocks.

* * *

They say that Admiral Dewey has a brother in the insurance business. How the poor man must worry when his destructive relative is around. I can imagine him looking over the map before insuring, to see if his little brother is anywhere in the vicinity.

* * *

Some one, I forget who, once suggested that men at one time became monkeys through being compelled by enemies to live in the tree-tops. Being kept continually on the jump, the Filipinos stand greatly in danger of becoming a race of kangaroos.

* * *

Aguinaldo comforts himself with the reflection that posterity will shed tears of gratitude above his grave. Never defer a piece of well-doing, Aggie. We are quite ready to shed now and take the job off the hands of posterity.

* * *

Gen. Brooke is doubtless eminently fitted for taking Gen. Shafter's position; but the warrior with the rippling name will have a harrowing time of it if he undertakes to fill the old hero's chair.

* * *

Gen. Luna, whose name signifies "moon," seems to shed but a pale, comfortless light upon the pathway of the Coxey's army of the Philippines. He is evidently in his last quarter.

* * *

If the Filipinos continue to drop in upon Gen. Otis, I would suggest that that gentleman establish a regular "at home" day—and let Fred Funston deliver the cards.

* * *

The expansion idea seems to have struck the Missouri River, and, as a matter of course, things are badly riled up in that vicinity.

* * *

Can it be that the Missouri cyclone was the result of a punctured Nebraska orator?

* * *

It is sometimes the scared rooster who crows loudest.

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

MILLIONAIREVILLE-BY-THE-SEA.

DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED BY NEWCOMERS IN GETTING INTO THE SWIM.

By a Special Contributor.

WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER was really the first New York man to earn a name by traveling in far countries, and since his African expedition the gilded youth of millionairedom has decided that the boundary lines of the United States are too closely drawn, and that Europe, even, is a poor field for satisfying his love of danger and his curiosity. He and his fellow-clubmen are therefore assiduously cultivating the roving spirit, and nowadays directly he gets out of college he goes on a trip round the world. That is merely preliminary, though, to his genuine Sinbad expeditions, for the ambition of every young man, if he does not go into the army for a spell and earn renown as an advocate of blood and iron, is to penetrate dangerous and little-known corners of the earth. Charles L. Gary, for instance, is one of the men for whom the younger set cherish an honestly profound respect, since he has crossed not only both the Arabian and Saharan deserts on camelback, but has been well into the Arctic seas, and writes to his friends from an ink well made from the tooth of a walrus shot by his own hand.

Very nearly as progressive a traveler is young Anson Stokes, who only came out of Yale a year ago, and who is now seeing sights and circumnavigating the globe by no ordinary route, for he is going his watery way by sail, not steam, and he is rounding the capes. He expects to make quite as good time as Drake did and to come back with an indelible souvenir of his extensive rovings. This souvenir will take the form, of course, of a likeness of some strange object he has seen tattooed on his arm. Mr. Bishop, Bob Walcott, Sam and Brinkerhoff Thorne are all as appropriately tattooed as young Stokes is. It is essential to have this hall mark of travel tamped on the right arm, so that when golf, tennis or polo are played and the shirt sleeve is rolled high for comfort, interested and admiring femininity may observe and appreciate.

* * *

The Thorne boys, who are mighty hunters, satisfied their thirst for adventure and travel by penetrating the uttermost parts of India, and now they are at home with speaking likenesses of tigers done across the upper right biceps; young Webb, who has seen more in Siberia, they say, than any other American, wears the head of a Siberian wolf on his right arm; and the proof of Willie Jay's wonderful escapes and daring adventures is none other than the well-defined scar of four lion's teeth on the arm, by which a wild beast in the African jungle dragged him down.

Of course, there are ill-natured cynics who hint that any sailor on the New York docks can prick out as pretty a tiger face as an East Indian jungle-beater, and that many of these Nimrods have nothing but a circus and menagerie acquaintance with the terrible beasts of prey, but be that as it may, the pretty girls thoroughly believe in the prowess of these great travelers, a great majority of whom undoubtedly have shot over rajahs' preserves, crossed deserts and scaled perfectly inaccessible mountain peaks and done full credit to their native American pluck and ambition.

* * *

It is, of a truth, easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a newcomer to get into New York society on anything like one season's introduction. New York society is conducted very much on the lines on which a popular theater is managed. Long before the season opens all the dates are taken up, invitations sent out and gaveties planned. Newcomers settling at Newport, for instance, who, provided with the finest introductions, may naturally desire to give handsome entertainments, will find themselves, to put it mildly, but expressively, very sadly left. This will be from no ill-will or lack of hospitable inclinations on the part of the leaders of Newport, but simply because they have not a vacant chair at their dinners nor a left-over card from their balls to offer their new friends.

As early as in the Lenten season the arrangements for all the summer house parties, the dinners, balls, lecture courses and picnics were made out. The secretaries of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. Gerry and such ladies, were busy as bees making up their employer's engagement books, sending out and answering invitations, so that when these ladies and their friends unpack their fine frocks and open their doors at Millionaireville-by-the-Sea, all the worry, fret and bore of thinking up and arranging entertainments is like visits to the dressmaker—a recollection of the past. The secretaries have done the drudgery, registered the dates for everything, and if ever life went on greased wheels it runs thus for our fashionable folks.

In consequence of this skilfully planned device, it is next to impossible for anyone recently on the ground to get a good seat at Mme. Dives's table or even so much as secure a chance at the crumbs. Thus we are well on the way to securing an aristocracy as limited as the closest business corporation.

Of course if there is a death or an illness in a family a vacancy is created, and then one of the outsiders is called in to fill the place. But if you wish to get well into the New York swim you must, particularly if you are a hostess, take time by the forelock, and begin in August to plan every item of the next winter's campaign. As to impromptu entertainments and informal affairs they are almost unknown any longer in our exclusive society, and if you want to know whence comes this new etiquette you will learn that it is just another adoption of an English custom that more and more is modeling our society on that which reigns in London and among the titled folk.

* * *

Every season the colony of Americans in London is liberally increased by a goodly crowd of wealthy free-born citizens, who run over to enjoy the gayeties of Mayfair and visit their titled relations and friends. This spring the exodus from New York is larger than ever, and there is hardly a marchioness or duchess, countess, or even a princess, who is not going to entertain some Americans this year. Of course the two duchesses of Marlborough, her grace of Manchester, the countesses of Craven and Essex and almost a score more are Americans themselves by birth, but for all that, there are many Americans who, on the strength of their own charms and good looks, are on the visiting lists of titled folk who are no relation by blood or nationality.

Miss Louise and Miss Nannie Morgan, for example, who have been presented at court, are very much in demand at the country places of Scotch nobility, are much admired and entertained by the Marchioness of Lorne, and Miss Louise was asked to serve as a maid of honor at the vice regal court held at Holyrood. At Deep Dene, Mrs. Frederic Tams goes to visit Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, and Mrs. Benedict, when she is in England, is one invariably of the Duke of Newcastle's house parties. Between Easter and the opening of the Newport season, J. J. Van Alen is one of the ever-increasing body of wealthy Americans who opens a house in London and entertains and is entertained by the wearers of the strawberry leaf coronets. Since the marriage of his daughter, William K. Vanderbilt and the Prince of Wales have entertained one another frequently, and Mr. Vanderbilt is one of the few Americans whom the Prince heartily likes and who has received hospitalities at Sandringham, just as Poultney Bigelow is received as an old friend by the German Emperor, and the Clintons of New York have been heartily welcomed by the Duke of Norfolk. The Countess of Castellane has done more than any other woman from the United States to introduce pretty American girls into the aristocratic circles of Parisian society, and under her wing Miss Addie Montgomery made a second début and sensation this spring in Paris, while Mrs. Cecil Baring, who was until last autumn the beautiful Miss Churchill of New York, has been stopping with her husband in the palace of the Prince of Monaco, an ardent admirer of the wit, as well as the good looks of Uncle Sam's daughters.

Piety is not just now any more a fashion in smart society than before, but somehow this spring in New York, at least, it seems more interestingly evident. During Lent there was a considerable revival of faith all along the line, and the women are going to pursue summer tasks of self-denial. Those who, like Mrs. Charlie Alexander, are able Bible class teachers, are going to get up Sunday afternoon classes among their country-house neighbors, and others are going to borrow their husbands' yachts, come down to New York and take off deckfuls of hot, tired babies for trips along the bay and sound. Then there are others, like Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Sloan and Mrs. Spenser, who have laid on themselves the task of spending a week in New York City, right down in the slums, in one of the settlement houses, and attending indoor meetings, visiting particularly bad cases of want, and learning just how disagreeable a big city can be in summer time. All this movement has been inspired by the active, fashionable clergymen, who, finding they are obliged, for want of a congregation, to close their churches in summer, have hit upon a capital plan of not letting the women workers relax their zeal in hot weather. The women who come down for their warm-weather penance on the East Side, are going to wear white muslin caps, gray print gowns and blue neckerchiefs while they live in the settlement houses, and the excessive becomingness of the costume has undoubtedly been as strong a lever in this persuasion to good works as is the renown and admiration of friends for the self-sacrifice and enthusiasm that prompts the movement.

EMILY HOLT.

WHEN GIRLS WORE CALICO.

There was a time, betwixt the days
Of linsey woolsey, straight and prim,
And these when mode with despot ways,
Leads woman captive at its whim,
Yet not a hundred years ago,
When girls wore simple calico.

Within the barn, by lantern light,
Through many a reel with flying feet,
The boys and maidens danced at night
To fiddled measures, shrilly sweet;
And merry revels were they, though
The girls were gowned in calico.

Across the flooring, rough and gray,
The gold of scattered chaff was spread,
And long festoons of clover hay
That straggled from the loft o'erhead,
Swung scented fringes to and fro
O'er pretty girls in calico.

They used to go a-Maying then,
The blossoms of the spring to seek,
In sunny glade and sheltered glen,
Unweighed by fashion's latest freak;
And Robin fell in love, I know,
With Phyllis in her calico.

A tuck, a frill, a bias fold,
A hat curved over gypsy-wise,
And beads of coral and of gold,
And rosy cheeks and merry eyes,
Made lassies in that long ago
Look charming in their calico.

The modern knight who loves a maid
Of gracious air and gentle grace,
And finds her oftentimes arrayed
In shining silk and priceless lace,
Would love her just as well, I know,
In pink and lilac calico.

—[Hattie Whitney in Munsey's Magazine.

APRIL.

On the sheltered bank the grass is
Putting on fresh livery,
Though the little breeze that passes
Makes one feel quite shivery.
In the dell the sun doth focus
Warmest rays upon the ground,
Where a solitary crocus
Nods and becks, all purple-gowned.
In the yard the maid is lugging
To the line our summer clothes;
On the lawn the man is plugging
Punctures in the rubber hose.
On the porch the cat is basking
In the sunshine. Down the lane
Towser noisily is asking
When the tramps will come again.

—[Brooklyn Life.

Orpheum Week of Monday, May 8.

MATINEE TODAY—ANY SEAT 25 CENTS

10 NEW STARS

Most Glorious of All the Great Lights in Vaudeville!

MISS LILLIAN BURKHART

And Her Own Company, Presenting

"The Lady of the Rowan Tree"

(Special Scenery, Music and Lighting Effects.)

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FAVOR---SINCLAIR

In a New Irish Comedy—"THE MAGUIRES."

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PRICES—Best seats 25 cents and 50 cents. Gallery 10 cents. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Any seat 25 cents. Tel. Main 1447.

NOT A QUESTION OF GROWTH.

Karl was a little Jew, with the characteristic stature and features of his race. His father kept a dry goods store, and it was Karl's delight to play about the store after school hours.

One evening at about the time for his usual daily visit, a commotion was heard in front of the store, and upon investigation Master Karl was found deeply engaged in trying to thrash a bootblack of about twice his own size. When the two were separated and Karl brought inside, his father questioned him as to how the fight began. "He called me a Sheeney," sputtered Karl. "Well, Karl," replied his father, "you are a Sheeney." "I'm not," replied Karl, hotly, "I am an American citizen."

A few days later Karl was standing near the cashier's desk, with a very thoughtful expression on his tiny face. Finally he timidly asked: "Miss Holt, Bertie will outgrow being lame won't he?" "I think so," replied the cashier; "the doctor says that he will.' "Well, then, Miss Holt," he said, wistfully, "don't you think some day I will outgrow being a Sheeney?"

HIS CHOSEN FLAVOR.

He was a dapper little dandy, the possessor of more money than brains, and was evidently trying to make a good impression upon his best girl and the community at large. They sauntered up to the soda fountain, and as he threw down the soda checks before the clerk, said in an offhand way: "Give us two sodas." "What flavor?" chanted the clerk, monotonously. "Oh, any kind," answered the young man, a trifle nervously." "But you must have some preference," insisted the exasperated clerk. There was a short pause, and then the youth replied, "Give me horehound, please."

Blanchard Hall FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 12. 235 S. Broadway. Opp. City Hall.

BALLAD CONCERT--Ballads Old and New.

NAT M. BRIGHAM, TENOR. Assisted by St. Cecelia Ladies' Quartette—Miss Eisenmier, 1st Soprano; Miss Whitehorn, 2nd Soprano; Miss Gilman, 1st Alto; Miss Williams, 2nd Alto; Owen Foster, Accompanist.

Seats on sale Monday Morning, May 8. Price 50 cents.